KEEP OUT OF THE MISSING LIST---BUY VICTORY LOAN NOTES TODAY!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain and cooler Friday; probably rain Saturday, followed by clearing; moderate to fresh winds.
For full weather report see Page 31.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,385 ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

TWO TRANSOCEAN FLIERS REACH HALIFAX; FLEW FROM ROCKAWAY AIR STATION IN 9 HOURS; THE NC-4 REPORTS TROUBLE AND IS MISSING

GERMANY STUNNED BY PEACE TERMS, BUT 'MUST SIGN'

Berlin Thinks Country Helpless Before Allies, Though Brockdorff May Resign.

PRESS COMMENT FURIOUS

Dr. Wolff, in the Tageblatt, Calls the Treaty a "Brutal, Thoughtless Product."

SEE NATION'S POWER GONE

Saarre and Danzig Proposals Opposed and an Attempt Will Be Made to Dicker.

Berlin Boerse to Close, Holding Terms Are Crushing

LONDON, May 8.—Under the impression that the peace conditions are crushing, the Berlin Stock Exchange Committee has resolved to close the Exchange for three days, according to a dispatch received here.

Advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company state that at a meeting of the Peace Committee, held in Berlin today, the German Government declared itself in favor of a commercial treaty with Russia.

BERLIN, May 8, (Associated Press.)—Official circles in Berlin learned the probable terms of peace yesterday morning and a long session of the Cabinet followed, at which the action Germany is to take was discussed.

It was thought in some quarters that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau would refuse to sign the peace treaty and resign, but the opinion is general that Germany must accept, since she is helpless.

The resignation of the Foreign Minster would only delay a settlement of the question, for if his Cabinet left office with him, Independents, it is believed, would surely take up their positions and their first act would be to accept the terms.

This morning's papers publish a summary of the peace terms, which are condemned by all, from the Extreme Left to the ultra-conservative Right.

Dr. Theodor Wolff, in the Tageblatt, says:

"Although we were prepared for a good deal, even for everything, we can only say that the treaty surpasses our worst expectations. It does not show a trace of statesmanship or of President Wilson's principles, but is a brutal, thoughtless product of thoughtless, intoxicated brutality."

Dr. Wolff says that the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine for fifteen years "will within a few years create imperialism and a call for revenge in Germany."

He also condemns the Eastern settlement and says there can be only one answer—"No."

The Bourse Courier says:

"The territory concessions are more extensive and unbearable than we expected."

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a summary of the treaty under the heading "Crushing Conditions."

The first newspaper in Berlin to publish the forecast yesterday headed it "Germany's End as a Great Power."

The Tageblatt said that the size of the German Army could only be decided by the League of Nations and that it would be impossible to pay £1,000,000,000 as indemnity. That newspaper called the decision with regard to the Sarre region "hardly disguised annexation," and said it could not be accepted. The Dansig solution also was declared inacceptable.

The decision as to Germany's former colonies aroused protests.

One Story of the Official View.

The National Zeitung today publishes what it terms the official standpoint the Government expects to take regarding the peace terms.

The Government, according to the newspaper, will refuse to sign any point of the treaty which provides for "oppression of Germany"—for instance, the Entente's standpoint regarding Dansig and the Sarre Valley will not be accepted. The German delegates, however, will make every effort to institute negotiations on these and other unacceptable demands, says the National Zeitung.

Wireless communication between Nauen

Continued on Page Six.

INVEST IN VICTORY NOTES—HARTSHORNE, VALES & CO., 71 Broadway.—Advt.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

India Invaded in Northwest by Forces of New Afghan Ruler

LONDON, May 8.—Afghan tribesmen have crossed the Afghan border with the assistance of Afghan regular troops and have occupied certain positions on the Indian side of the border, according to a dispatch from the Indian Foreign Office. Military precautions have been taken by the British, who have addressed a vigorous note to the Amir.

It has been reported for some time that the new Amir had adopted an unfriendly attitude toward the British and contemplated a violation of the northwest frontier and Khyber Pass, the principal northern pass into that country from India.

No large numbers of tribesmen are concerned, but they have occupied some heights of importance commanding two roads leading across the frontier.

BIG FOUR FIXING TERMS TO AUSTRIA

Conditions to be Imposed on Hungary and Bulgaria Also Being Considered.

DELEGATES LEAVE VIENNA

Austria's Indemnity Put at $1,000,000,000—New States to Share Pre-War Debt.

PARIS, May 8, (Associated Press.)—The Council of Four, with Premier Orlando of Italy present, began today to arrange the program for the presentation of peace terms to the Austrian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian delegates.

The Austrian treaty has begun to take form. Portions of it already have been drafted.

It appears that instead of Germany being required to pay the entire indemnity demanded by the Allies a considerable sum will be demanded of Austria, the estimate of this sum at present being 5,000,000,000 crowns, (normally approximately $1,000,000,000.)

This indemnity provision and the delimitation of the frontiers of the new State will be the main features of the treaty now in the making. Provision is to be made for dividing Austria-Hungary's pre-war debt among the new States formed from territory formerly belonging to that empire.

The frontiers between German Austria and Italy, and probably the Adriatic settlement, will also figure in the Austrian treaty.

The French Foreign Office received information late today that the Austrian peace delegation had left Vienna last night and would reach St. Germain probably tomorrow.

VIENNA, May 6, (Associated Press.)—The German-Austrian peace delegation includes Dr. Franz Klein, Professor Heinrich Lammasch, Professor von Laun, Under Secretary Flucke, and Deputies Steglger and Rudolph Lodgman. Herr Flucke will represent the Tyrol and Deputy Lodgman the German Bohemians.

What the Austrian delegation will accomplish is not clear here at present because of the economic chaos in the former empire. The Austrians, however, probably will sign any peace offered, but only for the relatively small part of the former empire which they represent. One of the many questions to be adjusted is that of the financial responsibility of the new republics formed from the old empire for the debts of the war.

"The solution of the racial problem," Herr Lodgman said today, "is to give all the old provinces with conflicting nationalities new frontiers. Later they will be obliged to unite voluntarily because their economic interests will demand it."

Anglo-American Pledge Has Satisfied Foch; Arrangements to Last Only Till League Acts

PARIS, May 8, (Associated Press.)—The tentative engagement for joint action by the United States and Great Britain to assist France, in case of unprovoked attack, has excited greater satisfaction in French official and military quarters than the treaty.

It is understood to have been the culmination of conferences held by Clemenceau and Foch. The latter took the advanced military view for complete protection, and the Premier sought to reconcile this with the moderate view held in the conference.

Announcement of the proposed joint action has the effect of harmonising the views of M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch on the adequacy of French security.

Several plans for joint military action by the United States, Great Britain, and France were considered before the present proposal was adopted. The first was to obtain joint action under the covenant of the League.

This was abandoned for the present engagement, which is in the form of a letter to be submitted to the United States Senate and the British Parliament. If approval is given, by resolution or otherwise, the engagement would then be submitted for approval to the League Council.

Those close to President Wilson maintain that the engagement is not an alliance and, therefore, not inconsistent with the principles of the League. They say that it is a temporary means of assuring French security until the League is fully established and able to make France secure.

It is expected that the provision that the United States will "immediately" come to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked aggression will involve consideration by Congress of a plan for a sufficient army to permit action without awaiting the creation of an army and forwarding forces to France after the aggression occurs.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—ADVT.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Write for information. H. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.) owner.

FRANK GOULD SUES TO OUST GEORGE J., ASKS $25,000,000

Alleges Losses to the Estate and Misuse of Funds for His Personal Profit.

BACKED BY SISTER ANNA

Cites Sales of Western Union and Manhattan Elevated Railway Stocks.

FAMILY ROW, SAYS GEORGE

Declares Brother Resented Refusal to Sanction Second Marriage and Financial Deals.

The removal of George J. Gould as chief executor and trustee under the will of his father, Jay Gould, who died on Dec. 2, 1892, leaving an estate of $83,000,000, was asked for in an application filed before Supreme Court Justice Whitaker yesterday by Frank J. Gould, with the approval of his sister, Anna, the Duchess de Tallyrand. Argument on the application was adjourned until next Tuesday.

The charges against George J. Gould reveal a bitter feeling between himself and Frank Gould and also against Edwin Gould by Frank, beginning in 1910, when the two brothers refused to recognise the second marriage of Frank Gould, which took place in Scotland. George Gould is accused of causing a loss of $25,000,000 to the Gould estate, largely through mismanagement and partly through the appropriation to himself of profits on stock transactions that, his brother asserts, should have gone to the estate.

George Gould admits that the estate has lost about half the sum alleged, but that the loss is due chiefly to the fact that 37 per cent. of the estate is represented by Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad stocks, which have greatly decreased in value. He declares that all his acts have been proper, although certain acts, in the light of the present insinuations by his brother, should not have been performed. He contends that his brothers, Edwin and Howard, and sister, Helen, now Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, have known of and approved the majority of his acts, and that Frank Gould himself made no complaint for many years, although having knowledge of transactions which he now condemns. Mrs. Shepard and Howard and Edwin Gould file applications for the approval of the accounts of the trustees, thus joining with George Gould and approving his accounting.

The suit in which the removal of Mr. Gould is asked was filed in 1916 for a judicial settlement of the accounts of the Gould trustees, and has been pending ever since. In 1917 Frank Gould filed an answer asking that the accounting be not approved and alleging general mismanagement. He now asks the removal of his brother as executor and that he be surcharged $25,000,000 for the alleged loss sustained by the estate. While the litigation has been pending George Gould has been examined before trial concerning his accounts, and points out that he willingly consented to an examination before trial, in which he explained his acts.

Walter B. Walker, attorney for Frank Gould, in reply averred that

Continued on Page Twenty-one.

President Will Cable His Message to Congress

WASHINGTON, May 8.—As President Wilson will not be present at the opening of the special session of Congress on May 19, he will cable his message from Paris and it will be read immediately after Congress convenes. This was announced today at the White House.

Cable advices received at the White House indicated that the President would not hasten his return to Washington because of the extra session.

Not within the memory of the oldest attaché at the White House has a Congress met with the President absent from Washington, and it was said that this would be the first time that the Executive had ever sent his message to Congress by wire.

GREAT LOAN RALLY NETS $150,000,000

Metropolitan Opera House Meeting Sets Record for All Campaigns.

$970,143,400 IS THE TOTAL

Day's Report for District Shows Big Sale Needed in Two Days Left.

More than $150,000,000, by far the largest amount ever bid at one meeting in any of the five campaigns, according to officials of the Victory Loan, was subscribed in one hour and a half last night at a Victory Loan rally in the Metropolitan Opera House. So fast was the bidding among the 4,500 present that those in charge of the tabulations were unable correctly to tabulate the figures as they went along, and the total at the close of the meeting was announced as $175,000,000. Later it was found that the total amounted to $25,000,000 less.

Ex-President William Howard Taft was the chief speaker at the gathering, which was the last big meeting in the present campaign. Some of the most prominent business men and bankers in the city were among those who joined in the bidding, which, unlike previous meetings, began with the smaller multiples. Among the box holders were Jacob H. Schiff, J. P. Morgan, Charles A. Sabin, Albert W. Higgins, Seward Prosser, Gates McGarrah, George F. Baker, and Walter Frew.

After Mr. Taft had finished his plea in behalf of the loan, Major Guy T. Viskniskki, former editor of The Stars nad Stripes, the official paper of the A. E. F., Chalmers Wood, and Lieutenant Carl A. Bianchard, the rally leaders, took possession of the stage and the bidding began. The first few minutes sales of bonds of the $50 and $100 denominations predominated, and then the amounts began rising, until the maximum single bid of $13,000,000 had been recorded.

The bid was made by Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis on behalf of the Police Department for a five-foot painting of King Albert of Belgium, executed by Albert de Sonnville, with which a fouragere, was given, a Belgian citation, and a knife, said to have been made from the first shell fired in Belgium against the enemy. The knife was donated by Col. Ostervelt and the fouragere by Lieutenant Vervlost, both of the Belgian Military Mission.

New Method of Bidding.

A unique method of bidding was inaugurated for this and other trophies offered in return for Victory bonds. The person bidding had to purchase the amount offered, even though he was outbid by another. A seventy-five centimeter gun, drawn by two American dogs, both wearing wound stripes, which occupied the centre of the stage, surrounded by seventy-five Belgian noncommissioned officers, many of whom wore medals, was auctioned off for $5,500,000 to an unknown bidder.

Other large subscriptions were made by Darwin P. Kingsley, who took $5,000,000; Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, in behalf of the Police Department, (in addition to the subscription of $13,000,000,) $6,000,000; James Stillman, $5,000,000, and George F. Baker $3,500,000.

During the evening, Leo Ornstein played Rachmaninoff's Prelude in C sharp minor; Miss Margaret Romayne of the Metropolitan Opera House and Miss Dorothy Jardon sang, and members of the Headquarters Company, 127th Infantry of the 32d Division, recently returned from abroad, gave a military tableau.

Mr. Taft, who was introduced by Augustus Thomas, the Chairman, said that

Continued on Page Seventeen.

There's disorder in Belfast, but ROSS'S BELFAST GINGER ALE still "comes across" in you.—Advt.

ARRIVE AT HALIFAX GOAL

Aviators Report a "Splendid Journey," Keeping Close to the Coast.

MAY FLY AGAIN TODAY

Commander Laconically Announces Intention of Starting for Trepassey Bay.

WAITING FOR THE NC-4

Ships Are Alight in Halifax Harbor to Guide Crew of the Missing Seaplane.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 8.—Two of the United States hydroplanes, the NC-1 and the NC-3, on the first leg of a transatlantic flight, arrived here this evening at 8 o'clock, local time (7 o'clock New York time,) from the United States Naval Air Station at Rockaway, L. I. They covered the distance of 540 nautical miles in 9 hours flat.

No news had been received here up to 10 o'clock tonight, of the third hydroplane, the NC-4. The two leading planes lost sight of the NC-4 early this afternoon shortly before they sighted Seal Island off the Nova Scotia coast. They were in wireless communication with her for some time afterward, and their officers said that they had every reason to believe that she would arrive here safely before the night was over.

Captain W. T. Cluverius of the United States cruiser Baltimore, which is the supply ship at Halifax for the transatlantic flyers, said tonight that his ship was in constant wireless communication with the four destroyers stationed along the line of flight between Chatham, Mass., and Halifax, and that although no report had been received of the NC-4 since late this afternoon he was expecting word at any moment that she was approaching Halifax. Captain Cluverius, who acted as spokesman for the aviators who had arrived and were quartered on his ship, was noncommital as to the reason for the delay of the NC-4. He said, however, that it was probably due to some slight trouble with her engines.

"Commander Towers of the NC-3, Commander Bellinger of the NC-1, and their crews are naturally tired from their journey," said Captain Cluverius, "but they are feeling otherwise very fit. They have suffered no ill effects.

"They tell me that they had a splendid journey. Everything went off according to schedule. They left the Rockaway Naval Air Station at 10 A. M. sharp, New York time, and arrived here at 8 P. M., Halifax time, which would be 7 P. M., New York time, so that they covered the first leg of their transatlantic flight in exactly nine hours."

It was remarked that the NC-3 was the first of the two planes to arrive at Halifax, and Captain Cluverius said: "It was not a race. The NC-3 was in the lead because she carried the senior pilot."

Continuing his account of the trip Captain Cluverius said that the three planes after leaving Rockaway cruised along fairly close to the coast. They followed the south shore of Long Island, passed over Monomoy Point, thence to the Massachusetts coast, striking from Chatham across the entrance to the Bay of Fundy for the Nova Scotia coast. The weather had been very favorable up to the time that they left Chatham, but as they made seaward a fresh breeze developed and as they were nearing Nova Scotia they ran into heavy cross winds, which interfered somewhat with their progress.

Continuing, Captain Cluverius said:

Had Fuel to Spare.

"They first sighted Seal Island Light off Yarmouth, which was their objective, and from that point on it was comparatively easy going to Halifax. They kept close to the Nova Scotia coast, so that they would be in no great distress if their engines ran out of fuel. As a matter of fact when they arrived here they had plenty to spare, but this was considered a necessary precaution."

Captain Cluverius said that the crews of the airplanes would remain on board the Baltimore for the night, and that unless present plans were changed they would leave early tomorrow morning for Trepassey Bay, N. F., a distance of 450 nautical miles. Four American destroyers now in this port were under orders to sail tonight to take up stations along

Continued on Page Three.

Give your Baby IMPERIAL GRANUM the UNSWEETENED FOOD and watch his daily gain in glowing health.—Advt.

NC-4 Last Heard From Making Slow Time Off Maine Coast With Engine Disabled

The Naval Communications Service announced in this city last night that the last direct word of the navy seaplane NC-4 was received at 2:33 P. M. while she was limping along on three motors off Otter Cliffs, Me., headed for Halifax. Two destroyers are searching for her along the coast.

BOSTON, May 8.—Naval officials here announced tonight that destroyers were searching for the missing NC-4 seaplane that left Rockaway today for Halifax, but experienced engine trouble off the coast.

LOG OF THE FLIGHT BY RADIO TO NAVY

Washington Officials Constantly in Touch with Fliers from Rockaway to Halifax.

FIRST OF KIND EVER ISSUED

Heard Early of NC-4's Trouble —Ships at Sea Ordered to Restrict Wireless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The wireless log of the successful flight of the Navy's seaplanes NC-1 and NC-3, from Rockaway to Halifax, on the first preliminary lap of their voyage across the Atlantic, was given out by the Navy Department tonight after it had been notified of the safe arrival of these two machines at Halifax. At the time the log was made public the third plane, the NC-4, one of whose engines went out of commission, had not reported.

For a while the disabled NC-4 ran on three engines, but later in the afternoon the Navy Department was notified that the trouble with the machine's oil pump had been corrected, and between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon the NC-4 was reported as having passed the first of the destroyers stationed on the long lap from Chatham Lighthouse to Seal Island. Since then the Navy Department has been out of touch with the NC-4 and received no information concerning her.

There were four destroyers stationed in the lap between Chatham Lighthouse and Seal Island. The McDermut was Station Ship No. 1, the Kimberly No. 2, the Delphy No. 3, and the Ludlow No. 4. They were stationed along a stretch of approximately 200 miles, and about 50 miles apart. The NC-4 had passed the McDermut when last heard from by the Navy Department.

The log given out by the Navy Department is believed to be the first of its kind ever issued. It is considered most remarkable that the Navy Department in Washington should be able to keep in touch with seaplanes on an air voyage in this manner and to be able to know as early as 7:50 o'clock this evening that the NC-1 and the NC-3 had arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock, American time.

Navy Department's Statement.

The Navy Department's statement, containing the wireless log, follows:

"The NC-1 and the NC-3, two of the navy seaplanes which left Rockaway this morning at 10 o'clock for Halifax, the first leg of the flight to Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, from where they will start on the trans-Atlantic flight, arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock this afternoon, according to a dispatch received by the department from the U. S. S. Baltimore, the station ship at Halifax. The planes made the trip of 540 nautical miles in a little less than nine hours.

"A third plane, the NC-4, which is commanded by Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, U. S. N., at this hour, 8:30 P. M., has not been reported. Early in the afternoon the NC-4 reported that one of her engines was out of commission and that she was running with three engines. Later it was reported that the trouble had been corrected. Between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon the NC-4 was reported as having passed the first of the destroyers stationed on the long lap from Chatham Lighthouse to Seal Island. Since that time the department has been out of touch with the NC-4 and has received no information concerning her.

"The senior Captain of the trio of destroyers has ordered all three to search for the missing seaplane.

Navy Department's Log.

"The following is the log kept at the Navy Department from the bulletins received during the day:

"At 10 A. M. Commander Towers sent word that the planes had left Rockaway. Within two minutes this information had been received on the station ships between Cape Cod and Halifax. Within five minutes it had been received on the U. S. S. Baltimore at Halifax. Before the planes had gone thirty-four miles this information regarding the time of

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

DESTROYERS SEEK THE MISSING NC-4

No Word Received of Her by Navy Department Up to Midnight.

COMMANDER'S WIFE ANXIOUS

Was Still in Air When Last Heard From—Fear Radio Has Gone Wrong.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—No word from the missing naval seaplane NC-4 had reached the Navy Department up to midnight.

Mrs. Read, wife of Commander George C. Read of the NC-4, is in Washington, and has been in communication with the Navy Department all night, anxiously seeking the latest news. Some of the naval aviators here seem to think that if the NC-4 was forced to make a sea landing and able to land safely, the men on board would not attempt to rise during the night, but would await morning before trying to resume their flight.

The NC-4 had two sets of wireless apparatus. When in the air the machine would use the wireless with antennae. This set has a much longer radius of operation. But when not in the air the machine would be able to rely on wireless facilities with a range of not more than about twenty-five miles.

The Naval Communication Service was during the night endeavoring to obtain from the Boston station the latest radio advices regarding the search, having asked the Boston station to communicate with the destroyers in charge of the search. All the destroyers which were used as station ships and other vessels were on the lookout for the missing seaplane.

The destroyers McDermit, Kimberly, Delphy, and Ludlow are all participating in the search. Shortly before 7 o'clock the Navy Department had been informed that the Delphy had sent a message to the McDermit at 6:31 P. M., asking, "Shall we assist in searching?" and that the Kimberly had reported the passing of two seaplanes at 3:10 P. M. and that the McDermit had sent the following message immediately to the Kimberly:

"Search on course 239 degrees true from 7 to 8 P. M. speed 25 knots."

The other destroyers were participating in the search, taking their orders from the Commander of the McDermit.

The last definite word that the NC-4 was still in the air came in an intercepted conversation received at the Navy Department at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon. This conversation took place between the NC-1 and the NC-4 and indicated that the NC-4 was still in the air.

Shortly before that the department had been informed that the NC-4 was still having motor trouble, but had passed over station ship No. 1—the McDermut. At 3:45 o'clock the Navy Department received information that the NC-3 had asked the NC-1 where the NC-4 was, and that the NC-1 replied that the NC-4 had her oil pump "fixed up all right."

The NC-4 is a seaplane of the type that could land easily on the ocean, and while great anxiety was manifested here late tonight over lack of news regarding her fate, it was pointed out that perhaps the lack of news may have been due to something going wrong with the radio equipment of the missing plane.

The NC-4 passed the first station ship, the McDermut, all right, but never passed the second station ship, the Kimberly, and whatever happened took place between these two vessels, in all probability. That the radio equipment of the NC-4 went wrong, if she was still safe, would appear from the fact that at 4:35 o'clock the NC-3 called the NC-1 and NC-4 and asked if the NC-1 was directly astern of the NC-3, but that the NC-4 did not answer.

If the radio equipment of the NC-4 were all right when this message was sent the NC-4 would probably have answered by radio.

At a late hour last night little anxiety was felt at the Naval Air Station at Rockaway Beach, L. I., concerning the whereabouts of the NC-4. Officers, although admitting that no word, official or otherwise, had come out of the air from the big plane somewhere off the coast, were emphatically confident that it was safe and that before morning, perhaps sooner, the radio atop the station would buzz with a message from the "lost" plane.

MAGNIFICO—the Different Cigar. Mild and fragrant. Manufactured in Key West. Exclusively at UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

BEST OMENS AT THE START

"We'll Get There," Said Towers, Beginning America's Great Effort.

CRAFT AWAY ON THE DOT

Eleventh-Hour Shift in Weather Conditions Hurries the Departure Plans.

MAKE WIRELESS REPORTS

Messages at Naval Air Station Give News of Early Stages of the Flight.

The United States Navy's squadron of seaplanes of the NC type, Commander John H. Towers, U. S. N., commanding, began the navy's historic effort to cross the Atlantic through the air at 9:59 o'clock yesterday morning. The start on the first leg to Halifax was from the Naval Air Station on Rockaway Beach, opposite Barren Island, and five minutes after Commander Towers waved his farewell to the 500, or more, well-wishers on the beach the three giant seaplanes were in the air, their noses pointed northeast, and the first genuine effort to fly from America to Europe was underway.

The NC-3, flagship of Commander Towers, and piloted by Commander H. C. Richardson and Lieutenant D. H. McCullough, was the first seaplane to start. Very slowly at first, then with express speed the great seaplane manoeuvred out into Jamaica Bay for position, and then pointed straight north, her engines at full speed. Forty-nine seconds later the NC-3 was in the air and headed as the crow flies for the shores of Nova Scotia.

Exactly one minute after the NC-3 got under way the NC-4, with Lieut. Commander Albert Cushing Read commanding, and piloted by Lieutenants E. F. Stone and Walter Hilton, skimmed into position, following the silvery trail left by the flagship, and fifty seconds after she went into full speed the NC-4 was in flight, her four great Liberty motors humming in perfect rhythm while Commander Read manoeuvred into his appointed position to the starboard of and astern of the flagship.

Lieut. Commander Patrick N. L. Bellinger, commanding the NC-1, signalled the order for that seaplane to get under way at 10:01 o'clock, just two minutes to the second from the time that the NC-3 started. Bellinger alone of the seaplane commanders had boarded his ship in ordinary uniform. It was Bellinger who commanded the navy seaplanes at Vera Cruz in 1914 and to him yesterday's memorable event was just another incident in his career as a naval airman. The NC-1, the left wings of which were destroyed by fire on Monday, was the only plane in the squadron painted battleship gray, and despite the fact that the machine had been almost completely wrecked less than four days ago it behaved better, perhaps, than the two that preceded it into the air. It was piloted by Lieut. Commander M. A. Mitcaher and Lieut. L. T. Barin, and shot out into the bay with the speed of a rocket. Within thirty-six seconds after Bellinger signalled "full speed" to his engineer officers, the NC-1 was clear of the water headed for its position to the port and astern of the flagship.

It was 10:06 when the squadron formation in the air was completed. The picture as seen from the earth was that of a huge triangle the NC-3 forming the apex and the other two sister planes the base of the figure. Just astern of the squadron and acting as a "good luck" escort was a seaplane of the F-5 type piloted by Lieutenant Griffin and Douglas, this being the same type of machine that was used in making the endurance record off the Virginia capes two weeks ago.

For perhaps ten minutes the seaplanes were visible from the Rockaways. They were about 1,000 feet up and their giant size was emphasized by comparison with the smaller machine that was acting as the honorary escort and was to return later with the final farewells by wireless of the officers manning the transatlantic organization. One of the onlookers who had been permitted to witness an event which is destined to be memorable in the history of the air, remarked that, compared to the NC planes, the F-5 was as an apple to a pumpkin.

Weather Conditions Perfect.

The weather conditions for the flight were pronounced practically perfect for the New York to Halifax leg of the voyage. But it was an eleventh-hour shift in conditions that made the start possible. As late as 9 o'clock the weather reports which were coming in

How the Three Navy Seaplanes Started From Rockaway On Their Transatlantic Journey

from all points along the coast between Rockaway Beach and Halifax made the departure doubtful. At about 9:20 o'clock, however, reports of good weather and friendly winds began to arrive and at 9:30 Commander Towers announced that the squadron would take the air at 10 o'clock, and that he expected to arrive in Halifax harbor in about eight hours from that time.

Within a few minutes after the announcement that the transocean flight was at last to start, the whole station was on tiptoes. Every officer and enlisted man on the reservation, as well as the officers and men from the neighboring army post, hurried to the hangar area and sought places from which to witness the "hop-off" and to join in the good-luck demonstration that was to be the feature of the squadron's last few minutes in New York waters.

In the crowd were ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Herbert L. Satterlee, and Mrs. Satterlee; Captain Noble Irwin, U. S. N., Director of the Naval Air Service;; Mrs. Towers, wife of the youthful commander of the overseas squadron; Mrs. Bellinger, mother of the South Carolinian who is directing the flight of the NC-1; Mrs. Richardson, and little Miss Richardson, wife and daughter of the senior pilot of the flagship; Commander A. T. Atkins of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in Washington, and a few invited guests of the squadron personnel.

It was 9:50 o'clock when Commander Towers, in his leather and furs, climbed into the navigator's seat in the bow of the NC-3. Just before he boarded the flagship he had a few words with Mrs. Towers, who appeared just as happy as he was over the great honor that was his as commander of the first American transatlantic flight in history, and hers was the last "good luck to you" that Towers acknowledged as he vaulted the iron railing, beyond which the ordinary civilian must not go, and climbed aboard his flagship. The four Liberty motors of the NC-3 were having their final tuning up as Towers took his place in the navigator's seat. The forty-eight cylinders were making a racket like a thousand jitneys climbing a hill, and it is doubtful if the personnel in that boat heard any of the farewells that everybody on shore shouted.

Lieut. Commander Read, alert and smiling, was the next seaplane commander to board his machine. Read had completed less than an hour before a rigid flight test of the NC-4 and the last thing that he said as he climbed aboard was that the NC-4 was tuned up to the minute and was ready to go into the air the moment Commander Towers gave the command. Lieut. Commander Bellinger was the last of the plane commanders to climb into position. He put on his flight clothes after getting into the machine and just a moment or two before he signalled for the NC-1 to get under way he stoop up in the bow of the craft and shook his own hands as a pantomimic way of telling everybody on shore that he wished he could shake hands with all of them. Bellinger was as happy as a schoolboy and to a shouted "Do you think you will make it"? his reply of "Sure!" was heard above the din of the racket made by the four motors that were going at half speed preparatory to the manouvre for position in mid-bay.

Commander Towers had said before boarding his flagship that the NC-3 would start at 9:59, the NC-4 at 10 and the NC-1 at 10:01 o'clock, and at 9:59 to the second he stood up and waved his last farewell, the machine beginning to move as he did so. As the NC-3 began to move the officers, bluejackets, and civilians started the cheering that was to continue until the NC-1 was in the air and on its way to position in the flying triangle.

Actual Flight Begins.

For perhaps a minute the NC-3 manouvered for position in the middle of the bay and then suddenly all motors went into full speed and the seaplane crashed forward, kicking up a silvery wave twenty feet or more high, while the wake made by the boat part of the machine was like that of a hundred torpedoes.

A minute passed and the NC-4 was in mid-bay and speeding up for the air, and then another minute and the NC-1 was out there, and then in a few seconds, although it seemed minutes to the onlookers ashore, the three machines were in the air and on their way to Halifax.

Notwithstanding the fact that until a few minutes before the start of the flight it was doubtful whether or not the squadron would get away yesterday, the air station authorities were taking no chances, and so it was that long before dawn the mechanical personnel were busy at the hangars inspecting the machines, tightening a wire here and there, testing out the motors one at a time and then all at a time, the result being that when the seaplane commanders arrived, at a few minutes after 7 o'clock, they received the information that all three seaplanes were ready to start whenever the command was given.

Towers Expresses Confidence.

Half an hour before the start, and when it was known that the squadron would go, the commanding officers and pilots gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES a few words of farewell.

Commander Towers, the thirty-four-year-old Commander in Chief, said:

"I have been in the flying game too long to venture a very strong prediction regarding the result of even short flights. However, we are ready, and if the power plants hold out I know of nothing which will prevent us from reaching the other side. The engines have been given all necessary tests, and I believe that they are as qualified to make the long pull as any motors in the world.

"I have been asked many times if we are going into this venture from a patriotic, scientific or sporting standpoint. There is little patriotism connected with the lucky chance to be a member of the over-overseas crew. Every one in the air service of the navy is anxious to go, for it will be good sport, though in no way a sporting venture. It is a scientific experiment, and if we get no farther than Rockaway Point the undertaking will be worth while, for the reason that we have made big strides in the heaver-than-air machines.

"The Navy Department and the entire field have worked untiringly and have left nothing undone to equip the planes for the long flights. It is up to us now, and we are going to try. We are going to do our best. Guesses aren't worth much, but if you want mine, here it is: We'll get there."

Lieutenant Commander Read, of the NC-4, when asked for a statement, told how he felt regarding the long flight:

"Whether we get there or not," he said, "we are going to get some fun out of it, especially the commanding officers, who are also the navigators. The trip will be a most unusual and interesting problem in navigation. If any of the machines do not arrive on the other side it will be on account of some entirely unpreventable failure in material, or the unforseen development of unfavorable weather conditions, matters which may happen regardless of the amount of care devoted to preparations.

"We leave with the assurance that all hands are pulling for us. America is with us, and I believe all countries want to see this experiment a success. Good wishes help."

Lieutenant Commander Bellinger, of the NC-1, the plane which was twice on fire in the hangar and once wrecked in a storm, said:

"With the help of God and in spite of the devil, we'll get there."

Commander Richardson, who has had more to do with fitting the planes for the transatlantic flight than any man of the crew, said:

"Those of us who have been in the flying game the longest realize what this little hop means and what we are up against. I believe firmly that the only thing which can prevent the three planes landing in Lisbon harbor is a defect in one of the twelve motors which must drive us there. Trouble with the power plant of one plane might make it necessary for the others to wait too long and thus use too much fuel. My belief, uninfluenced by my hopes, is that the flight to Europe will be successful."

Just before the plane pulled from short Commander Richardson waved his hand to a little squad of mechanics and sailors who have been under his command since the work at Rockaway Beach started, and who helped assemble the three planes.

"He didn't forget us, did he?" said one of the men, who seemed repaid for all his hard work and the disappointment of not being one of the lucky ones.

Lieutenant J. L. Breese, the reserve pilot engineer on the NC-4, said that each of the four Liberty motors was a separate power plant and had its individual water, oil, gas and electric feeding system. He said that the four motors also had a general feeding tank. Just before leaving he said:

Of course we are going to get there. It is the belief of many persons that if we do not it will be the fault of the motors. I believe that the engines are good for the pull and are equally good with other parts for the journey. If we don't make it it will be the fault of the motors."

Lieutenant E. F. Stone of NC-4 expressed a thought for the affairs at home in his good-bye remark:

"There is only one thing I wish to surpass our hope for success and that is the Victory Loan."

Lieutenant McCulloch, when asked what he thought the chances were of the planes reaching Europe expressed himself as being "absolutely confident."

The man who has had charge of the various radio apparatus aboard the crafts, Lieut. Commander R. A. Lavander, said that there was no chance of the planes being lost at sea.

"Extensive experiments with the wireless devices have been made," he said. The directional finder or radio compass has a radius of over 100 miles. This will insure communication with at least two destroyers on the flight to Europe all the time."

Captain Noble Irwin, head of the Naval Air Service, said that he believed the planes would surely get to Newfoundland, and believed they would reach the other side.

Provisions Put Aboard.

The last thing done before the seaplanes took flight was when the mess staff from the Officers Club placed on board each machine an ample supply of Thermos bottles filled, some with steaming coffee and some with water, and a large supply of sandwiches. Captain Irwin, the Air Chief, also took advantage of the opportunity to present to every man in the three crews a four-leaf clover, eighteen of which "good luck" tokens were brought to the station by Captain Irwin's little daughter.

Before the machines had gone fifteen minutes all reported that their wireless was working perfectly. Every ten minutes and as long as the wireless was in range, each ship sent a report to station headquarters. Each report brought the same good news of favorable weather conditions and smooth working motors. Each seaplane is equipped with three sets of wireless, each with a sending radius of about 100 miles. Lieut. Commander R. A. Lavender is the radio officer of the flagship, Ensign H. C. Read of the NC14, and Lieutenant H. Sadenwater of the NC-1.

With personnel and cargo each machine weighed as it went into the air approximately 24,000 pounds, or twelve tons. The personnel on board each numbered six commissioned and warrant officers. Chief Machinist Mate E. C. Rhodes was the engineer of the NC-4, having been substituted for Chief Machinst Mate E. H. Howard, who lost his left hand while working on the motors of the NC-4 Wednesday afternoon.

Personnel of the Squadron.

The following is the list of the manning personnel of Commander Towers's squadron.

NC-3 (FLAGSHIP.)

Commanding Officer—Commander J. H. Towers, U. S. N.
Pilot—Commander H. C. Richardson, Construction Corps, U. S. N.
Pilot—Lieutenant D. H. McCullough, U. S. N. R. F.
Radio Operator—Lieutenant Commander R. A. Lavender, U. S. N.
Engineer—Machinist L. R. Moore, U. S. N.
Reserve Pilot Engineer—Lieutenant (J. G.) B. Rhodes, U. S. N.

PERSONNEL OF NC-4.

Commanding Officer—Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read, U. S. N.
Pilot—Lieutenant E. F. Stone, U. S. C. G.
Pilot—Lieutenant (J. G.) W. Hinton, U. S. N.
Radio Operator—Ensign H. C. Read, U. S. N. R. F.
Engineer—Chief Special Mechanic E. C. Rhodes, U. S. N.
Reserve Pilot Engineer—Lieutenant J. L. Breese, U. S. N. R. F.

PERSONNEL OF NC-1.

Commanding Officer—Lieutenant Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, U. S. N.
Pilot—Lieutenant Commander M. A. Mitscher, U. S. N.
Pilot—Lieutenant L. T. Barin, U. S. N. R. F.
Radio Operator—Lieutenant (J. G.) H. Sadenwater, U. S. N. R. F.
Engineer—Chief Machinist Mate C. I. Kesler, U. S. N.
Reserve Pilot Engineer—Machinist R. Christensen, U. S. N.

Following the receipt of a bulletin from Sable Island late yesterday afternoon which said that the NC-4 was not in the squadron when it passed that point, it was announced at the Air Station that the regulations governing the flight stipulated that in the event one of the seaplanes became separated from the squadron formation, "it shall make the rest of its way along the coast until normal conditions obtain," and that in case a seaplane had to come down, the other seaplanes would remain in the vicinity until a report of the other seaplane's condition was received. Sharp spirals and other "fancy stunts" are forbidden.

The dirigible C-4, which cruised to New Haven and Bridgeport yesterday on a Victory Loan expedition, returned to the Rockaway Air Station in the afternoon. The dirigible reported that Commander Towers's squadron was not sighted during its flight along the coast.

The radio station at the air station lost touch with the planes shortly after noon. The last message received said that they were 140 miles away and were flying at the rate of about eighty knots, or ninety miles, an hour, at an altitude of from 500 to 2,000 feet. They were flying in close formation, the flagship, bearing Commander Tower, slightly in advance of the NC-1 and the NC-4.

For two hours preceding the final message the air station had been in constant communication with the planes. The final message said also that the navigators were using their radio compasses, or directional finders, to get their bearings, and that they were headed toward the first guarding destroyer of the fleet which will patrol the Atlantic, which is lying off Boston. They had been in communication with the ship, it was said, as well as with the radio stations at Norfolk and Newport.

A telegraph message to Commander Tower from Washington, which was delivered at the air station shortly after the departure of the planes, was relayed to him.

The Weather Bureau continued to make meteorological surveys throughout the day, and reported increasingly favorable conditions. The wind up the coast averaged about twenty miles an hour and was shifting slightly from the northwest to northeast.

THE FLIGHT UP THE COAST.

Progress of the Fliers Noted at Many Points.

Watchers all along the North Atlantic seaboard yesterday scanned the skies eagerly for the navy's squadron of seaplanes winging its way to Halifax. The flight was viewed with keen interest all along the Long Island shore and thousands of persons waited for hours until the machines came into sight.

The first Long Islanders who were able to see the planes were those in Westhampton, seventy-six miles from New York. The planes passed High Hill Beach at 10:40 o'clock, flying one above the other. They were then five miles off the coast and the escort was keeping up with them. Observers said that the lowest plane was about 1,000 feet high. The squadron was seen from Montauk Point, the extreme end of Long Island, at 11:05 o'clock.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 8.—The navy planes passed the west end of Fisher's Island soon after 11 o'clock this morning. They could be plainly seen from the lower harbor.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., May 8.—The navy's squadron of seaplanes crossed the south end of the island a little after noon. One had a considerable lead and the other two were near together. The weather was perfect. A light west wind favored the fliers.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 8.—The naval radio station here was in constant communication with the three naval planes as they passed along the southern New England coast. The fliers reported that the machines were working satisfactorily and making good progress. The NC-4 was slightly in the lead, with the NC-3 second and the NC-1 close behind.

WOODS HOLE, Mass., May 8.—The naval fliers passed over Naushon Island at 12:50 P. M. The three machines were close together and flying high. They were going fast, heading through Vineyard Sound and approaching the Cape Cod coast. The sun was not shining, but there was no wind, and weather conditions were good.

HYANNIS POINT, Mass., May 8.—The three navy fliers passed Bishop and Clerk's Light at 1:10 P. M. They were within about fifteen miles of Chatham.

CHATHAM, Mass., May 8.—The navy's squadron of seaplanes passed the Chatham naval station at 1:28 P. M. Taking their bearings from Chatham, they tance off shore and appeared to be on the Cape Sable course.

The planes were a considerable distance off shore, and appeared to be about 2,000 feet in the air, flying one after the other. An observation balloon had been sent up from the naval flying station as a guide for the planes, but because of their distance from shore no effort was made to signal to them.

It had been expected that the fliers would pass much closer to shore, possibly going directly over the station here, and a large crowd had gathered. The weather was perfect for flying and the machines appeared to be making good time and having no difficulty. Officials said they probably would not be sighted from land again until they reached Cape Sable.

DESTROYERS AT TREPASSEY.

Last of the American Patrol Ships Ready to Take Up Its Post.

TREPASSEY, N. F., May 8.—The last units of the American destroyer flotilla which is to be posted between Newfoundland and the Azores in connection with the Navy's transatlantic flight entered this harbor today. They arrived off Trepassey yesterday, but were held outside overnight by heavy winds, which started this morning after several inches of snow had fallen.

The first weather reports from the battleships stationed in midocean were received here today.

As a result of the grounding of several destroyers here earlier in the week Governor Harris of Newfoundland has sent a British naval officer to Trepassey to offer tugs and other aid to the Americans. This officer was received aboard the Prairie by Captain Arthur Cranshaw, who expressed appreciation of Governor Harris' action.

ESCORT TELLS OF FLIGHT.

F-5 Accompanied the Seaplanes Beyond Fire Island.

The F-5, which escorted the three seaplanes beyond Fire Island, returned to its base at Rockaway Beach shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The plane, piloted by Ensign J. R. Biggs and Gunner C. D. Griffith, carried two photographers as passengers.

As soon as Ensign Biggs stepped ashore he was surrounded by a waiting crowd of naval officials and spectators seeking news of the NCs. He said that he had flown with the three seaplanes for forty minutes before sending a final message of "good luck" by semaphore.

"We flew so close to the three ships that we could plainly distinguish the men on board," Ensign Biggs said. "When we left them at 10:40 everything seemed to be in splendid order. The NC-1 flew about twenty miles offshore at an altitude of 600 feet. The NC-3 was flying at about 1,200 feet, fifteen miles off shore, while 600 feet higher and only ten miles off shore was the NC-4.

"We flew over and under the three planes, and it was an inspiring sight to see them speeding directly east as we left them. Just before going I sent a final message of "good luck" by semaphore, which was read by Commander Tower and his men. They all waved to us and we turned back."

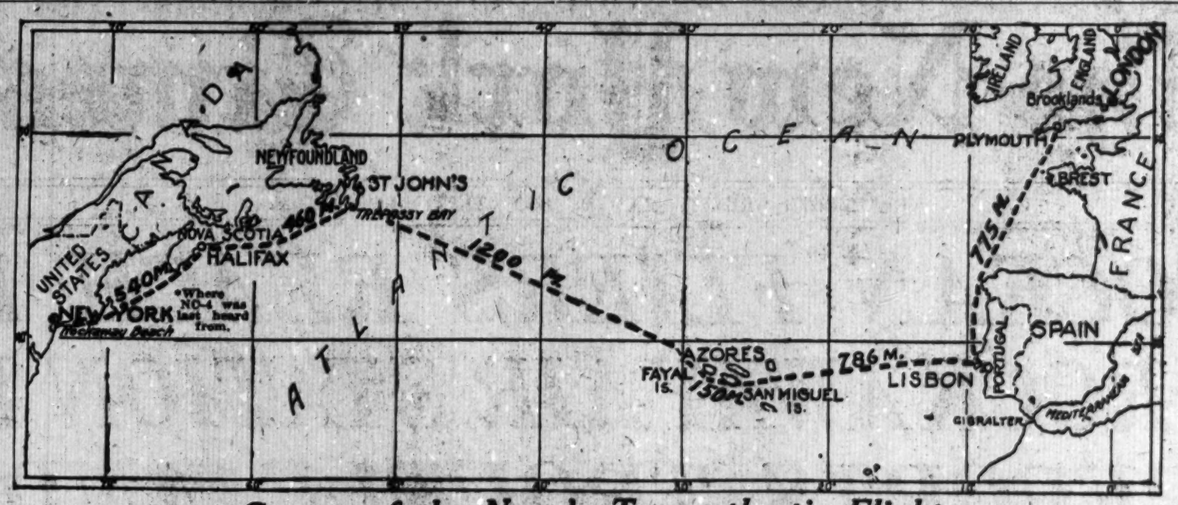
BRITISHERS NOT UNEASY.

Expect American Fliers to be Compelled to Wait for Full Moon.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 8.—No uneasiness was shown by either of the British fliers when word was received of the start of the Americans on the first leg of their trip, and both tonight seemed to have settled down to wait for the full moon, scheduled to appear, with favorable flying weather, on May 14.

"We are waiting on the weather man," said Hawker, "but every day's delay for the next week will increase our chances, as the days grow longer, the nights shorter, and the moon grows nearer to full."

It is expected that both the American and British fliers will start from Newfoundland about May 14. "Hare and tortoise race" is the popular conception of the American and British flights now, with the odds in favor of the Americans because of the multiple motor equipment of the planes.



Course of the Navy's Transatlantic Flight

FLIERS AT ST. JOHN'S ARE STILL WAITING

British Transatlantic Airmen Forget Ocean Conditions in Midst of Local Fog.

THEY WANT IDEAL WEATHER

Hawker and Raynham Indifferent to Atlantic Reports and News of Start of American Seaplanes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 8.—The local weather was so inimical today, with a mixture of snow and sleet and fog, that the Martinsyde and Sopwith fliers for once were completely indifferent to mid-Atlantic conditions and scarcely bothered to inquire what they were.

The news of the American start from Rockaway was received with much interest, but if that venture is to have the effect of accelerating a departure of the land planes from here there is nothing thus far to indicate it. There is little question that had the American preparations reached the present stage when Hawker and Raynham first arrived here and were fired with the getaway fever they would have taken a chance on even moderately unfavorable weather, but after a long period of reflection and contemplation the difficulties of their journey appear to have fixed their determination not to leave their ground until what they regard as ideal weather offers.

The fact that the Americans are not competitors for The Daily Mail prize is having its effect in steadying the members of both expeditions here and is keeping them from being stampeded.

The two pilots, Hawker and Raynham, and Lieut. Commander Grieve, the Sopwith navigator, returning late last night from a visit to Harbor Grace, admitted that the Handley-Page airdrome was the best to be had hereabout, though they were satisfied it offers the same limitation as their own, since apparently it is impossible to start from there except with a local east or west wind.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S "HOP-OFFS."

Five Aerodromes Being Prepared for Flights Across Atlantic.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 8.—The eastern Newfoundland coast now has five aerodromes where there are flying activities daily or preparations are being made for sheltering planes yet to arrive. International rivalry has sprung up with the establishment at Trepassey Bay of the United States naval seaplane base.

9t Cape Broyle, further north, the aerodrome site of Lieut. Col. J. C. Porte was inspected today by Major Arthur Partridge, R. A. F., who is in charge of the preliminary arrangements for the Porte flight. Colonel Porte's machine, a triplane flying boat with five Rolls-Royce engines and a 120-foot wing span, has been ready for shipment for several weeks, but the date it may be expected here has not been announced.

Continuing north St. John's has two flying fields where the Sopwith and Martinsyde expeditions, to be piloted some time by Hawker and Raynham, have been awaiting weather that suited them. After disputes with the British Air Ministry and efforts to belittle the United States Navy's transatlantic flight, the Britishers are still staying at St. John's, kicking about local and midatlantic weather.

At Harbor Grace is the aerodrome of the Handley-Page bombers, now coming on a steamer. It offers a 1,000 yard runway on the shores of Conception Bay where a month ago several hangars stood. The Handley-Page plane is expected to be ready for trial on May 20.

DENIAL FROM AIR MINISTRY.

Report That It Had Questioned British Fliers Contradicted.

LONDON, May 8.—Brig. Gen. Seely, Parliamentary Under Secretary, replying to a member in the House of Commons today, contradicted a report that the Air Ministry had recently interrogated the prospective Atlantic fliers regarding the reasons for their delay in starting. The attitude of the Air Ministry, far from urging on the attempt, he said, was to enjoin caution. The officers attempting the flight were not under the Ministry's control.

Nevertheless, continued the Under Secretary, every possible information was afforded them, and also every assistance regarding navigation and wireless service which could make the venture safer. The record of each of the British competitors, he said, was such that they could well afford to decide the practicability of flight without fear or cavil.

FINISHES TORONTO FLIGHT.

Canadian Airman Carries 130 Pounds of Pelts to Newark Firm.

The first international commercial air flight on this continent ended at 10:20 o'clock this morning, when Lieutenant Irvin E. Ballough, formerly of the Canadian Army, landed his airplane in which he had flown from Toronto, Canada, in a lot in Grafton Avenue, Newark. The aviator brought 150 pounds of animal pelts for Bamberger & Co. of Newark.

Lieutenant Ballough left Toronto on Monday afternoon. The last leg of the journey was from Kingston, N. Y. He left there at 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning, landing in Newark an hour and fifteen minutes later. The distance is ninety miles.

SEAPLANES OF GREAT POWER.

Upward Curve of Lower Wings a Striking Feature.

In appearance the three sister hydroplanes, which have made the first leg of the transatlantic flight, resemble the army planes which have become a familiar sight over cities, but they are much larger, and instead of the light carriage on wheels the seaplanes carry a boat, or hull forty-four feet nine inches long. The wing span from tip to tip of the upper spreads is 126 feet, and the lower 114 feet. The distance between the wings, which are twelve feet wide, is fourteen feet at the centre, tapering to twelve feet at the outer tips of the lower wings.

Perhaps the most striking difference in appearance is this upward curve of the lower wings. The tail is short and pitched up in the air, making the NC type look much more like a bird soaring than the land planes. The over-all length, from the bow of the boat to the end of the tail, is 68 feet 3½ inches. The wing area of the enormous gray birds is 2,380 square feet, and the weight carried per square foot of wing surface is 12 pounds.

Including all necessary machinery, navigating, and wireless installation, the NC flying boat weighs 15,100 pounds, and when placed in a cradle on wheels it requires 138 men to budge it. On the first leg of the journey the weight under full load conditions was 28,500 pounds. The percentage, therefore, of useful load to total load is 47 per cent.

The two pilots sit side by side just forward of gasoline tanks in the centre of the boat. The navigating station is in the extreme bow, and the wireless operator and engineer are placed just aft of the fuel tanks.

LOG OF THE FLIGHT BY RADIO TO NAVY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

start and instructions for ships at sea to restrict the use of their radio apparatus had been received by the battleships of the United States fleet, by the destroyers in Newfoundland and by Admiral Knapp in London and Admiral Benson in Paris.

"At the same time Commander Towers sent a message to the U. S. S. Baltimore at Halifax directing them to report the conditions of the weather at Halifax at noon. At 1:15 P. M. Commander Towers received a message which had been relayed from the Baltimore, stating the weather at Halifax at noon. This message was as follows:

Weather cloudy, pressure, 29; service wind west-northwest, thirty-seven miles; temperature, 64; sea moderate; visibility 7 miles; bank of low clouds, 2,000, forming from northwest, noon, May 8.

"At noon the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt, filed the following message at the department's communication office:

Commander Towers, NC-3: Delighted with successful start; good luck all the way. ROOSEVELT.

"This message was delivered to Commander Towers when his seaplane was off Chatham Light.

"At 1:30 P. M. the Navy Department received information that the planes had been sighted at the Chatham Air Station.

"At 2 P. M. the message received at the Navy Department direct from Commander Towers said that the NC seaplane division had passed Chatham Light at 1:47. Commander Towers sent this message at 1:50 P. M.

News of NC-4's Trouble.

"At 2:12 P. M. the Navy Department received a résumé of the conversation between the NC-3 and NC-4, which indicated that the NC-4 was having oil trouble and was running on three motors and might have to land.

"At 2:30 P. M. the Navy Department received information that the NC-4 was still having motor trouble, but had passed over Station Ship No. 1.

"At 2:45 P. M. the Navy Department intercepted conversation from the NC-1 to the NC-4 which indicated that the NC-4 was still in the air.

"At 2:45 P. M. the Navy Department received more intercepted conversation between the planes regarding radio compass directions.

"At 3:20 P. M. the Navy Department received information that two seaplanes had passed three miles from Station Ship No. 2, at 3:10 P. M.

"At 3:22 P. M. the Navy Department received more intercepted conversation between the NC-1 and NC-3, in which the NC-1 told the NC-3 that they bore 340 degrees from Station Ship No. 2, and which indicated that the NC-3 was checking up on her navigation.

"At 3:25 P. M., the Navy Department received information that NC-1 was asking NC-4 whether she was O.K. and also that the NC-3 was asking Station Ship No. 2 for radio compass signals.

"At 3:26 P. M., the Navy Department received information that the NC-3 was again asking for radio compass signals in order that she might check up her navigation.

"At 3:41 P. M., the Navy Department received information that the NC-3 was asking Station Ship No. 3 for radio compass signals in order that the NC-3 might steer a proper course for the station ship. The NC-3 also asked information about the NC-4 and NC-1 replied that the NC-4 had her oil pump fixed up all right.

Message Relayed to Towers.

"Another part of the communication was the forwarding of a message from Admiral Knapp which read as follows:

British Air Ministry has made arrangements to extend every facility and convenience to NC flying boats upon arrival at Plymouth after transatlantic flight. In case of emergency landing near English coast, air station at Treaco, in Scilly Islands, may be utilized as temporary repair or refuelling point. KNAPP.

"This message was placed on cable in London on the night of May 7, and was delivered to Commander Towers on the NC-3 while he was off Chatham Light.

"At 4:12 P. M., the Navy Department received information from the NC-1 and NC-3 that they were very busy checking up their navigation from the U. S. S. Delphy, which was Station Ship No. 3. The Delphy sent radio signals continuously in order that the planes might plot their position with their radio compass and steer a straight course for Cape Sable.

"At 4:35 P. M. the NC-3 called the NC-1 and NC-4 and asked the NC-1 if she was directly astern of the NC-3. The NC-4 did not answer. The Navy Department received this information at 5:46 P. M. and could have sent it direct by radio to Admiral Knapp in London and Admiral Benson in Paris, so that they would have received it ten minutes after Commander Towers sent his message to the NC-1.

"At 5:11 P. M. the Navy Department received information from Cape Sable that the NC-1 and NC-3 had passed over the radio station at that place at 5:10 P. M.

"At 5:13 P. M. the naval radio station at Bar Harbor sent the 5 P. M. weather report, which had been received from the U. S. S. Baltimore at Halifax. The planes received this easily and thus knew at 5:13 P. M. what the weather conditions at Halifax were at that time.

"At 5:35 P. M. the Navy Department received information that the planes had not yet sighted the U. S. S. Ludlow.

"At 6:24 the Navy Department received information that at 6:25 the U. S. S. Delphy asked the U. S. S. McDermut for data regarding the position of the NC-4. The McDermut replied: 'When the NC-4 passed at 2:30 she was six miles to the left of NC-1 and NC-3. No report from her regarding passing other stations. Am now searching for NC-4.'

"At 6:37 the Navy Department received information that the NC-1 was in direct radio communication at 6:10 with the U. S. S. Baltimore at Halifax.

"At 6:47 P. M. the Navy Department was informed that the U. S. S. Delphy sent the following to the McDermut at 6:31 P. M.: 'Shall we assist in searching?' The Kimberly sent: 'Two seaplanes passed three miles southward at 3:10 P. M.' The McDermut sent the following message immediately to the Kimberly: 'Search on course 239 degrees true from 7 to 8 P. M., speed eight knots.'

"At 7:50 P. M. the U. S. S. Baltimore sent the following message to the Chief of Naval Operations, which was received by him at 8 P. M.: 'NC-1 and NC-3 arrived Halifax 7 P. M.'"

ADVERTISEMENT.

Special Notice to All

Life Insurance Men

in Greater New York

It is earnestly requested that all Life Insurance solicitors, general agents and managers in Greater New York (except Industrial agents) assemble this (Friday) morning at 10:30 o'clock in the

Bankers Club

Thirty-eighth Floor, Equitable Building

The active co-operation of every patriotic Life Insurance Man is needed at this eleventh hour conference for extremely important Victory Loan organization work (no subscriptions will be taken at the conference).

L. A. CERF
WM. M. HARRIS
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SIGOURNEY MELLOR
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} Executive Committee of the Life Insurance Committee Government Loan Organization

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New York — Cairo — London — Montreal

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Plain End or Cork Tip
Twenty-five Cents

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Write, giving age, selling experience, religion, former positions held, salaries received. State whether you think you will be greatest success as face to face or telephone salesman or correspondent and why. State salary expected. Your letter will be treated condifentially.

Box E 865 Times Annex.

Fliers at Halifax Re-Fuel and are Ready to Start for Newfoundland Today

ARRIVE AT HALIFAX GOAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

this route at intervals of fifty miles. On board the Baltimore tonight it was said that it was not certain whether or not the NC-1 and NC-3 would sail in the morning, if the NC-4 had not arrived by that time.

Commander J. H. Towers, who is in charge of the flight, said that the planes followed the original schedule for the flight from Rockaway, the naval air station, to Halifax..

"What was your average elevation during the flight?" he was asked by the reporter.

"We sailed at various heights," replied the Commander.

"Did you have good weather?"

"Not bad," he replied, and added: "I really cannot give an interview."

"Do you plan to sail in the morning?"

"Yes," Commander Towers said laconically.

The first report received here that the planes had been sighted on the Nova Scotia coast came from Clark's Harbor, on Cape Sable Island, close to which the NC-1 and the NC-3 passed. The NC-4 was then not in sight. This was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The next report came from Lockeport, 50 miles east of Cape Sable Island, at 6:30 P. M. The two planes were then passing that place about two miles off shore, well up in the air and traveling at a good speed. Lockeport reported a stiff northerly breeze, but that this apparently hampered the planes but little. At 6:45 o'clock Liverpool reported the planes off shore seven miles west of that port, and thereafter the machines were sighted at various times at intervening points between Liverpool and Halifax.

Sighted Off Halifax.

The NC-1 was first sighted off Halifax Harbor at 7:40 P. M. She was flying high. Two minutes later the NC-3 came into view. She was at very low elevation. Speeding up the harbor, while the NC-1, far above, slowed down, the NC-3 passed the lighthouse and over the United States tug Iroquois to the landing area a short distance south of where the Baltimore was anchored. She swooped down to the surface, striking it at exactly 7:58 P. M. Her propellers whirring, she then skimmed over the water to her mooring in the eastern passage, off the former United States Naval Air Station, taken over by the Canadians. Some slight commotion was occasioned by the fact that a small coasting schooner was beating up the passage as the NC-3 made her landing. The skipper of the sailing craft kept steadily on his way, and to onlookers on the shore it seemed as though a collision were imminent. The big plane, however, suddenly swerved to starboard, making way for the schooner, which proceeded on her blundering way.

The contrast between the oldtime sailing vessel and the plane that has made true the dream of "breakfast in New York and dinner in Halifax" was very sharp. Her way clear the NC-3 headed for her moorings and picked them up at the first shot at 8:03 P. M.

By this time the NC-1, still well aloft, was making for the landing surface. She struck the water at 8:10 P. M. and then proceeded at high speed to her moorings, to which she was tied five minutes later.

The planes were then towed by motor launch to the Baltimore, where they replenished their fuel tanks, each plane taking about 800 gallons of gasoline for the next leg of the flight.

At 11 o'clock both planes were back at their moorings and their crews were sound asleep in comfortable quarters on the Baltimore.

Watch for the NC-4.

On the cruiser and the destroyers in port a close watch was kept for any sign of the belated NC-4. Captain Cluverius said that with moonlight the plane would have no great difficulty in making a safe landing during the night. To seaward the sky was clear and there was no sign of any mist or fog. Captain Cluverius expressed himself as quite confident that the third plane would be along in good time.

"I should say that it was merely slight engine trouble," he said, "and that the NC-4 is simply running more slowly than the other planes." Searchlights, he said, might be used to guide the NC-4 as soon as it was reported that she was nearing the harbor. The cruiser and the destroyers were all brilliantly lighted so that the plane would have no difficulty in locating the landing area.

The official procedure in connection with the arrival of the planes at Halifax was very simple. Commander Towers was conveyed from his plane by a fast motor launch to the Baltimore, where he was received by Captain Cluverius, who shook hands and congratulated him upon his success. Commander Towers then formally reported to the Captain, who in turn immediately sent in his report by wireless to the Navy Department.

Three of the four destroyers in port at 11:15 o'clock tonight put out to sea. These were the 87, 88 and 90. Camperdown reported that one of the destroyers headed east, one west and the third was still proceeding in a southerly direction from the harbor. It is said that two of the destroyers are bound east to take up their positions at the Newfoundland end of the line of flight from Halifax to Trepassey, and that the third, heading west, is bound for the location of the NC-4. It may be that the NC-4 has been forced to make a landing and that she will be towed into Halifax.

Greeting for the Sea Planes.

Halifax took a great interest in the arrival of the planes tonight. As soon as the two were sighted there was a tremendous tooting of steamship whistles, horns and sirens. Crowds lined the waterfront and the Citadel Hill was black with spectators. Numerous tugs and motor boats laden with sightseers went out the harbor to meet the flyers. Among the craft was the United States naval tug Iroquois, on duty at this port. On board this vessel were Captain Hines, U. S. N., chief American naval officer here, American Consul General Young, Consul Gaboury of France, and Colonel Thompson, officer commanding the military district.

So keen was the interest, that the French Consul offered a prize of 500 cigarettes to the first man who sighted one of the planes. This was won by Quartermaster Richards of the Iroquois, who sighted the NC-1 as she hove in view from the southwest. The United States Sub Chaser 240 was another of the welcoming craft.

The NC-3, flying low, went so close over the sub chaser that the sailors were almost able to identify the men in the plane. Signals were exchanged between the chaser and the plane.

"What kind of a trip?" was the message from the 240.

"Good, but some air pockets," was the answer.

The NC-1, when she landed, received just as warm a welcome as the first plane. Steamers' whistles tooted again. The fast motor launch which was attached for duty at the moorings assisted in the work of getting the hawsers fast and then transported the crews to the Baltimore. As she passed the Iroquois the aviators were heartily cheered.

On the eastern passage shore were a number of Canadian aviators and mechanics now on duty at the naval air station there. These men were greatly interested in the arrival of the American planes, and commented enthusiastically upon the skilful manner in which they made their landing. "Those boats are a little bit of all right," said an R. A. F. Sergeant, who had seen much service in France. "I'll bet they get there."

CALL IT A SEVERE TEST.

New Meteorological Equipment Aided Fliers in Keeping Course.

HALIFAX, May 8.—Commander John H. Towers, in announcing that he expected to get away tomorrow morning on the second leg of the journey, which will take the aircraft to Trepassey, N. F., a distance of 460 miles, based his expectation on a report of Professor Alexander McAdie, the meteorological expert at Harvard University, who sent the word from Halifax this morning which decided the aviators to take the air. Professor McAdie said tonight that the present favorable atmospheric conditions were likely to continue for another twenty-four hours at least.

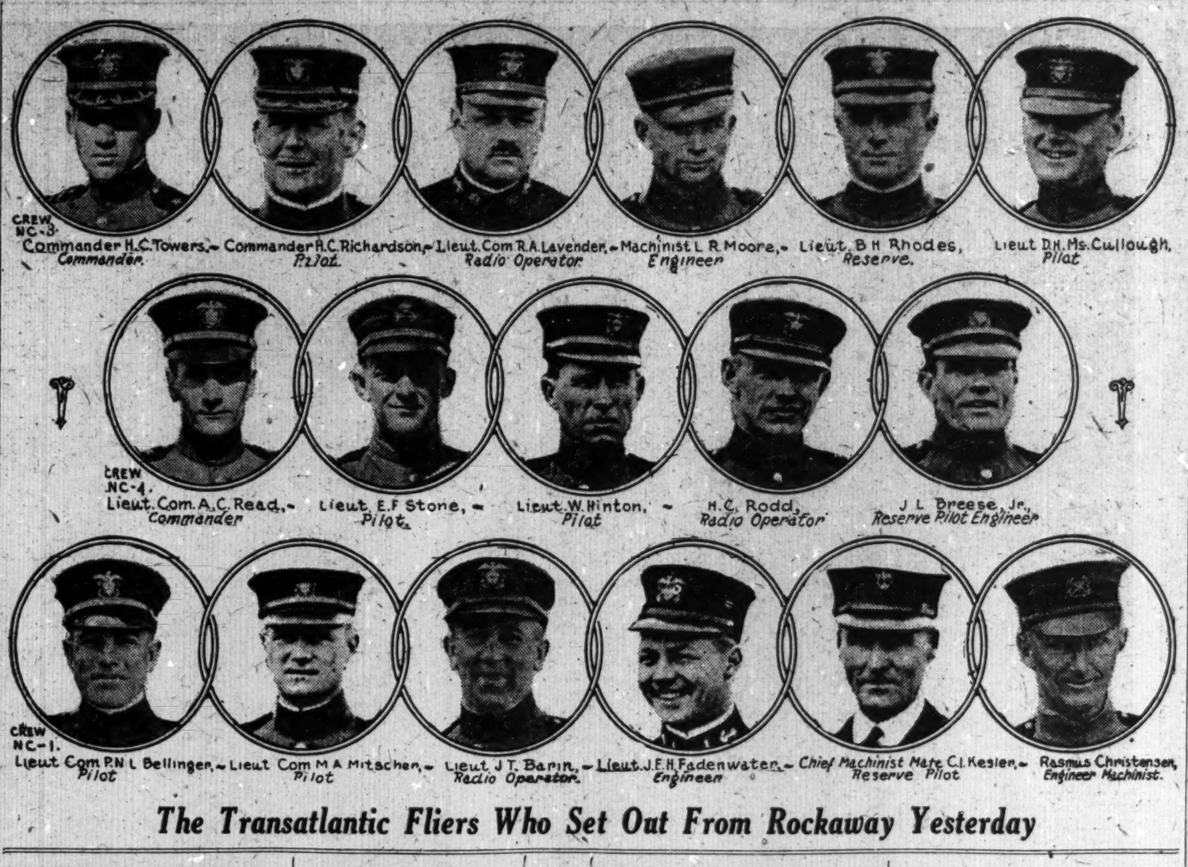
All the aviators agree that the first leg of the transatlantic journey called for the most severe test and all are delighted with the way in which the two seaplanes performed. They say the new meteorological equipment stood up especially well. Strong head winds were encountered, throwing the planes 30 degrees off their course, according to Lieutenant Commander R. E. Byrd, radio operator of the NC-3, and the apparatus recorded perfectly these divergencies, enabling the airships to hold to their course with the greatest ease.

Commander Towers said that the visibility throughout the trip was remarkably good, and as an illustration cited the fact that the Cape Cod district was spread out before them like a map before they turned east for the Nova Scotia coast. The two planes flew at various altitudes during the trip, the NC-1 ascending at one point to 3,500 feet, the highest altitude recorded during the journey.

At times the two planes were out of sight of each other, but they adhered closely to the schedule fixed before the start and flew up the harbor within ten minutes of each other.

If the present weather conditions continue and a start is made tomorrow on the second leg of the trip, the aviators plan to hug the Nova Scotia coast until they are off Louisberg and then head directly for Newfoundland. After the experience gained on the run to Halifax the Americans declare they are absolutely confident of completing the trip to Trepassey on schedule time.

Destroyers and other craft are searching for the missing NC-4, commanded by Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read, which fell behind the other craft because of engine trouble. When midway between the destroyer McDermot, stationed at Cape Cod, and the Kimberley, which was No. 2 in the chain of craft stationed along the coast to protect the airmen in their flight, Read reported that he would be forced to descend because of a defective engine. The McDermot was seen to steam off at full speed to the assistance of the NC-4.


CREW NC-3
Commander H.C. Towers, Commander
Lieut. Com. A.C. Read, Commander
Lieut. Com. P.N.L. Bellinger, Pilot
Lieut. Com. M.A. Mitscher, Pilot
Lieut. E.F. Stone, Pilot
Lieut. W. Hinton, Pilot
H.C. Rodd, Radio Operator
J.L. Breese, Jr., Reserve Pilot Engineer
Lieut. J.T. Barin, Radio Operator
Lieut. J.E.H. Fadenwater, Engineer
Chief Machinist Mate C.I. Kesler, Reserve Pilot
Rasmus Christensen, Engineer Machinist.

The Transatlantic Fliers Who Set Out From Rockaway Yesterday

29 MORE SOLDIERS GET WAR MEDALS

Five Win the Congressional Medal and 24 the Distinguished Service Cross.

NEW YORK MEN HONORED

Advices from Paris Indicate That 9,000 Americans Received French Decorations.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Lieut. Patrick Regan, 115th Infantry, and Sergeants Benjamin Kaufman, 308th Infantry; Arthur J. Forrest, 354th Infantry; James E. Karnes, 117th Infantry, and Edward R. Taltey, 117th Infantry, was announced today by the War Department. In each case the citation showed that the soldier singlehanded advanced against and put out of action enemy machine gun nests which had held up the advance of his unit.

General Pershing has cabled the War Department the names of twenty-four additional officers and enlisted men of the Expeditionary Forces to whom he has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for acts of extraordinary bravery. The list follows:

CAPTAINS

Arthur W. Bradbury, Tacoma, Wash.; and Arly L. Hedrick, (deceased) 436 West Forty-fifth Street, Kansas City.

LIEUTENANTS

William H. Kofmehl, Parley, Iowa; James A. Turner, (deceased) 1,711 East Seventy-second Street, Chicago; Joseph Swift, (deceased) Safford, Ariz.; Henry N. Pride, Houston, Texas; Albert H. Stout, Cairo, Ill.; Homer C. Darling, Menton, Mass.

SERGEANTS

Robert L. Collins, Bridgeport, Conn.; Emanuel Sustick, 462 Prospect Place, Brooklyn; Harrison Tompkins, 125 Waverly Street, Yonkers, N. Y.; John J. Flint, 802 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; Harold B. Anthony, (deceased) Nashville, Tenn.; Robert M. McDonald, Cheraw, S. C.

CORPORALS

George W. McFarland, Latrobe, Pa.; Isaac Neitzelt, 99 Avenue C, New York.

BUGLER

Gilbert R. Dalton, Carrier Mills, Ill.

PRIVATES

Alexander Scandel, Shenandoah, Pa.; Walter Moore, Alexandria, Va.; Melvin N. Hardin, Greer, S. C.; Frank Arkman, Bellingham, Minn.; William Murphy, 82 West End Avenue, New York; William E. Graddy, Walnut Ridge, Ark.; John R. Polley, Wellington, Kan.

The War Department in a statement today called attention to the fact that a recent general order giving the names of 474 officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces who had been accorded the Croix de Guerre did not constitute a complete list of all Americans awarded the French decoration.

Other lists of awards, it was said, will be issued from time to time as official recognition is given the awards. Advices from the French Government indicate that in all more than 9,000 Americans have received the French war cross.

FLIES FAR WITH COTTON BALE.

650-Mile Trip from Macon to Washington in 6 Hrs. 15 Min.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A nonstop flight from Macon, Ga., to Washington, 650 miles, was made in six hours and fifteen minutes today by a Martin bombing plane, carrying a bale of cotton.

The cotton is to be relayed by airplane to Lowell, Mass., manufactured into cloth and returned by the air route to Macon, where it will be distributed among Victory Bond buyers.

TO KEEP 15 FLYING FIELDS.

Army Will Hold Five Balloon Schools Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The War Department announced today that fifteen flying fields and five balloon schools were to be held by the Air Service for permanent training.

Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.; Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla., and Kelly Field, No. 1, San Antonio, Texas, which are now owned by the Government, will be retained. The following flying fields, now under lease, will be purchased:

March Field, Riverside, Cal.; Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal.; Carlstrom Field and Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla.; Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; Park Field, Millington, Tenn.; Souther Field, Americus, Ga.; Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich.; Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., and Kelly Field, No. 2, San Antonio, Texas.

The balloon schools to be retained by the Government are at Lee Hall, Va.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Arcadia, Cal.; San Antonio, Texas, and Fort Omaha, Neb.

FINDS BODY OF AIRMAN.

W. W. White of New York Discovers the Unmarked Grave of Son.

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PARIS, May 8.—As a result of a two weeks' search on the battlefields of the Meuse, Wilbert W. White of New York has discovered the unmarked grave of his son, Wilbert W. White, American ace, killed in a head-on collision in mid-air with a German airplane on Oct. 10.

On the second day of the search Dr. White chanced on a piece of metal bearing the number of the machine his son was flying when killed. Several days later Captain Reed Chambers, who had fought by the side of White, noted what he thought was a grave under a pile of wire. A detail of soldiers exhumed the body, identified it and reburied it in the great cemetery at Romagne.

On Sunday the father received from General Patrick of the Air Service a Distinguished Service Cross, with maple leaf, awarded to his son for work in the battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne.

Fifty Years on Exchange.

J. M. Amory of J. M. Amory & Son celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a member of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. Other members presented flowers, and he was the recipient of congratulations all through the trading session. Mr. Amory was admitted as a member on May 8, 1869. W. F. Bishop and John V. Bouvier were also admitted to membership on the same day.

1,500 IRISH GREET O'LEARY.

Makes First Speech After Stay in Tombs Before Progressive League.

About 1,500 members of the Irish Progressive League assembled last night in the Central Opera House, Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, to greet Jeremiah O'Leary, in his first speech after his stay in the Tombs, and to formulate plans to give expression to Irish-American sentiment in favor of a free Erin. O'Leary, who looked a trifle pale as the result of his imprisonment, said that it was well worth ten months in prison to get such a reception as he received. In his speech he said in part:

"It is very strange how the Irish differ from tyrants and differ with them. For some years I felt rather lonesome on the Irish question, having been born in America. I have been glad to find recently, however, others born in America who feel as I do. One of the speakers referred to Thomas Jefferson as to the fact that his birthday had passed unnoticed. The speaker might also have added that the war is now over and that the principles of Jefferson have passed unnoticed."

The meeting voted to send a cable to Professor De Valera congratulating him on the "establishment of the Irish Republic."

Bartlett Accepts Hobart Presidency.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—The trustees of Hobart College were notified yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Murray Bartlett, representative of the Episcopal Church War Commission at Camp Kearney, Cal., of his acceptance of the Presidency of the college offered him on April 23. Dr. Bartlett, a Harvard graduate, and former rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, was the organizer and first President of the University of the Philippines, and before that was Dean of the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John in Manila.

I. W. W. REFUSES TO AUDIT.

Request for Accountant Nearly Causes Riot at Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—"The financial status of our organization is in such a shape that I believe we should immediately engage an expert accountant to audit the books."

This suggestion, made by a delegate today at the I. W. W. convention, created such excitement that it was thought that the police would have to be called to restore order.

Delegates mounted their chairs and hurled defiance at the delegate.

"We can take care of our own affairs without calling in an expert auditor," shouted one.

Chairman Woodruff restored order after hammering the table for ten minutes. The motion to engage an auditor was tabled.

DYNAMITE LAWRENCE CAR.

Mill Workers Imperiled by Explosion and One Hurt.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 8.—A crowded trolley car of the Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway Company, bound for Haverhill, was damaged early today by an explosive which had been placed on the rails in Jackson Street, Methuen, a short distance from this city. One passenger was slightly injured. The car windows were shattered and one of the wheels was cracked.

The explosion occurred just as two cars bringing mill workers to this city were due, and the police believe the dynamiters intended to wreck both. Policemen found a stick of dynamite and a can, which they said also had contained explosive, lying near the rails.

Many pickets were on duty today about the textile plants, against which a strike has been in progress for more than three months. Mill officials said an increasing number of operatives was reporting for work each day.

RIOT AT OVERLAND PLANT.

Strikers at Toledo Fight Police with Bricks and Stones.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 8.—The plant of the Willys-Overland Company was closed late this afternoon by Clarence A. Earl, Vice President of the company, following a clash between strikers and police in which bricks, stones, and clubs were used as weapons.

The trouble resulted when several hundred strikers attempted to talk with employes who had refused to join their ranks.

60,000 VOTING ON STRIKE.

Walkout of Cloakmakers Seems Inevitable, Says Leader.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, announced last night that the locals of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Makers' Union, affiliated with the garment workers, were taking a strike vote among their 60,000 members. A strike next week, directed against the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, appeared inevitable, said Mr. Schlesinger last night.

"The result of the vote will be announced probably on Saturday," he added, "and there is every indication that the workers will favor a strike. We had several conferences with the representatives of the association and no agreement was reached. We demanded a change from the system of piecework to the week work system, the forty-four-hour week, and the establishment of a minimum scale for the workers."

A strike of cloakmakers would affect twice as many persons as the recent strike of garment workers, which was settled with an agreement satisfactory to both sides after eleven weeks of idleness. About 90 per cent. of the cloakmakers are men. If the vote favors a strike, it was learned, it will be called on Wednesday or Thursday of next week. The union has a well filled treasury, and recently bought $150,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

POLITICS IN UP-STATE PAINT

Split Between McCabe and Troy Murphy Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—Promise of the long threatened split between Patrick E. McCabe, Democratic leader of Albany, and Joseph J. Murphy, who looks after the destinies of Troy Democrats, looms up with the suspension by Governor Smith of Thomas H. McDonough of Troy, State Superintendent of Public Buildings. The trustees of public buildings are to meet next week to take action on McDonough's suspension.

McDonough announced today that he would not be ousted without a fight. Troy Democrats also charged that his suspension grew out of jealousies of Albany Democrats who wanted the place for themselves.

McDonough's suspension grew out of the awarding of a painting contract by him to a Troy painter for $434.95, while an Albany painter had agreed to do the work for $130. McCabe said tonight that "a note for $260 from the Troy painter to teh cashier of the Public Buildings Department appears in the transaction, and the suspicion surrounding this transaction warrants the tax payers knowing the whole truth about the affair."

RETURNS MEXICAN CARRIERS

Government Gives Railroads Back to Canadian Interests.

MEXICO CITY, May 7.—The Mexico City State railways, which for the past four years have been under the administration of the Federal Government, were today turned back to their private owners. There is no information available as to the conditions agreed to in making this transfer. The Canadian interests which control the system have been negotiating with the Government for many months, attempting to secure reimbursement for damages suffered by the system during the time it was out of their control.

DINNER TO GEN. THORNTON.

Former Associates Honor American Railroader Who Won Fame in War.

A dinner was given in the honor of Major Gen. Sir Henry Thornton last night by the executive staff of the Long Island Railroad Company at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Until five years ago General Thornton was General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad and recently had charge of the English railroads in France. Colonel James McCrea, formerly General Manager of the Long Island Railroad, who went to France in October, 1917, to act as General Manager of the United States Army railroads in France and also as Deputy Director General of the American railroads, was also a guest.

Due to the illness of his mother, who lives at Newtown, Penn., General Thornton was recalled to this country. General Thornton is American-born and went to England from the Long Island Railroad to take charge of the Great Eastern Railroad. When war was declared he entered the English Army and was knighted by the King for his success in managing railroad affairs at home and at the battlefront for the British Government.

Ralph Peters, manager of the Long Island Railroad, was at the dinner with his son, Lieutenant Ralph, Jr., who recently returned from France. Lieutenant Peters was assistant to Colonel McCrea. Captain Charles E. McLaren, who was also with Colonel McCrea in France, was another guest. Captain McLaren had charge of the marine equipment of the Long Island Railroad before he entered the army.

Others present were General George W. Wingate, J. F. Fahenstock, Federal Treasurer of the Long Island Railroad Company; J. R. Savage, general manager; Frank E. Hoff, Treasurer; L. C. Morris, chief engineer; J. F. Keany, general solicitor; Alfred Gardner, counsel, and C. L. Addison, assistant to the President.

SPANISH TAPESTRY, $575.

The Top Price at Sale of Ancient Art—Total, $49,296.

At the sale of ancient Spanish art at Clarke's yesterday afternoon a tapestry showing a Spanish coat-of-arms, sixteenth century, brought the highest price, going to C. H. Conner for $575. To the same buyer went a seventeenth century Spanish filet and linen table cover for $200; a seventeenth century rug for $300; a long Spanish moresque rug for $200, a lot of thirteen pieces of old Spanish and Italian silk damask in reds, yellows, and violet for $220, and a large Spanish walnut cabinet with tortoise shell and brass inlay for $300.

Two large carved and gilded polychrome candlesticks went to F. C. Henderson for $300, a large silver and cream silk bed cover, embroidered in colors, went to G. M. Gidding for $400, two seventeenth century Spanish carved wooden candlesticks went to Karl Freund for $380, two large carved and gilded polychrome wooden columns to E. Feffercorn for $400, R. H. Van Art paid $330 for an old Spanish iron lectern and a pair of French silverplated candelabra, Louis XV, went to Feffercorn for $300.

Mrs. A. J. Biddle paid $210 for a large carved Louis XV. armchair, and a large panneau, representing Christ on the cross, carved walnut, gilded and polychromed, went to Dawson for $350. Miss Merral paid $400 for a small Spanish bargueno with walnut and ivory inlay.

Returns for the day were $16,113, and to date $49,296. The sale continues this afternoon.

SOLDIER RESCUES CHILD.

Sergeant of 77th Pulls Girl from Path of Train.

Passengers on a Long Island train, bound to New York from Yaphank, were thrilled yesterday when Sergeant Herbert Fein, a 77th Division soldier, leaped from the train at the Belrose station and rescued a little girl from in front of a train bound to Garden City. Fein refused later to talk about the deed, saying with a laugh, "Oh, that's the way you get in the army."

Fein, who is in Company D of the 302d Supply Train, was coming into the city on pass. As the train halted at the Belrose station the little girl, about 4 years old, took up a post between the rails of an adjoining track and watched the soldiers. The Sergeant heard the warning blast of the other train, rushing along at a rate of about thirty miles, wriggled through the window from which he had been looking, and pulled the girl to safety in time.

WANTS ZONE LAW REPEAL.

Semi-luxury Tax to Be Killed by Republicans, Mondell Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The repeal of Section 904 of the revenue law, embracing the semi-luxury tax, and of the zone system for second-class mail, are two things which the Republican party is expected to undertake early in the special session of Congress.

Representative F. W. Mondell, Republican floor leader in the next House, discussing some of the policies and programs of the party today, said that the semi-luxury tax would be repealed at once. Speaking for himself, he also said that the very next legislative step should be the repeal of the zone system applying to second-class mail.

154 Knots a Day

Fifty thousand girls were married last year from the million Delineator families. More will be married this year. You may not manufacture wedding-rings or trousseaux, or traveling bags or furniture for the new home, but if you make any article used in American households, you should tell these fifty thousand brides about it. They start in where their mothers did before them by relying for advice on

The Delineator

The Magazine In One Million Homes

Finish the Job—Subscribe to the

Victory Liberty Loan

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Advertising & Sales Manager

A manufacturer of popular priced specialties wants an efficient Sales Manager with initiative and mail order advertising experience. Must know how to plan merchandising and sales plans and get up catalogues.

Only applications giving age, experience, references and full information will be considered.

All information held in strictest confidence. K 325 Times.

Everything but—

Publishing a list of our hand-tailored suit models and fabrics would be like advertising a dictionary by publishing a list of what it contains! We carry everything but the commonplace!

MEN'S SUITS $30 TO $65
HAND TAILORED AND READY

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
LOCATED ON STREET LEVEL

PALL MALL
Famous Cigarettes
At Tea-Time
Plain Ends

AMPLE

SINGULAR SKILL IN TAILORING HAS GIVEN EASE TO THE WAIST OF THE JACKET SKETCHED. HOWEVER, THE INCURVING LINES VOICE THE FACT THAT FINCHLEY HAS NOT SACRIFICED AN ENGAGING EFFECT TO SECURE COMFORT.

$50

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON
READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY
5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK

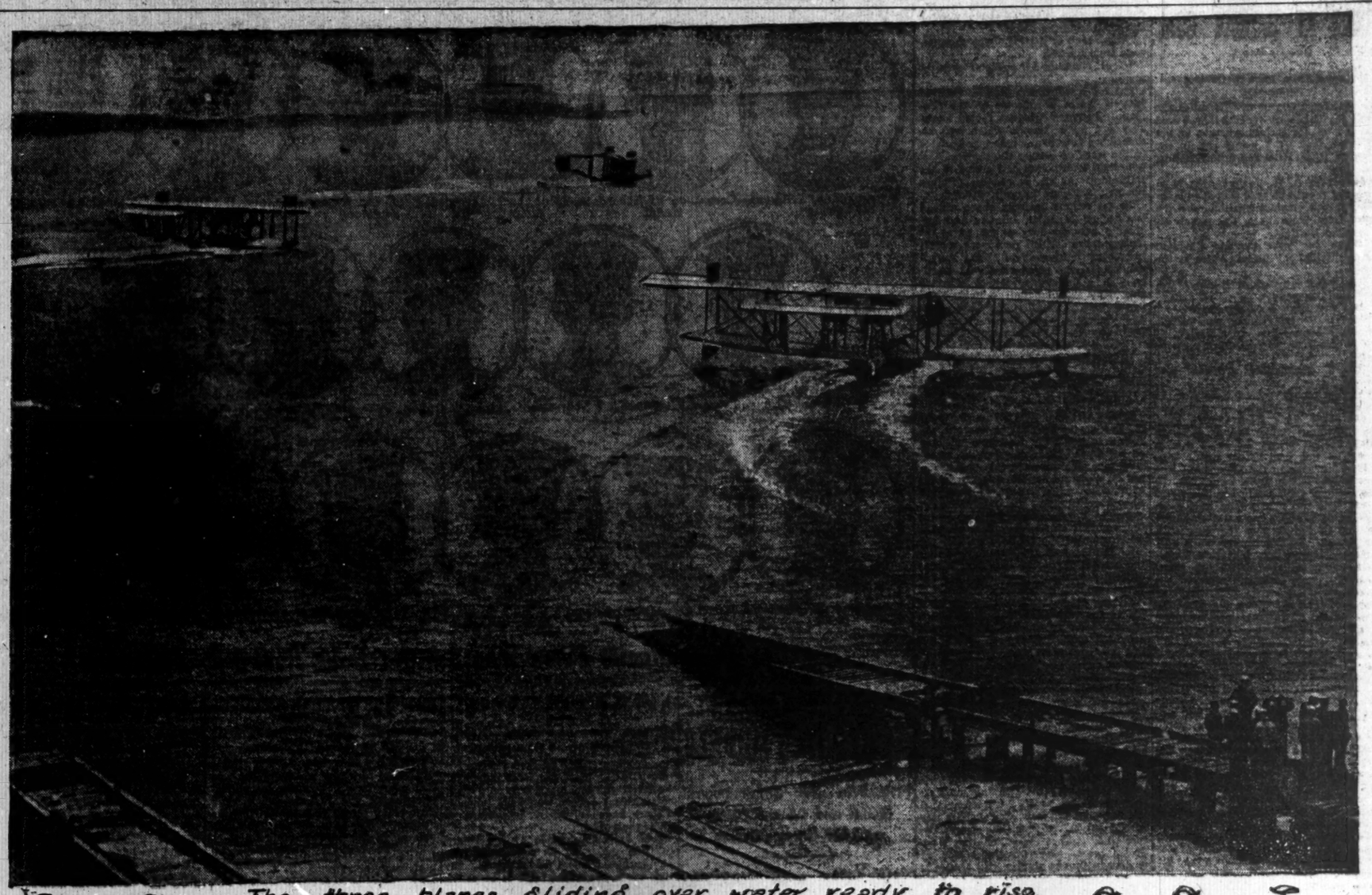
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substitutes.

Two Historical German National Assemblies.

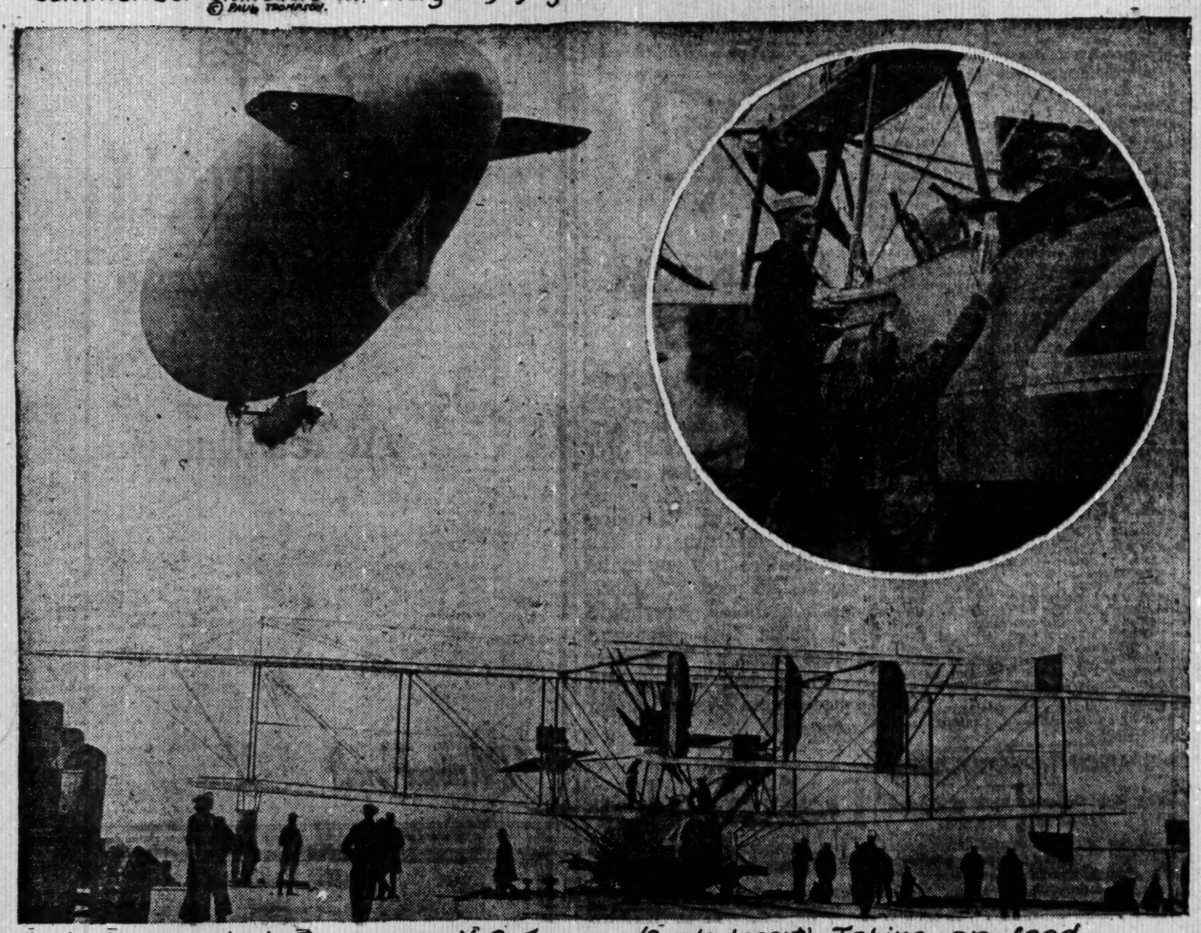
The noted National Assembly in 1848 in Germany is described, also the National Assembly of 1919, in an interesting article in the May CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, together with an official, carefully compiled review of the progress of the Revolution, etc., in Germany, and the struggle against Bolshevism; all based on official facts, presented without comment or bias. 40 other Big Features. Published by The New York Times Company, on news stands 25c.—Advt.

Scenes at the Start of the Flight from the Rockaway Air Station for Europe

Commander J. H. Towers in charge of flight. (© PAUL THOMPSON.)



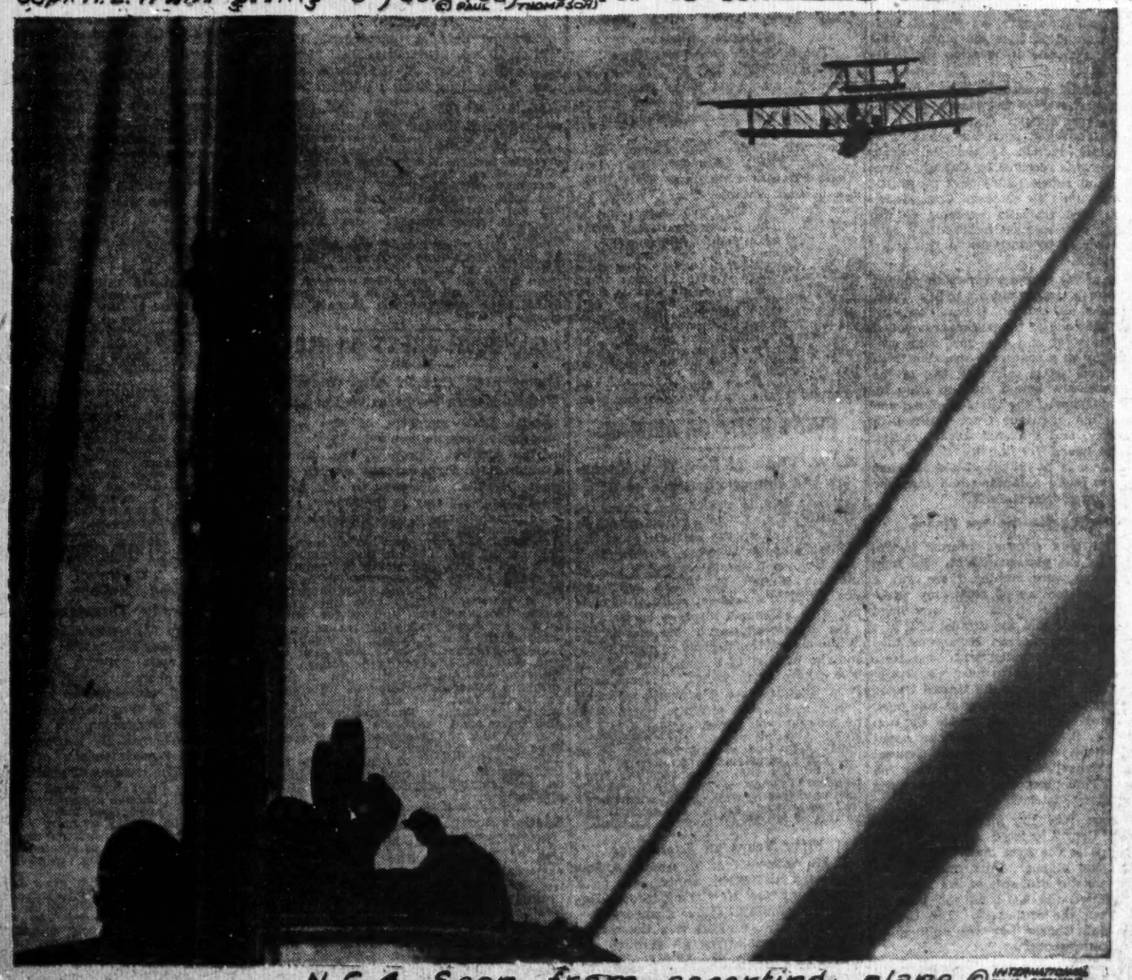
The three planes gliding over water ready to rise. (© UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD)



Just before start—Bump over N.C. 4. (Circle Insert) Taking on food. (PHOTOS © PAUL THOMPSON)

Capt. N. E. Irwin giving a four leaf clover to Commander M. E. Richardson. (© PAUL THOMPSON)

Lieut.-Commander R. M. L. Bellinger Commander of N.C.-1 (© PAUL THOMPSON)



N.C. 4. Seen from escorting plane. (© INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE)

BRITISH OPINION INDORSES TREATY

Relies on the League of Nations to Give Force and Effect to the Terms.

PRESS COMMENT DIVIDED

Some Papers Say Conditions Imposed on Germany Are Too Easy, Others Hold They Are Too Hard.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 7.—British opinion will on the whole ratify the terms of peace as satisfactory and just. This is the general impression derived from consultation with a number of people who have had an opportunity of studying the official summary, which will be published in the press tomorrow.

In view of the vast scope of the treaty, unanimity of opinion in regard to the details is out of the question, and extremists everywhere will find fault with the spirit of compromise which ruled in the settlement of contentious problems. That compromises were necessary will, however, be recognised by the great majority of people of sound sense and liberal mind.

The treaty marks the end of old Europe, but, as pointed out in The Westminster Gazette, it is only the beginning of the new Europe, and the future hangs on the League of Nations. The peace treaty and the League of Nations are interdependent, and the view is advanced that, whatever may be the defects in either or both, the hope of the world for an era of peace and good-will rests upon the construction which the League will be able to put upon the treaty. This in itself constitutes the most forcible argument for the League and one which will undoubtedly modify, to some extent at least, the critical and sceptical views of the League taken in many quarters.

League Advocates Jubilant.

Without the League of Nations in actual being and working, the Versailles treaty will, according to this argument, be worth little more than a scrap of paper, and any power or influence directed to the undermining or weakening of the League will consequently be perilous to the world. Advocates of the League are highly jubilant over this aspect of the situation, which seems to make their victory more complete.

Incorporation of the League of Nations in the treaty, on the other hand, is in some quarters denounced as one of its weakest features, one scoffer declaring that an attempt is being made to reconstruct the world upon a foundation of shifting sands.

With respect to the reparations clauses, one finds them described in one quarter as letting Germany off too lightly, and in another as making it impossible for Germany to pay off the obligations imposed upon her. In this latter regard, attention is drawn specially to the terms regulating German shipping, where the effort to carry out a policy somewhat approximating the popular ton-for-ton demand is criticised as depriving Germany of one of her chief means of avoiding bankruptcy. There is one strong current of opinion here that, on this head at least, the German peace delegates will enter the most forcible protest.

Criticises Indemnity Clauses.

Sir Robert Perks, the well-known Nonconformist leader, expressed the view that the peace condition were generally satisfactory, except as far as the indemnity clauses were concerned.

"I think Germany," he said, "could have afforded to pay a much more substantial sum at a much earlier date than our negotiators have imagined. It all depends on how far the Germans will be able to resuscitate their old industrial energy. I do not think the settlement will be satisfactory to the English people, and I don't see why reparation should consider merely the losses of the civil population and not the great losses incurred by England and France in waging the war."

Sir Robert also objected to the retention of Heligoland in any form, even as a fishing station, by Germany, holding that it should be returned to England. Sir Robert thought there were signs that international financiers had wielded too great an influence here and there. But, speaking of how far the treaty may be held to be a firm basis of peace, he said:

"It will be so for so long as Russia and Germany remain in antagonism. The future of Europe depends on that, and the sooner we recognize the new Esthonian, Lithuanian, and Polish States, the better. No economic or treaty conditions will preserve the peace if Russia and Germany succeed in adjusting their relationships. It is extremely doubtful if they will be able to, but the peace of the world entirely depends on their inability to do so."

How the Peace Treaty Leaves Germany

The heavy broken line shows the old frontiers of Germany and the heavy solid line the changes in frontiers imposed by the peace treaty.

WOULD CUT LEAGUE FROM THE TREATY

Republican Senators Approve Peace Terms, but Want Separate Vote on Covenant.

HITCHCOCK PRAISES TREATY

Says It Meets All Needs, but That It Would Be Ineffectual Without the League.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In the opinion of Senators, as voiced at the Capitol today, after opportunity to analyze the cabled summary of the Treaty of Peace, the terms laid down to Germany by the Paris Conference appear wholly adequate. The penalties imposed upon Germany they regard as drastic, but not less than the Germanic Empire, as the aggressor in the world war, deserves.

From the comment of Senators who would talk, it became clear that, while the Senate undoubtedly would approve the peace terms, a determined effort would be made to separate the League of Nations covenant from the treaty. Opponents of the League insist that it should be voted upon independently of the treaty.

Senator Lodge, who will be Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, although not discussing the treaty or the League covenant, supports those who will seek to have the covenant taken out of the treaty. Opponents of the covenant, both Democrats and Republicans, expect support from Senators who, although inclined to favor the League, prefer to have separate action on it.

Senator Hitchcock said that were such a plan to prevail the entire treaty would have to be rejected. In that event it would be thrown back to the Paris delegates. This would open up the peace negotiations anew and involve endless delay. He believed the people would frown on any such attempt.

Here are comments of Senators on the treaty:

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska—The peace treaty, as summarised in the semi-official review of it, must impress every one as a monumental work. In purpose and character, this great document is vastly different from the treaty concluded at Vienna in 1815, by which Europe was reorganized, because in the present case the basis of reorganization is justice, and the purpose of reorganization is to secure the peace of the world for the future. It meets the pledges of Lloyd George to the British people and, gives Great Britain and other nations which have suffered enormous losses from submarines the return of ton per ton of shipping thus destroyed. It measures up to the highest moral standards of the world by providing for the trial of the German Emperor and other officials of Germany on the charge of violating international morality and the laws and customs of war. It provides a strict regulation of Germany's legislation for the purpose of preventing her from penalizing other nations by adverse tariffs and unjust discrimination. It answers the cry of industrial classes for better labor conditions and improved standards of living by creating certain international machinery for the purpose of recommending to various countries improved labor legislation, and finally it provides for the occupation of Germany's territory along the Rhine for a maximum period of fifteen years until the terms of settlement have been substantially carried out.

"In my opinion the crowning glory of this great document is the fact that there is imbedded in it the great Constitution of the League of Nations which harmonizes with the purpose of the treaty and is absolutely essential to carry out those purposes. Repeatedly, in different parts of the treaty, when a difficult or doubtful subject is reached requiring future adjustment or settlement, the League of Nations is named as the agency through which the work shall be done.

"As to the possibility of separating the League of Nations covenant from the treaty, I do not believe such action possible. They are so intertwined as to make them inextricable. It is impossible for any one to attempt to separate them who really wants peace."

Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois: "Unquestionably the League of Nations as embodied in the peace treaty creates a super-government. No power on earth can make me vote to submit to any allegiance other than that I owe to the United States. This may be revolution, but here is one old man, sixty years old, from the Middle West, who is ready to shoulder a gun and fight against it. Under this super-sovereignty the United States will find itself bound hand and foot, and Congress could not pass an appropriation bill, or a measure dealing with the tariff or an immigration question without being informed that this council has issued an edict on the subject which might be contrary to that legislation. I will vote to separate the League covenant from the treaty and take a separate vote on each. The manner in which the treaty has been presented is a resort to gag rule. It is a confession of weakness that the League of Nations has to be dragged through as an annex to the treaty of peace. I will vote to separate them."

Senator Sherman did not wish, he said, to commit himself on the proposed defensive alliance with France:

"The terms of peace," said Senator Sherman, "are sufficiently drastic to serve as a remedy for the militaristic spirit of Germany. I hope the treaty will be carried out in its letter and spirit. Let Germany devote the energy she has displayed for twenty to forty years in raising an army and inventing means of destruction to the business of paying her debts, to furnishing adequate reparation for the ruin she has wrought in the world and possibly she would be satisfied not to go to war again so readily."

Senator Moses, Republican, of New Hampshire: "The treaty of peace is in shape so that we can perform amputations if that is found desirable or necessary. President Wilson said that we would find the covenant tied in the treaty with so many threads, that it would not be possible to separate the two instruments. We have not seen the complete pattern of the goods, but from my reading of the sample it would seem that the President's advertisement of himself as a textile worker is somewhat exaggerated. I am not prepared at the moment to say that that is what should be done."

"I am satisfied that the country is for a League of Nations, But I am skeptical whether it is for this particular League of Nations. Certainly if the League provided for in the treaty is to be set up, its Constitution should be amended.

Senator Sterling Fears League.

Senator Sterling, Republican, of South Dakota: "So far as treaty conditions imposed on Germany are concerned I am quite well satisfied. I am satisfied with some of the amendments made to the League, but by that I do not mean I am entirely satisfied with the League Constitution in its present form. I do not like Section X. I do not care to say I would not support it after full consideration."

Senator Harding, Republican of Ohio: "In a general way there can be little fault found with the provisions imposed upon Germany. The big issue is that raised by the League of Nations which is to carry out many of the treaty provisions. I doubt whether the Senate will consent to this country entering upon responsibilities and limitations of which we do not know."

Senator Wadsworth, Republican of New York: "While I have not been able to examine all the provisions of the summary carefully, the conditions imposed upon Germany seem to be reasonably adequate. The territorial, naval, and military terms would appear to be adequate to prevent her from repeating her crimes of 1914 and subsequent atrocities during the war."

Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, of Oregon: "We seem to have drawn the teeth and claws of Germany pretty effectively, and with that I am in thorough accord, but I do not wish to express a general opinion of the Treaty of Peace until I have seen it all."

Senator Henderson, Democrat of Nevada: "The heavy conditions imposed upon Germany, by which her territory, navy and army are reduced, seem to be adequate. I shall have something more to say after I have had an opportunity to study the full text of the treaty itself."

Pleased With Disarmament.

Senator Norris, Republican of Nebraska: "One thing that I like particularly about the Treaty of Peace is the disarmament proposition. However, my own idea is that the treaty should have gone still further in reducing Germany's armament. Germany should not be allowed an army of 100,000 men and her navy is too big. It will follow of course that the size of Germany's army and navy will affect the size of the military and naval organizations of the world. I am greatly pleased with the provision in the treaty, establishing a tribunal which shall try the Kaiser and his military leaders, and children at will be one of the greatest tribunals in history and its award will be of momentous importance."

Commenting on the agreement to protect France, Senator Borah said:

"I am not in favor of any treaty or alliance with France or any other foreign power, obligating ourselves in any way concerning future wars in Europe. Whether we shall take any part in any future wars in Europe is a matter which should be determined upon the facts when and as they arrive, and by the particular generation which must bear the brunt of the war and by the intelligence and the conscience and the judgment of the American people as they see the situation when face to face with it. I am opposed to the whole scheme and policy upon principle."

Senator Smoot's only comment was: "I know there is a strong sentiment in the Senate to do anything we possibly could do to aid France. Of course, we do not know the terms of the proposed alliance, and I do not know how far the Senate would be willing to go in such a matter."

PENROSE TO OPEN DEBATE.

Senator Says We Have Had Only Secrecy from Paris.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 8.—Senator Penrose today declared for open debate in the Senate on peace. He said we have received only secrecy and mystery from Paris regarding the terms of the treaty.

Before leaving here for Washington Senator Penrose made a statement for publication in which he said it seemed to him that the United States was to occupy a foremost place in financial and economic matters and that information regarding the extent is lacking. "It remains to be seen," he said, "how far we are called upon to assume financial and economic responsibilities and how far public opinion in the United States will tolerate such assumption"

"Except in the fact that the menace of German militarism is removed," he said, "the American people do not seem to be getting any substantial results out of the treaty in the way of indemnities, reparation, or other compensation.

Commenting on Article 10, guaranteeing the present boundaries and integrity of nations, Senator Penrose said:

"That the geography of the world should be fixed on an inflexible and unalterable basis is open to grave question as being opposed to the progress and development of civilization. Moreover, such a proposition destroys all hope for oppressed or dissatisfied peoples such as those in Korea and Ireland.

"I shall not vote for any treaty or League of Nations which imposes unreasonable or undesirable obligations on the United States or which infringe on the Monroe Doctrine."

TREATY ELATES POLES.

Smulski Wants Deported Mazurs Returned for Plebiscite.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—While expressing regret that Danzig was not awarded to Poland by the terms of the Peace Treaty, John F. Smulski, Polish Commissioner in the United States, in a statement issued tonight expressed general satisfaction with the conclusions which had been reached.

He said that there should be no doubt of the results of the plebiscite to be held in the southern portion of East Prussia, to determine the southern and eastern boundary lines if the Germans were not permitted to exercise undue methods to enforce their will.

"The rebirth of the Polish nation through the Peace Treaty," said Mr. Smulski, "is so thrilling, so momentous an event, that it is impossible at this time to sit in purely critical judgment over the frontiers as already announced. The Polish people had hoped that the actual territorial possession of Danzig, the ancient Polish seaport, would be given to them, and they looked forward with confidence to this disposal because it was originally stolen from the Polish nation. The creation of a free City of Danzig imposes on the Polish Government certain pressing responsibilities in order to protect Polish rights.

"The plebiscite which the treaty calls for in the southern portion of East Prussia in the Allenstein and Marienwerder circles seems hardly necessary to the Polish people, who know that this territory has for centuries been inhabited by the Mazurs, an old Polish stock which still writes Polish even though the Germans have forced upon them the use of German Gothic characters. We have no doubt as to how this plebiscite will result provided the Mazurs are relieved of the supervision of their German masters, who own the great estates in the country.

"Meanwhile we hope that the Mazurs deported into Germany for war work will be restored to their homes before the voting is allowed to start. The total number removed was very considerable. The return of Posnania and a considerable portion of Silesia has filled Polish hearts with joy and satisfaction."

SEE ALLIANCE MOVE TO APPEASE FRENCH

Diplomats Believe Fear of a German-Russian Treaty Prompts Clemenceau.

CURTIS AND BORAH HOSTILE

French Premier Asked President and Lloyd-George to Make the Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Great interest was displayed here today, especially among diplomats, in the projected military alliance between the United States, France, and England, which President Wilson is reported as having promised the French Premier he will submit to the American Senate. The opinion was expressed here that the Peace Treaty "does not leave a barrel for Germany to clothe her nakedness with," and that the reason for the proposed alliance is to appease the French mind, which is afraid Germany might "come back."

The French argument in support of the alliance is understood to be the fear of an alliance between Germany and Russia, and a subsequent extension of the line so as to include Japan. It is also understood that because of this fear France has sought to conclude ententes with the new States of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia. It was considered doubtful here whether the Senate would commit the United States to an alliance contemplating wars without the submission of the question also to the House.

Vigorous opposition to the proposed alliance was expressed today by Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican.

"I am not in favor of any treaty or alliance with France or with any foreign power obligating ourselves in any way concerning future wars in Europe," he said. "Whether we shall take part in any future European war is a matter which should be determined upon the facts when and as they arise and by the particular generation which must bear the brunt of war and by the intelligence and conscience and the judgment of the American people as they see the situation when face to face with it.

"I shall not support any treaty or any alliance which binds future generations concerning the matter of war with any European power. I am opposed to the whole scheme and policy upon principle."

Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican, in a statement discussing the alliance, said that no Congress could pledge another to declare war.

"The United States is always ready," he said, "to do its full part to preserve peace, and it can always be depended upon in the future as in the past. The very fact that the President asks for this is evidence that the League of Nations is not what he contends it is."

MILITARISM ENDED FOR GERMAN NATION

Start on Limitation of Armaments, Army Officials Believe—Naval Science Scrapped.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Extended study of the military terms of the peace treaty convinces army officials here that the point at which it is proposed to start on limitation of armaments is the absolute extirpation of militarism in Germany. Not a vestige of the vast military framework built up in forty years of preparation for world conquest by Germany is to be left.

Measures have been formulated even to stamp out the military spirit bred so carefully in the people. Under the treaty any enterprise aiming at military propaganda is forbidden, and military education cannot be carried on except in the ranks of the army of 100,000. Such an army cannot perpetuate itself in any way or expand through turning trained men back to civil life as an unorganized reserve.

This feature of the military terms—the inhibition upon discharging from the army in any year more than 5 per cent. of its strength—coupled with the twelve-year enlistment period, it is said by American army officers, will prevent a recurrence of the scheme by which Germany was once able to throw off the yoke Napoleon sought to impose when he limited her army to a few thousand men each year. It was apparent, those observers said, that the lesson of that day had been completely learned by the French militarists generally credited with having devised the military terms of the present treaty.

The twelve-year enlistment period required, it was said, was calculated to make the army highly distasteful to the average man. There can be for him no hope of advancement, but only the drudgery of soldier life, for it will not be an expanding force. Officers doubted very much whether the 100,000 men allowed could be maintained as required by voluntary recruitment.

Since the dismantling of the forts on the eastern frontier was not required, it was assumed by some observers here that the treaty contemplated interposing Germany and its limited army as a buffer against the Bolsheviki in Russia. Should Russia find herself and a strong government arise there which could be recognized by the western powers, it was said undoubtedly the reduction of the eastern defenses would be insisted upon.

It is the view here that the provision of the treaty reserving to some Russian Government yet to be indicated all the benefits enjoyed by the allied and associated powers probably would cover such an extension. In the meantime, however, Germany is to be kept on guard along her eastern frontier in self-defense against Bolshevism, and at the same time acting as a buffer for the western powers.

The naval terms are, if anything, more drastic than those imposed as to the army, navy officers said. From a sea power claiming a strength second only to that of Great Britain, Germany will be reduced to a naval power virtually without rank in the world. The six battleships she may retain—the largest not to exceed 10,000 tons—would not dare risk action with any two modern dreadnoughts, and every other department of the naval service is scaled down accordingly.

In the provision that no capital ship might be replaced until twenty years of active service had been rendered, naval designers saw the death of the science of naval architecture for battle purposes in Germany. The skill that created the German warships now held by the allied powers will have died out for want of employment, these officers said, long before the pre-dreadnought battleships of the German fleet would need to be replaced.

The same extreme severity characterizes the air terms, it was pointed out. All that Germany has learned of dirigible balloon building and navigation is to be scrapped. All the experience of the war in airplane manufacture also is to be discarded, and should Germany ever again be free to develop air navigation she will have to build from the ground up.

CLEMENCEAU ASKED FOR AID.

Took Initiative for Triple Alliance to Protect France.

PARIS, May 7.—The first move toward an alliance between France, Great Britain, and the United States supplementing the pact treaty, it is understood, was made by Premier Clemenceau in a letter to President Wilson with a view of developing American cooperation in the French desire for an agreement. Later letters passed between Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson which, it is understood, brought out the fact that, while the British and French Premiers were free to conclude arrangements, President Wilson could not do so without Congressional action.

This in turn developed the present tendency of the negotiations to place the whole matter before the American Congress. Discussions today were devoted to the form of presentation to Congress.

The understanding takes the form of a letter signed by Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson referring the question to the British Parliament and the American Congress. It is also contemplated that the agreement shall be separate from the peace treaty and that the necessity for action under it shall be subject to a recommendation of the Council of the League of Nations. The proposed alliance is an effort to meet the French demand for military security against German aggression. The terms are general in character.

WANT AMERICA AS MANDATARY

Expected President Will Submit Problem of Armenia to Congress.

PARIS, May 8.—It is expected that the United States will be asked to become the mandatary for Armenia.

The indications are that President Wilson will submit the matter to Congress.

PARIS PRESS TAKES THE TREATY CALMLY

"Peace We Dreamed Of," Says M. Herve—Le Temps Thanks the Treaty Framers.

PARIS, May 8.—The general comment of the Paris newspapers on the peace treaty is that in it the honor of France has been satisfied, and that the efforts of its authors to give satisfaction to the legitimate claims to the nations wronged by German aggression are acknowledged.

The treaty does not arouse much enthusiasm in the press, although there is no expression of discontent. The commentators generally condemn it with faint praise.

M. Capus, in Le Figaro, says:

"Evidently the treaty only represents the greatest possible approximation of a finished and definite article. It is a human thing, not a dream and an abstraction. It assures energy to the victorious peoples, principally the French. If France gives way at the knees the treaty will be but a vain pact between grotesque shadows."

M. Herve, in Victoire, says he is almost satisfied with the treaty, and adds:

"It is just the peace we dreamed of, without violence, annexations, and conquests, but containing nearly all the restitutions, reparations, and guarantees we could reasonably expect."

"Pertinax," in L'Echo de Paris, is dissatisfied with the treaty, and says:

"What astonishes one at the first glance is the flagrant disproportion between the plans proposed to us and the means which we are given to carry them out."

L'Echo de Paris, which has been editorially a consistent critic of the Peace Conference, ends its article in review of the treaty as follows:

"Let us make the best of what we have; we must not undervalue it. We must work loyally with our British and American friends."

Le Petit Journal sums up its opinion on the document as follows:

"To put it short, although the treaty as it stands does not give those concerned all the compensation they had a right to expect, it is an honorable compromise and deserves a favorable reception."

After analysing the chief clauses of the treaty Le Temps makes this comment:

"The experience of the war is still quite fresh. What we have learned from it is that France, the British Empire, and the United States have, thanks to their invincible soldiers, crushed Germany and caused the Hohenzollern empire to collapse in Berlin, although the Germans still hold territorial pledges and strategic positions in front of Paris.

"Premier Clemenceau never gave up hoping that victory would be ours, and he was clever enough to discern among the other difficulties that would arise from the victory the new conditions needed for French security, and he has managed to realize them.

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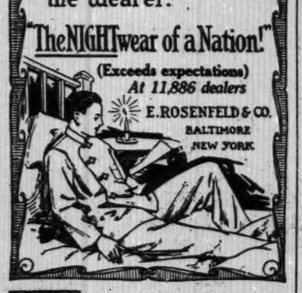

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FOE'S ARROGANCE ANGERED ALLIES

Brockdorff's Defiant Speech on Receiving Peace Terms Resented as Insulting.

KEPT SEAT WHILE TALKING

Some Disposed to Excuse Discourtesy on the Score of Foreign Minister's Illness.

SCENE SIMPLE BUT TENSE

Wilson, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau Apparently Exasperated by German's Cutting Phrases.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 7.—Germany's plenipotentiaries received the peace terms in a temper suggesting a resumption of the old arrogant spirit. When the treaty was handed to him, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, delivered an address in which, while acknowledging that Germany's military power was broken and expressing willingness to make reparation for the wrongs done, accused the Allies of having murdered hundreds of thousands of innocent people since the armistice through starvation created by the continuation of the blockade.

This note of defiance has created a bad impression. One general early view is that the German statement will unite the Allies in resisting enemy objections to the conditions contained in the treaty.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau did not rise when delivering his address and this also causes feeling. He had been ill, and looked it, and among the American delegation at least there is a disposition to attribute his seeming discourtesy to his physical condition.

President Wilson gave the closest attention to the English translation of Brockdorff's remarks. Some thought Clemenceau would interrupt when the defiant sentences were uttered, but, although appearing angered, he remained silent.

The proceedings, while very impressive, were exceedingly simple. They lasted about fifteen minutes, but most of the time was taken up by the interpreter's translating Brockdorff's speech from German into French and English.

When Brockdorff was through the conference adjourned. The Germans were notified by Clemenceau that they would have fifteen days in which to make observations on the treaty conditions, which are extremely drastic.

Terms Too Easy and Too Hard.

LONDON, May 8, (Associated Press.)—The peace terms, while receiving considerable approval from almost the entire London Press, do not escape sharp criticism on certain points. The objections centre mainly on the question of financial compensation from Germany.

Some newspapers are dissatisfied because they consider that the terms are too severe. Others think they are not severe enough. The Morning Post finds it difficult to say whether the treaty is good or bad, because of the "complexity and intricacy of the terms," but is emphatic in declaring that the value of the treaty depends upon the power to enforce it, "as Germany certainly will not accept it, except under duress." The Post thinks the indemnity conditions are unsatisfactory and do not fulfill the election promises of the British Government.

"On the while," it says, however, "the treaty is better than might have been anticipated. It was in it the principles of a good peace if these principles are put into practice."

The Daily Mail fears Great Britain will find the terms very far short of the pledges made by Premier Lloyd George. It adds: "If the summary actually represents the text, the provisions are good on the military and naval side, but dangerously full of loopholes on the financial side."

The treaty is described by The Daily Telegraph as being stern and stringent throughout, although without a trace of the brutal exercise of mere victorious force.

"It is rigidly a peace of justice," The Telegraph adds.

The Daily Chronicle thinks the conference missed an opportunity as regards Poland and fears the Polish settlement may in the future prove the weak point of the treaty. It also believed that the treaty will be judged least favorably on the financial side both in England and Germany.

The treaty embodies the most severe sentence ever passed upon a great nation, The Daily News says, and continues: "Germany is handcuffed and in irons from top to toe. She appealed to force and must take the consequences."

The heaviest part of the sentence, The News adds, is contained in the economic and financial terms. The paper assumes that these terms were drawn "in the spirit of a creditor making out a claim against a bankrupt estate, with the intention of getting the largest dividend possible."

"We demand," it continues, "both the golden eggs and the corpse of the goose that would lay them. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Germany is first stripped naked and is then told to turn out her pockets."

The News argues that but for the covenant of the League of Nations the treaty would not be a peace, but a truce.

The Herald, the Labor organ, roundly denounces the whole treaty, saying: "There is no honor left for any of us. The League of Nations is a body without soul. President Wilson has been beaten. He forced public acceptance of his high ideals on the other powers, but they have beaten him secretly. He compromised on essentials and, therefore, the details have gone astray. From the moment he abandoned the first of the fourteen points he abandoned them all."

Scene of Tense Moments.

VERSAILLES, May 7, (Associated Press.)—The scene at today's session of the Peace Congress, when the terms of the treaty were presented to the German delegates, was impressive, and the function was not without tense moments. Indeed, the entire time it took Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to deliver his reply to Premier Clemenceau was a period of tenseness for President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, and Premier Lloyd George—in fact, for virtually every one present.

The speech was translated sentence by sentence by the German interpreter, who did not fail to bring out with full emphasis every sharp phrase in it. The three allied statesmen mentioned put their heads together in apparent anger at more than one of the German spokesman's cutting utterances, as if they were deliberating upon the advisability of an immediate answer.

The program was not altered, however, and when the German plenipotentiary had finished Premier Clemenceau arose and put the customary phrase: "Has any one further observations to make?" There was no response, and M. Clemenceau continued: "I then declare the session closed."

The Allied triumvirate remained after the German delegates had left for a half-hour discussion of the new situation.

The scene within the hall during the ceremony had none of the pomp and glitter of earlier peace conferences—no display of court or military uniforms such as marked the Congresses of Berlin and Vienna, no theatrical ceremonial. It seemed to gain in impressiveness, however, by these very circumstances.

At the head of the table the striking faces of Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson attracted every eye. Marshal Foch, sitting with the French delegation at the head of one of the side tables, was another conspicuous figure. The bearded faces of the Serbian Statesman, M. Pachitch, and the Greek Premier, M. Veniselos, as well as the familiar head of Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, also stood out from the mass of delegates. The impassive faces of the Japanese representatives, the Oriental lineaments of the Chinese, the brown countenances of the Arabs from Hedjas and the presence, even, of the two delegates from Liberia and Haiti gave evidence that this was really a world congress.

Germans Enter Like Victors.

The Germans, who entered the Chamber with all the confidence of victors, bore themselves without a trace of nervousness and acted as if they were taking part in the deliberations on equal terms with their adversaries.

The ceremony, which attracted to the hall a crowd of correspondents and officials, who began arriving at an early hour, started at 2:20 o'clock, when servants brought in huge armfuls of the printed conditions of peace and distributed them, one copy to each delegation, around the hollow rectangle. The Germans only were excepted, their copy being delivered to them at 3:17 o'clock, during the translation of Premier Clemenceau's speech.

Premier Clemenceau and Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, entered at 2:25 o'clock for a final survey of the arrangements, and then left to await the arrival of President Wilson. Secretary of State Lansing appeared for an instant at 2:30 o'clock.

The minor delegates were now streaming into the room, and virtually all were assembled in their places when, at 2:55 o'clock, President Wilson, accompanied by the other American delegates, and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George entered together and moved informally to their places at the head of the table. Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy followed an instant later. Both walked over to shake hands with President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau before seeking their places.

While the assemblage was seating itself without signal at two or three minutes after 3 o'clock, Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson engaged in an animated conversation. Premier Lloyd George and Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, also indulged in a chat. Premier Paderewski during this interlude made a belated appearance.

After a five minutes' wait Colonel Henry, the French liaison officer, appeared in the chamber, heralding the approach of the German delegation. The Germans entered an instant later, preceded by a functionary of the French Government wearing the glittering chain of his office, who announced in a loud voice, "Messieurs, the German delegates." There was some little confusion among the Germans while they were finding their proper places. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who entered gloves in hand, took the middle chair, with his five colleagues and Director van Stockhammer of the Foreign Office, flanking him on either hand. Five German Secretaries and their interpreters took their places at tables in the rear.

Premier Clemenceau Speaks.

Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Congress, then rose and declared the session opened. He started immediately upon his opening speech, pausing to permit this to be translated into English and German by French interpreters. The translation into the German was decidedly faulty and halting.

The Premier then addressed the Germans again, to explain the conditions of the negotiations, telling them that there would be no oral discussion permitted and that they must submit their observations in writing within fifteen days. The Premier then read the headings of the treaty and made his suggestion that the Germans within a few days might be ready to commence the discussion of certain sections of the treaty.

When the Premier concluded with the customary phrase, "Has any one observations to make?" Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau raised his hand, but no was not recognized until the Premier's remarks had been translated. During the translation Paul Dutasta, the General Secretary of the assemblage, proceeded almost unnoticed across the open space within the rectangle and deposited a copy of the peace treaty before the head of the German delegation.

"Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has the floor," said Premier Clemenceau as soon as the translation had been finished.

The head of the German delegation did not rise, as Premier Clemenceau had, reading his speech sitting, but it was remarked by some that his apparent discourtesy to his adversaries may have been dictated by his physical condition.

After the first sentence of the Count's speech had been delivered in German an interpreter began the French translation. The words did not reach the head of the table distinctly, and Premier Clemenceau called for a louder utterance. He was equally dissatisfied with the second attempt of the interpreter, and two of the German officials finally left their places with the German delegation and moved across to the head of the table to deliver the German plenipotentiary's bold and frequently offensive message sentence by sentence right into the faces of Premiers Clemencau, Loyd George and President Wilson.

Count von Brookdorff-Rantzau's guttural German repeatedly rang out in strong emphasis on particularly vigorous phrases or words of his speech, as, for instance, when he declared that the admission by Germany of the sole guilt for the war would be "a lie," and when he forbade the Allies to speak of "cruelty and murder" in view of the sufferings and deaths of German civilians under the blockade after the armistice.

The interpreter who gave the English version made the most of his opportunity, both in voice and selection of words, and the bold and unrepentent declarations of the German peace delegate, as thus brought out, gave rise to a murmur of indignation in the chamber.

The German delegates were the first to leave the Trianon Palace after the meeting. Before their appearance the military guard had been withdrawn so as to avoid any semblance of military honor. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Herr Landsberg came out first, and the whole party was speedily shown into automobiles, which left immediately under a British and French escort, and moved through crowded streets, the absolute silence of which was oppressive. The Germans were conspicuously undiplomatic in their appearance and suggested, rather, a party of travel-stained tourists as they entered their motor cars.

Germans Stiff and Stern

LONDON, May 7.—Describing the scene at the Trianon Palace today when Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, wearing big horn spectacles, remained seated while he read his speech, a Paris dispatch to the Central News says that as the German Foreign Minister proceeded with increasing decision it was interesting to note the demeanor of the assembly. The Germans seemed to stiffen. With folded arms, they sat stern and silent by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's side. While the speaker was admitting the acceptance of defeat and the obligation of reparation, those watching the German delegates say that they turned their eyes in other directions.

President Wilson leaned back in his chair, with his hands in his pockets.

On concluding his speech, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau replaced his spectacles in their case, spread his hands upon the table and waited. It was clear, the dispatch says, that his attitude created a deep impression upon the delegates. Premier Clemenceau immediately rose and in a couple of sharp sentences brought the proceedings to a close.

During the meeting Marshal Foch sat apparently not heeding the proceedings. Nursing his chin in his hand, he never looked toward the German delegates, his gaze apparently travelling through the great windows to the beautiful country beyond.

After the meeting William M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, said, according to a Reuter dispatch: "The attitude of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau was an intolerable insult to the Conference, for, while Premier Clemenceau spoke standing, the German spokesman did not rise while making his address. In spite of their intolerable arrogance, this has been a day of humiliation for the Germans, which we could see had entered into their souls."

William F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, said: "The Germans were more impudent and aggressive than anything I have ever met."

After the conference, the dispatch states, the fact that the members of the Council of Four did not appear made the crowd anxious, but it transpired that they were holding a meeting, and shortly after 4:30 o'clock President Wilson departed, looking serious, but smiling. He saluted the crowd as he went to his automobile. A little later the appearance of M. Clemenceau was a signal for the first great wave of cheering of the day. Premier Orlando also received an ovation, Premier Lloyd George, the latest to leave, is said to have received an even more generous reception from the throng.

WILSON CUTS TERMS OF WAR OFFENDERS

Fifty More Receive Clemency on Attorney General Palmer's Recommendation.

ONLY ONE FULLY PARDONED

Policy of Leniency Continued to Persons Imprisoned Under Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Fifty more persons convicted during the war of violation of the Espionage act have received clemency from President Wilson on recommendation of Attorney General Palmer in pursuance of the recently announced policy of being lenient to those who have already served a year or more in prison and preparation and whose sentences in the stress of active war now appear excessive.

Only one complete pardon was given, according to the announcement today by the Department of Justice. It went to C. P. Menke, sentenced in the Federal District Court of Northern Alabama to fifteen months' imprisonment.

Perley B. Doe, son of the late Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, convicted in Colorado, where he had gone for his health, of issuing circulars condemning the war, received a commutation of sentence to expire at once.

Others to whom clemency was granted, with the districts where they were convicted, the original sentences and the commuted sentences respectively, are:

KIDEROWSKI, JOHN, Northern California, 10 years; 2 years.
PRIVAT, VICTOR, Eastern Oklahoma, 2 years; time served.
JERKINS, L., Northern California, 2 years; 1 year, 1 day.
BEAL, FRANK, Southern Iowa, 3 years; 18 months.
WEISSENSEL, AUGUST, Northern Illinois, 10 years; 1 year, 1 day.
GERDES, DAVID, Northern Illinois, 10 years; 1 year, 1 day.
STRODE, G. M., Arizona, 2 years; time served.
DOUGLAS, JOHN, Southern Ohio, 3 years; time served.
SPILTNER, CHARLES, Hawaii, 16 years; 3 years.
REICHELT, OTTO BRUNO, New Jersey, 8 years; 1 year, 1 day.
YOUNG, CHARLES O., Connecticut, 1 year, 1 day; time served.
MALICH, JOHN, Northern West Virginia, 2 years; 1 year, 1 day.
SCHILLER, EMIL, Western Wisconsin, 2 years; 1 year, 1 day.
KEENAN, L. H., Northern West Virginia, 2 years; time served.
MAKARENKO, ONUFRAY, Southern New York, 2 years; 1 year, 1 day.
ROZANSKI, ANTON, Southern New York, 5 years; time served.
RAYMOND, WILLIAM, Northern California, 15 months; sentence to end Sept. 1, 1919.
SEEGER, CHRISTIAN, Eastern Michigan, 5 years; 2 years.
PETERSON, RUDOLPH, Eastern Washington, 3 years; 1 year, 1 day.
McNICHOLS, JAMES, Idaho, 1 year; time served.
EVANICKI, LUDWEIK, Connecticut, 1 year, 1 day; time served.
GLEESOR, CARL, Western Missouri, 5 years; 1 year, 1 day.
WALKER, WILLIAM T., New Mexico, 2 years; 1 year, 1 day.
CARNELL, THOMAS, Eastern Missouri, 2 years; 1 year, 1 day.
SCHOENE, G. A., Southern West Virginia, 2 years; sentence to end July 1, 1919.
POWELL, WILLIAM, Eastern Michigan, 20 years; 2 years.
SANCHEZ, MONSERRATE, Porto Rico, 4 years; 2 years.
DICKSON, JOHN, Middle Tennessee, 18 months; 1 year, 1 day.
HICKS, WILLIAM MADISON, Western Oklahoma, 30 years; 5 years.
JONES, HENRY, Oregon, 4 years; 1 year, 1 day.
LEIBISCH, G., Porto Rico, 4 years; 2½ years.
MOMPARLER, FRANK, Eastern Michigan, 18 months; time served.
JACOBINSON, ANTON, Oregon, 2 years; 1 year, 1 day.
FADLER, W. H., Arizona, 5 years; time served.
SIMPSON, GEORGE, Arizona, 1 year; 9 months.
GORDON, BILL, Southwest Virginia, 18 months; time served.
SCHNEIDER, CURT, Northern California, 5 years; 1 year, 1 day.
JACOBS, SAMUEL, South Dakota, 3 years, 6 months; on release from St. Elizabeth's Hospital.
NICHOLS, JOSEPH, Arizona, 18 months; 1 year, 1 day.
BURNS, PERLEY J., Arizona, 2 years; 1 year, 1 day.
KIRCHNER, H. E., Northern West Virginia, 2 years; pardon.
EDWARDS, ROBERT, Western Pennsylvania, 18 months; time served.
GEIBEL, JOHN L., Northern California, 5 years; 1 year, 1 day.
GEIBEL, MINNIE, Northern California, 1 year; time served.

HUNGARIAN REDS DEFIANT TO RUMANIA

Reject Terms of Truce They Requested—Invaders to Hold the Theiss River.

COPENHAGEN, May 8.—The Hungarian Communist Government has refused the armistice terms offered by Rumania and has decided to fight to the utmost, a dispatch from Budapest says.

In reply to the request for an armistice the Rumanian Government demanded the disarmament of the forces fighting against Rumania and her allies, the surrender of war material, and the return of prisoners and hostages, without reciprocity. It was added that until the terms were fulfilled Rumania would occupy the right bank of the Theiss River to a depth of twelve miles.

ZURICH, May 7, (French Wireless Service.)—In commenting on the report that the Hungarian Communist Government had fallen, the Frankfort Gazette says:

"We are no partisans of Bolshevism, but we look upon the fall of the Budapest Soviet Government as a great misfortune. The speedy fall of this Government is for the Allies the occasion of a new triumph, and our opinion is that, now that their minds are made easy on this point, the imperialist statesmen of the Entente will exact complete fulfillment of their wills by the peace terms."

STOPS SECRET CENSORING.

German Government Finds Army Men Have Exercised It.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 8.—The German Government just made a curious discovery. It is that all unbeknown to it a censorship on telegraphic press messages to foreign countries has been exercised for some time by a section of the military authorities.

The Government in quite good faith always maintained that no such supervision was exercised over the work of foreign newspaper correspondents here, but still the fact remains that up to yesterday some military personages arrogated to themselves the right to use the blue pencil on the correspondents' dispatches. When this fact was discovered, the Government at once gave orders for this unauthorized censorship to cease.

TREATY OUT WHEN SIGNED.

Full Document May Not Be Published Till Then.

PARIS, May 8.—The full text of the Peace Treaty with Germany will not be published until after it has been signed, the Echo de Paris says.

The document, according to the same authority, will then be presented to Parliament for ratification, probably about the 4th or 5th of June.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Twenty-six.

GERMANS INCENSED OVER KAISER'S FATE

Junkers and Sentimentalists Are Aroused by Allies' Decision to Put Him on Trial.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 7.—The news that William II. is to be tried by an international court has incensed not so much the Junkers and former court circles, but certain sentimental adherents of various classes, women predominating.

Some of the latter who tried to arrange an indignation mass meeting were nonplused when a famous physician coldly met their hypothetical pleadings with "Place him under the observation of specialists in mental diseases, and he probably will never be tried."

In the Tägliche Rundschau Professor Theodor Schiemann characterises such a trial as a most shocking disregard of international and moral laws beautified by tradition.

"Only the bad conscience of the five powers, America, England, France, Italy and Japan, which would be his judges, can make us comprehend this demand," he says.

After recapitulating the history leading to the war from his viewpoint, Dr. Schiemann concludes that Sir Edward Grey, Hardinge, Findley, Nicholson, Poincaré, Delcasse, Clemenceau, Sazonoff, Iswolski, Soukhomlinoff, Northcliffe, and the editors of the Temps, the Matin, and the Novoe Vremya, are the real culprits, whose trial the German peace delegation must demand.

GERMAN DELEGATES CALM.

Awaited Presentation of Treaty Without Signs of Excitement.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—The German peace delegation took things easy today. So far as could be judged by the going and coming of the delegates in and out of the barbed wire entanglements which guarantee their unsought seclusion, they were not at all excited by the fact that they stood on the eve of the historic, and for them, humiliating ceremony of receiving from the conquerors of their nation the judgment upon her sins. Several minor members were conducted from the Hotel des Reservoirs to the Trianon Palace Hotel and shown the dining room in which Premier Clemenceau would hand to Count Brockdroff-Rantzau the book of doom for German imperialism.

There were a number of curious persons hanging about the park adjoining the Hotel des Reservoirs, where the Germans spent much of their time walking about by twos and threes. But the crowd was much smaller than yesterday and Sunday, due in part to stricter enforcement of the regulations as to circulation in that vicinity. Newspapermen trying to get somewhere near the delegation found that it required at least four passes to get to the basement of the Hotel des Reservoirs, where one might turn around and leave as a reward for his trouble. It requires one pass to go into Versaiddese by automobile, another to circulate in the streets, another to get past the wire fence to the hotel, and a fourth to enter the basement and get turned around.

Some American photographers, by persistence and a display of their cameras this morning conveyed to the passing Germans that they wanted pictures. Herr Warburg seemed to get the idea first. He advanced to the photographers and agreed to pose himself and his followers in any manner wished. The photographers were allowed to make pictures on agreeing that there would be no conversation about anything but the pictures.

Some American newspapermen have secured rooms in the Hotel des Reservoirs, where they find themselves and the German delegates very successfully separated.

HOLD WILSON POINTS ASSURED IN TREATY

Washington Observers Say Germany Is Deprived of Expected Basis for Contention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Ten of President Wilson's fourteen points are regarded here as having been covered by the terms of the peace treaty proposed to Germany. The other four points, which relate to Italy, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and the Balkan States, will be covered, it is expected, in the treaties with the Dual Monarchy, Bulgaria, and the Constantinople Government.

There has been much talk recently in German official and press circles over the possible German attitude toward a treaty not framed in accordance with the structure set up in the fourteen points which Germany accepted when the armistice was granted. The best canvass of opinion here does not appear to leave ground for believing that Germany can make out a case in support of any contention that these points—or so many of them as could be applied to Germany in a treaty not dealing with Turkey, Bulgaria, and the Dual Monarchy—are not covered by the terms of the peace treaty.

Careful comparison of the treaty with the President's speech of Jan. 8, 1918, in which he laid down the points, is held to show that these ten of them are covered in various provisions of the treaty:

1. Open covenants of peace.
2. Freedom of navigation upon the seas.
3. Removal of economic barriers and establishment of an equality of trade conditions.
4. Adequate guarantees that national armaments will be reduced.
5. Adjustment of colonial claims on a basis of equality, &c.
6. Recognition of the rights of Russia.
7. Proper settlement of the Belgian issue, evacuation and restoration of Belgium.
8. French territory to be freed, invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France in 1871 righted.
13. Independent Polish State, with free and secure access to the sea.
14. The formation of a League of Nations.

The four points not covered by the treaty presented to Germany but which will be covered in the remaining treaties are:

9. Readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along lines of nationality.
10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary to be accorded free autonomous development.
11. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro to be evacuated; Serbia to have free access to the sea; international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan States.
12. The Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire to be assured secure sovereignty; other nationalities now under the Turkish yoke to be assured security and autonomous development; the Dardanelles to be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of the world.

President Wilson Attends the Races.

PARIS, May 8.—President Wilson went to Longchamps this afternoon to attend the races there. Mrs. Wilson accompanied the President. It was the opening day of the Longchamps track after a closure of five years.

ALLIED GUNBOATS FIGHTING ON DVINA

Archangel Government Recognizes Officially Kolchak's Cabinet as That of All Russia.

HIS ARMY IS SWEEPING ON

Czech Army to be Transported Home from Siberia by United States—Wounded Coming Here.

ARCHANGEL, May 7, (Associated Press.)—British gunboats were active against the Bolsheviki for the first time yesterday. They co-operated with a strong patrol which broke through an enemy outpost north of Tulgas and destroyed dugouts and an ammunition dump.

A Bolshevist attempt against the British, American, and Russian positions at Malo Bereznik was repulsed.

LONDON, May 8.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk Government, continues his successful offensive operations, according to a report received from Omsk dated April 29. In the Simbursk region the Siberian forces, in active pursuit of the Bolsheviki, have occupied a number of places west of the station of Shentala.

The capture is announced of the town of Sergieffsk, sixty miles northeast of Samara and the last place the Bolsheviki can make a stand until Samara is reached.

South of the Kazan-Ekaterinburg Railway the Reds are retreating, closely pursued by the Siberians, who have captured several towns and considerable war material.

Admiral Kolchak has also captured Chistopol, on the Kama, taking steamers, guns, and large supplies of ammunition.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The State Department received notification today that the Provisional Government at Archangel had announced its recognition of the supreme authority of the Omsk Government as the Provisional National Government of All Russia, with a reservation of independent action pending announcement of joint action between the Governments. It is the understood purpose of the American and allied Governments to recognize the Omsk Government as the Provisional Government of All Russia after the Germans sign the peace treaty.

Urgent need of $20,000,000 for immediate use on the Siberian Railroad may lead to earlier recognition of the Omsk Government than had been planned by the representatives of the associated Governments in Paris, it was learned today from an authoritative source. Efforts by representatives of the State Department to obtain the needed funds before recognition has been accorded have failed, it it said, and the American representatives in Paris have been notified that recognition would have to precede the loan.

It was also learned today that the liaison between the Omsk Government and the regions controlled by the Cossacks of the Don and at Orenburg, General Denikin and the Archangel Government, has been completed, and the forces arrayed against the Bolsheviki are now operating under the single direction of Admiral Kolchak.

Homeward movement of the Czechoslovak army in Siberia has started under the direction of the American Government, according to advices received today in Washington. Because of lack of transportation and the difficulties in establishing the new Government, Czechoslovakia asked the United States to take charge of the work, it was said, but it will pay all expenses.

One hundred wounded Czech soldiers are due to reach the United States before the end of the month, and it was stated that an additional 5,000 wounded and sick men at Vladivostok would be transported. Three additional ships to be used as transports are on their way to the Orient.

After the sick and wounded are moved the 35,000 men making up the army in Siberia will be transported home.

GERMANY STUNNED BY PEACE TERMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

and the Eiffel Tower in Paris has been resumed so that the German peace delegation can keep in close touch with Berlin. The Foreign Office here is connected with Nauen by direct wire, and the peace delegation has a direct wire from Versailles to the Eiffel Tower. Both wireless stations are equipped with receiving appartus.

Warn Against Hasty Outcry.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 7.—The German press is almost unanimous in the view that, if the published extracts of the peace conditions are true, the German delegates must reject them.

This afternoon the rumor spread throughout Berlin that the peace conditions had actually been rejected, causing great consternation, but the Chancellory informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that it had no such information, indeed, it was too early for such a decision. Nevertheless the tension remains and the excitement grows.

Many persons are trying to realize on their possessions, considering that thousand or hundred mark bills, though much depreciated, are still the safest investments if one can find a secure hiding place.

Most of the afternoon papers warn the people not to place confidence in any but the official German version of the peace conditions, which will hardly be available before Friday, when fifteen expert linguists will have translated them. On Thursday extracts may be published with official approval. Until that time, the papers advise that Germans must keep cool heads.

Vorwärts tells its readers:

"Those hysterical noise makers who have already caused such awful calamities to Germany and bullied German statesmen into the most serious blunders must have no voice in this decisive hour. Nobody should permit himself to be guided by the howlings of the reactionary press.

"Impossible conditions which the Entente might try to inflict upon us will finally miscarry through their inherent imputence. Even Clemenceau is not called upon to dictate the final word in the world's history. The anxious measures taken by the French Government in fencing in our delegation to prevent any contact with the French public clearly prove that there are forces in France which even Clemenceau fears.

"The peoples themselves will have the final word, and despite the victory of the drunken imperialists, they will revise the Versailes peace on the basis of justice."

PARIS, May 8.—Intimations reaching the Peace Conference from Versailles lead to the belief that two or three members of the German peace delegation will probably return to Germany to conault their Government, the others remaining at Versailles.

All the exchanges between the delegation at Versailles and the Berlin Government are being kept secret.

Germany has not yet submitted any communication with regard to the treaty.

In some quarters the hint of the head of the German peace delegation yesterday that Germany would try to obtain the right to carry out herself the restoration of the devastated districts of France and Belgium is interpreted as being made with the probable intention of gaining an opportunity to introduce German exports and obtain new customers.

Delegate Complain of Terms.

VERSAILLES, May 8, (Associated Press.)—The German delegates to the Peace Congress complained bitterly this morning to one of the French liaison officers of the unexpected harshness of the conditions of peace.

The delegates said they had expected from the newspaper reports that the demands in many respects would be far-reaching, but were not prepared for the terms as actually laid down in the printed copy of the document.

A copy of the conditions handed yesterday to the German delegates is now on its way to Berlin, a courier having left late last night with the first report from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau on the proceedings of the Peace Congress.

The German delegation worked practically all night preparing detailed reports and copies of the speeches. The clicking of several scores of typewriters was heard until dawn in the three hotels occupied by the German mission. All was quiet at German headquarters this morning, as the delegates were fatigued by their long-drawn-out labors and did not show themselves.

FOUR AND ONE HALF BILLIONS FOR VICTORY—WE'RE GETTING OFF EASY!

BUY VICTORY BONDS!

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Building Construction

Wanted, auxiliary, sail and steam, or internal combustion engines. Vessel to be from 3,500 to 4,000 tons, for immediate purchase of charters. South American trade. Proposition must be attractive. V 39 Times.

Commencing Monday, May 12th

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U. S. PLAN TO FIX STEEL PRICE FAILS

Producers Refuse at Final Meeting to Make Cut Asked by Railroad Administration.

OPEN MARKET IS CREATED

Competitive Bids to be Asked at Once for 200,000 Tons of Rails.

MANUFACTURERS PLEASED

Think Decision May Force Out Industrial Board—Director General Hines Scores Chairman Peek.

An open market for steel products was created yesterday when representatives of the Railroad Administration and members of the General Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute failed to agree on minimum stabilization prices, after an all-day meeting at the Hotel Plaza. After the conference, which it was said would be the last attempt to install the so-called Redfield plan of stabilization, the Railroad Administration announced in a statement by Director General Hines that competitive bids would at once be asked for 200,000 tons of steel rails.

The steel manufacturers refused to make any concesseion in prices to the Railroad Administration officials, maintaining that costs were so high that reductions were impossible at the present time without cutting wages. It was the contention of the Railroad Administration that the steel companies could make profits on the price schedule agreed upon between the producers and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, nearly equal to those which were rolled up during the war period.

A schedule of prices was submitted to the Railroad Administration which was a sharp reduction from the stabilization figures, the price on Bessemer rails, for instance, being less than $42, as compared with $45 a ton on the Industrial Board's schedule. Corresponding reductions were asked for in other steel products. In the statement put out by the Railroad Administration after the meeting, attention was called to the huge profits which most of the steel companies made in 1918.

After the meeting, Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, gave out the following statement:

"After a long discussion, the representatives of the Railroad Administration and the iron and steel industry have failed to reach any agreement for the reduction of the schedule of prices approved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, the former claiming that prices are not low enough to satisfy them, and the latter insisting further reductions cannot be made without decreases in costs of production which would necessitafe a lowering of wage rates."

Although Mr. Hines was in the city, he did not attend the conference, his department being represented by T. C. Powell, Director of the Division of Capital Expenditures, and H. B. Spencer, Director of the Division of Purchases. In addition to Judge Gary, the steel men present were Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; B. F. Jones of Jones & Laughlin; John A. Topping, Chairman of Republic Iron and Steel; James A. Campbell, President of Youngstown Sheet and Tube; James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation; Leonard Pickett of the Empire Steel and Iron Company; W. U. Follanbee of Follanbee Brothers, L. E. Black of Inland Steel, James A. Burden of Burden Iron and Steel, C. H. McCullough of Lackawanna, A. C. Dinkey of Midvale, H. G. Dalton of the Pickands-Mather Company, John A. Savage, F. G. Gordon, and J. V. W. Reynolds.

The President of one large company was decidedly optimistic as he left the meeting, saying the creation of an open market would bring about greater activity and higher prices. This has been the contention of some leading steel men for some time, and they were not averse to seeing the attempted stabilization plan wrecked. It seemed to be a general belief that the creation of an open market would bring about the acceptance of the resignations of the Industrial Board members, which have been in the hands of Secretary Redfield for some time.

After the meeting the two railroad representatives were in conference with Brice Clagett, assistant to Mr. Hines. He communicated with the latter, after which a statement was issued. In it he said that at the conference Messrs. Spencer and Powell suggested maximum prices which the Railroad Administration would feel justified in paying for the various articles which the railroads use, including steel rails.

"It was made clear," the statement read, "that the Railroad Administration did not wish to obtain preferential prices compared with the general public. The steel interests were unwilling to make any change in the prices announced in March. The conferences on this subject are at an end, and the Railroad Administration will, in accordance with its settled purpose, proceed as rapidly as it needs steel materials of any kind to ask for competitive bids.

By way of comment on the prices proposed in March, the following views were expressed by Messrs. Spencer and Powell:

"The reduction since the war in a single element of cost is so great as to make the prices proposed by the steel interests and the Industrial Board practically as profitable to the steel interests as were the higher prices that prevailed during the war upon the basis of which the steel interests made enormous profits. This item of cost is the price of scrap materials, which is not a controlled commodity, but the price of which fluctuates according to supply and demand. The fall in the price of scrap material (from $80 per ton to about $15 per ton) has been so great that the resulting decrease in the cost of steel products is practically as great as the total proposed reduction in the prices of steel products.

"Therefore the fact is that on account of the reduction in the price of scrap material alone the prices proposed for steel products represent no concessions whatever from wartime profits.

Combats Wage Cut Argument.

"The arguments which have been presented in the effort to support the prices proposed by the steel interests and the Industrial Board have rested upon costs incurred during the war period. Even those costs show exceedingly handsome profits to the low cost producers. That the steel interests have made profits so large as to make substantial concessions practicable under existing conditions without affecting wages is illustrated by a consideration of the profits made by the steel interests for the calendar year 1918.

"The United States Steel Corporation for 1918 reports on net earnings from all rolled tonnage, before deducting income tax, excess profits tax, &c., a profit of about $53 per ton. The Midvale Steel Company for the same period shows a profit of approximately $55 per ton. This statistical information for other steel producing companies for 1918 is not yet published, but their financial statements indicate results which were correspondingly favorable.

"It is obvious that these costs, without reduction in wages, will, on account of the termination of the war, be subject to very important reductions. The war costs appear in many instances to involve a heavy increase in the royalty for ore, or the assumed value of the ore in the ground. This increase did not represent an actual increase in cost so far as the producers were concerned, but simply a heavy additional profit. Yet this increased profit appears to be included in the war costs upon which the figures have been based. The cost of coke has fallen substantially from $3 to $4 per ton, representing a saving of from $3 to $5 per ton of iron.

"The steel interests and the Industrial Board have proposed a price of $38.50 for steel billets, and yet they have proposed prices for finished steel products wholly out of line with the price for steel billets. If the average differentials for finished products as compared with steel billets during the sixteen years preceding 1917 be increased by 50 per cent. (to insure against any adverse effect upon the wages paid to labor), the resulting differentials and prices for the finished steel products would be as follows, as compared with the prices actually proposed (per ton of 2,240 lbs.):

	After Adding 50% to Differential.	Suggested New Price Based on 50% Increase in Differential Plus Billet Price of $38.50.	Prices Fixed Mar. 21, '19, by Peek Com'tee.
Bars	$10.32	$48.82	$52.64
Bessemer steel rails	2.87	41.37	45.00
Galvanized sh'ts No. 28	81.48	119.98	127.68
Beams	13.04	51.54	54.88
Wire rods	9.81	48.31	52.00
Tank plates	13.28	51.78	56.56
Black sheets No. 28	40.67	79.17	97.44
Tin plate	83.84	122.34	156.80
Nails	23.69	62.19	72.80

Reject Compromise Proposal

"Messrs. Spencer and Powell indicated a willingness to purchase at the suggested new prices based on 50 per cent. increase in differential plus the billet price of $38.50 announced in March. The steel interests were unwilling to make any reduction in their price.

"One important element in the war costs was the cost of the water carriage of ore. This condition has radically changed since the termination of hostilities has released so much shipping.

"The steel interests urged that their costs in March were unusually heavy, notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities, but the representatives of the Railroad Administration claimed these abnormally high costs were due to temporary conditions of readjustment and ought not to be taken as a basis for prices designed to stimulate a general buying movement. After prolonged discussion the representatives of the Railroad Administration remained satisfied that the reduced prices indicated by them could be adopted without affecting wages in the steel industry.

"The uncertainty and hesitation which have been injected into this situation would never have arisen if at the outset Chairman Peek had been willing to accept as final the position which the Railroad Administration stated before the Industrial Board made its public announcement, and which it has at all times felt forced to maintain. But Chairman Peek has been so bent on justifying his own mistaken conception of his functions that he has been trying for weeks to get them accepted, and yet he has never succeeded in getting the support of the President or the Cabinet or the Attorney General.

"It is important that the erroneous impressions created by Mr. Peek, particularly in a recent speech before the United States Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis, be removed. The plan on which the Industrial Board was supposed to operate was thoroughly discussed at a special meeting of members of the Cabinet Feb. 3, and Mr. Peek said in his speech that the meeting approved the plan of having the Industrial Board determine prices and make them effective by governmental announcement.

"In this he is in error. The meeting distinctly declined to approve any plan for announcing prices at which the general public would buy, and the only plan which was approved was one to bring about by voluntary action a reduced level of prices at which the Federal Administration would be justified in buying freely. Therefore, the plan actually approved specifically contemplated that the board would act as a mediator between the producers and the Railroad Administration.

Criticises Chairman Peek.

"The meeting was presided over by Secretary Glass of the Treasury Department, and Secretary Glass telegraphed to the Director General after reading Mr. Peek's address in St. Louis, sharply contradicting Mr. Peek's assumption that the President and the Cabinet ever sanctioned the policy of price fixing engaged in by the Industrial Board.

"Mr. Glass in his telegram said Mr. Peek had conveyed the impression that the Industrial Board pursued the exact course suggested by Mr. Glass's first cable to the President, whereas quite the contrary was true, and the Industrial Board, under Mr. Peek's leadership, utterly perverted the suggested policy of those who initiated the movement for the resumption of business activities and brought the scheme into direct conflict with the Federal statutes against unlawful agreements. Mr. Glass calls attention to the fact that this was the very thing against which the President at the outset gave warning, and precisely the thing that the members of the Cabinet who had part in the initial conference refused to countenance."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Twenty-six.

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5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"The Paris Shop of America"

STREET FROCKS
AND
AFTERNOON GOWNS
Of foulard — satin — taffeta — moire — Georgette crepe — printed chiffon — serge and tricotine — especially priced at $75.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH
OF THE
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
475 FIFTH AVENUE, AT 41ST ST.
WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE VICTORY BONDS.

Nemo
SELF-REDUCING CORSETS

A Message!
to those who wear Nemo Corsets—and to those who should

This Is Nemo Corset Week At Gimbels

Those who are wearing Nemo Corsets—which is sufficient to say "those who will always wear Nemo Corsets"—for their service is a revelation—may come to Gimbels during NEMO WEEK and find that we are well equipped with the very style and size which they have proven is best for them.

For Nemo Week Is Nemo Corset Replenishing Time

Every effort is made to make this week one of convenient and satisfactory Nemo Corset buying.

Especially so, This 1919 Nemo Week—for the restrictions of war needs no longer curtail widest variety of styles and quantities.

To those who would find a solution to Corset-worries and the inestimable health aid of a Nemo Corset which no other Corset can give, so combining health and fashion—

Nemo Week Is a Good Time to Prove Nemo Advantages For Each Person's Particular Needs.

Gimbel corsetieres are graduates of the Nemo Hygienic-Fashion Institute and will expertly advise the correct Nemo model from the many distinct Nemo Corset styles.

Nemo Wonderlift Corsets	$6
Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets	$3.50 to $7
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Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

IS YOUR PATRIOTISM GENUINE? THEN INVEST IN VICTORY NOTES

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

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GLADLY WELCOME THE WARMER DAYS

A PREFERENCE for this sheer fabric is heartily approved by the Miss, as she knows that fine, crisp organdie, delicately tinted or in all white, not only enhances her youthful charms, but is so cool and Summery that it gladly welcomes the warmer days.

One might almost imagine that organdie had been made especially for misses' frocks so delightfully does it fashion the most youthful models with flutings and frills, wide sashes, short sleeves, large cape-like collars or fichus. It is the most responsive of all Summertide fabrics, as it can be worn in simple frocks for the morning or when more elaborated makes the most alluring of afternoon or evening frocks. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

And Misses' Organdie Frocks Permit Diversified Selections

Charming Graduation Frocks of sheer, white Organdie.

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There is no tax on Women's and Misses' Gowns, Dresses, Suits, Coats, Wraps and many of the major items of feminine apparel.

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Organdie Frocks Appear in a Panorama of Fashions for
GIRLS and the JUNIOR MISS

ORGANDIE as a Summertide fabric has so many qualities to commend it that it is difficult to say which is the most desirable.

Quaint in their simplicity or reminiscent of olden days are those with many ruffles, pleated frills, rows and rows of lace or garlanded with rosettes and bows.

In pink, light blue, orchid or all white, organdie frocks permit selection for many occasions, including commencement or confirmation wear.

(Illustrated)
Junior Misses' Organdie Frock. 13 to 17 years.
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Girls' sizes 8 to 16 years, Junior Misses' 13 to 17 yrs.
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There is no tax on Girls' or Junior Misses' Dresses, Capes or Coats, and many other items of apparel.

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Capes, Coatees and Dolmans
in various popular furs and combinations, also in light fabrics trimmed with fur.

Cold Storage of Winter Furs
2%
Repairs and Alterations at Summer Prices

DECLARES WHITMAN KILLED RATE BILL

Slush Fund Hearing Shows He Quashed Measure Like One He Upheld.

WILL APPEAR TODAY

Ex-Governor to Take Stand Himself Before Senate Judiciary Committee Here.

According to testimony given yesterday before the Senate Judiciary Committee in the Thompson bribery investigation, ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman, who already has testified before the committee that "if Governor, and the Carson-Martin Six-Cent Fare bill had come before me for final action, I would have approved it, and if Senator, and the bill had been pending before the Senate, I would have voted for it," was responsible for the killing of an identical bill at the 1918 session of the Legislature, when he occupied the Governor's chair.

According to testimony given by James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, ex-Governor Whitman when he made the statement quoted above had been appointed special counsel for the company in rate cases, with a retainer of $10,000. The testimony given by Mr. Quackenbush caused a stir among committee members and others who listened to it, because it was in direct conflict with the testimony given before the committee by Mr. Whitman himself.

Mr. Quackenbush produced documentary evidence, including a letter signed by ex-Governor Whitman himself, which left no doubt that when Mr. Whitman tried to win the support of Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, for the Carson-Martin bill, he had contracted for the $10,000 retainer even though the money was not actually in his pocket. Testifying before the committee, soon after the report of a $500,000 slush fund behind the Carson-Martin bill, Governor Whitman positively declared that he was not under a retainer when he talked to Senator Thompson.

Says He Planned Meeting.

Another piece of testimony given by Mr. Whitman, on which doubt was also cast by witnesses who appeared before the committee, was his statement that the meeting with Senator Thompson, as far as he was concerned, was accidental and that the Senator had not come to the Hotel St. Regis at his invitation but upon his own initiative. Senator Thompson when a witness before the committee told a different story.

Mr. Quackenbush, testifying yesterday regarding a talk he had with the ex-Governor, which was borne out in part by correspondence produced and placed in evidence, on the late afternoon of the day before the luncheon at the St. Regis, swore that Mr. Whitman had told him that he "probably would see Senator Thompson." He did not convey the impression, according to the witness, that he had a definite appointment with the Senator.

One piece of evidence concerning ex-Governor Whitman, who will appear as a witness for cross-examination before the committee at its session today in the Board of Estimate room at the City Hall, where the hearings are being held, had to do with a statement made by Governor Whitman to Mr. Quackenbush on this occasion. The ex-Governor, according to Mr. Quackenbush, said that he had reached an understanding with Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, when Mr. Shonts retained him for the company, that the work was not to include any activities with a view to influencing the action of the Legislature. According to testimony given by Mr. Quackenbush, however, Mr. Whitman asked him who the opponents to the Carson-Martin bill in the Senate were, and volunteered the statement that he would see not only Senator Thompson, who was included among these, but other Senators whose names had been mentioned by Mr. Quackenbush.

Mr. Quackenbush gave this testimony as yesterday's hearing was drawing to its close. He was the last witness of the day. The other witnesses included Nicholas F. Brady, a traction and lighting magnate who was recalled for cross-examination by ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss, counsel for Senator Thompson; Henry B. Weatherwax, President of the New York State Electric Railway Association, which caused the Carson-Martin bill to be drafted and introduced; General Cornelius Vanderbilt, who as a Director of the Interborough suggested to Mr. Shonts that ex-Governor Whitman's law firm, Whitman, Ottinger & Ransom, be retained to represent the Interborough in rate matters, and Joseph K. Choate, a nephew of the late Joseph H. Choate, who as head of a committee of the Electric Railway Association was instrumental in the preparation of the Carson-Martin bill and the propaganda to prepare the public mind for increased street railway fares. Messrs. Brady, Choate, Quackenbush and Samuel A. Beardsley, general counsel for the Brady interests, have been summoned to appear at the committee's session today, when ex-Governor Whitman is expected to be the star witness.

Discuss Whitman's Attitude.

References to the attitude of Mr. Whitman, as Governor and as special counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, toward increased fare legislation ran through the testimony of all the witnesses, with the exception of Mr. Brady.

General Cornelius Vanderbilt, who appeared as a witness at the afternoon session, was questioned very sharply by Frank Moss regarding his reasons for suggesting that ex-Governor Whitman be retained. Mr. Vanderbilt testified that he had first suggested to Mr. Shonts that Mr. Whitman be retained, early in March, at a talk in his office either shortly before or after a meeting of the Interborough Board of Directors.

"As nearly as I can remember," General Vanderbilt testified, "I said to Mr. Shonts: 'I have been away for a year and a half in the service and have come back here to find the affairs of the company in a very, very bad shape, so much so that we are threatened with a receivership. I have gone over in my mind the reasons for the change from great prosperity which the company was in when I left. I have also found that there seemed to be considerable difference of opinion between the city authorities and the company, and there should be some means of a more close co-operation between the two in regard to the interpretation of the contract.'

"I said: 'I have looked around, have given the matter considerable thought, and I have found that Governor Whitman has in his firm Judge Ransom, who was formerly counsel for the Public Service Commission, and who is therefore fully competent—more competent than anybody I can think of—on the question of rates and to bring about a closer co-operation.' That is the substance of what I said."

"Did it occur to you that this very man, Judge Ransom, had been in a position of hostility to the Board of Estimate?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," General Vanderbilt replied. "I think that the question answers itself. I didn't suggest the firm because he was friendly or for any other reason. I suggested it that we might get his technical advice."

"Didn't you know that the Carson-Martin bill was but a repetition of the so-called Pratt bill which had been killed at the previous session?"

"I had never heard of that measure until it was mentioned here today," said General Vanderbilt.

"Didn't you know that Governor Whitman had killed the Pratt bill which had the same features as the Carson-Martin bill?"

"I never heard anything about it until today."

James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough, had volunteered to go on the stand and clear up everything in connection with the retainer of Mr. Whitman's law firm. His testimony showed that the announcement had been made by Mr. Shonts at a meeting of the Executive Committee held shortly before an Interborough board meeting on March 25, four days before Mr. Whitman was the host of Senator Thompson at luncheon at the St. Regis. Mr. Moss asked Mr. Quackenbush to produce the minutes of the meeting, showing the appointment of Mr. Whitman's firm.

"I have examined the minutes," said Mr. Quackenbush, "and found that no entry was made. I have other matters relating to the subject, and if you care to have me state it, I will do so, and save you asking me any questions."

Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., who presided at the hearing, told the witness to go on.

Mr. Quackenbush then testified that he had not been present at the meeting of the Executive Committee when the announcement had been made.

"The first I knew about it was late in the afternoon of March 27, when Mr. Shonts came to my office and told me that he had had an interview with Mr. Whitman and Judge Ransom at which he discussed the whole subject of fares, and told them that everything pertaining to the general law business of the company as well as fares was in my charge and that he would like me to have a talk with Mr. Whitman on the subject," Mr. Quackenbush testified. "He added that he had tried to get me by telephone, and have me present at the interview, but said that I had been tied up with Job Hedges, the receiver of the New York Railways Company, and that for this reason he had not disturbed me."

Met at Whitman's Office.

Mr. Quackenbush then stated that he had a talk with ex-Governor Whitman on Friday afternoon, March 28, the day before the Whitman-Thompson luncheon at the St. Regis. The conversation was in Mr. Whitman's office in the Equitable Building.

"Mr. Whitman told me about his talk with Mr. Shonts, the day before," said Mr. Quackenbush. "He said: 'Of course, I want you to understand that I do not mean to go behind your back in regard to employment with your company.' I said: 'Governor, you need not waste any time discussing that. Mr. Shonts told me yesterday afternoon he had arranged to retain your firm, that you work in conjunction with me and that is all satisfactory.'

"'Well, you know,' he also said, 'I talked also with Mr. Shonts about the question of retainer. I rather think it would be proper for me to have the retainer without waiting to render a bill for services actually performed.' I said: 'That is satisfactory to me. I am further inclined to think that it is good law procedure. In your particular case I think it is advisable because a man who has been an important public official has an asset which is a diminishing value—it is more valuable in the beginning than it is later on.' That was all in a spirit of good humor, somewhat facetious on my part, perhaps. He said: 'Well, I said something to Mr. Shonts about $10,000.' I said: 'That settles that part of it.' He said: 'I also told Mr. Shonts that of course I could not do anything that would have to do with legislation in Albany or anything that might be regarded as lobbying, but that Judge Ransom had wide experience with rate questions on the Public Service Commission, and I had considerable experience with public matters, that I had a great many friends throughout the State, and that in any way that I could be serviceable I wanted to be, and Judge Ransom wanted to be.'"

Mr. Quackenbush went on to tell the committee that then ex-Governor Whitman asked him to let him know who were opposing the Carson-Martin bill at the Capitol and their reasons for opposing him. Mr. Quackenbush said he mentioned the names of a number of Senators, including Chairman Burlingame of the Judiciary Committee, and, of course, Senator Thompson.

"Did Governor Whitman say that he had an appointment with Senator Thompson for the next day, the 29th of March?" asked Mr. Moss.

"That is not my recollection," said Mr. Quackenbush, "that he said he had an appointment. My recollection is that he said he expected that not only Senator Thompson but some of the other members of the Legislature would probably call upon him during the week-end. I did not understand when he talked to me that he had a definite appointment with Senator Thompson."

"Did Governor Whitman say what members of the Legislature he expected would call upon him?" asked Chairman Burlingame.

"No, as far as I can recollect the only man he said he might see in the immediate future was Senator Thompson," the witness replied.

Testifies to Letter.

At this point of Mr. Quackenbush's recital there was introduced into the evidence a letter which he testified to having received on April 1, the day first reports about the alleged slush fund offer to Senator Thompson were published. The letter read as follows:

April 1, 1919.

Mr. James L. Quackenbush, General Attorney L. R. T. Co., 165 Broadway, New York City.

My Dear Mr. Quackenbush: I shall be glad if you will send check for retainer, as per your conversation on Friday. Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

A copy of the letter Mr. Quackenbush sent in reply was then produced by him and introduced in evidence. It follows:

Hon. Charles S. Whitman,
Whitman, Ottinger & Ransome,
120 Broadway, City.

My Dear Governor—

In accordance with yours of today I inclose the company's check for $10,000 for retainer per inclosed bill, which please receipt and return.

I am sending you under separate cover copies of today's New York American, New York Journal, and New York Evening World containing stories of alleged corruption fund in connection with the Martin-Carson bill which, as you know, is intended to confer additional authority in rate matters upon the Public Service Commission. It is clear that the intent of the article in the American especially is to convey the impression that this alleged effort at bribery has been made by direction of Mr. Shonts, as, of course, everybody will understand by the phrase "The head of the New York City traction interests," no one except Mr. Shonts. Mr. Shonts requested me to say that he will be glad to have your views as to what course should be pursued in respect of these articles.

Yours very truly,

my name General Attorney. The postscript:

In addition to receipting bill kindly receipt inclosed voucher also. J. L. Q.

Mr. Quackenbush then produced and Mr. Moss offered in evidence the checks and vouchers covering the $10,000 retainer given ex-Governor Whitman's firm. Mr. Quackenbush then gave testimony to show that General Vanderbilt could not have had any information regarding the attitude of Mr. Whitman on the 1918 rate legislation, for, the witness said, owing to the serious illness of Mr. Shonts he had never fully told him about it.

"Mr. Berwind," the witness went on, "undoubtedly knew how I felt about the attitude of Mr. Whitman, but he was a great friend of Mr. Whitman's and doubted the accuracy of my opinions on the subject. I don't believe Mr. Berwind felt that Governor Whitman would have opposed the Pratt bill in 1918 to the extent of preventing its passage. That does credit to Mr. Berwind's faith in human nature—if you will pardon me for commenting upon his views."

Mr. Quackenbush said he had talked to Mr. Whitman once, after the April 1 letter had been received.

"He came to me one afternoon," said the witness, "and stated that on the previous Saturday he had had a talk with Senator Thompson, but that nothing in the talk justified in any way the articles in the papers referred to in my letter of April 1. He suggested that he call upon Mr. Shonts and state to him what he had told me, which he did in my company. I have not seen him since."

When the bill did not come out," Mr. Quackenbush testified, "I saw Senator Thompson, who stated to me that he had just come from Governor Whitman and that the Governor had told him that he did not want that bill to come out. He said to me: 'You are too decent a fellow to be double-crossed. I think you ought to know about it.' What Senator Thompson told me checked up with what Mr. Weatherwax had told me after a talk he had with the Governor. I became satisfied that there was no need of spending any more time at Albany on the Pratt bill."

Richard Henry Burke, the Albany "lobby runner" of Senator Thompson's story, who, he said, offered him support for the Governorship next year and a $500,000 campaign fund from the traction interests in return for support of the Carson-Martin bill which he was fighting, was at the hearing but was not called to the stand. He was instructed to return today in case he should be wanted for further cross-examination.

The testimony of Anthony J. Brady cleared away the mystery regarding the letter to Mr. Brady referred to in his earlier testimony, which he said was sent after the interview with Senator Thompson on March 16, when the alleged bribe offer was made, and which he said would confirm what he had testified to regarding that interview.

The letter was produced in evidence and its contents did not prove startling. In it Burke told of a letter alleged to have been prepared by Senator Thompson to be sent to Mayor Hylan and made public in the newspapers in which he attacked the Carson-Martin bill. No such letter was made public at the time. Senator Thompson, according to Burke's letter to Mr. Brady, was of the opinion that some plan could be worked out under which the railroads would be authorized to collect a 7-cent fare, with the proviso that the excess should be used to save them from a receivership, but not for dividends. Mr. Brady himself testified that he did not take the contents of the letter very seriously.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Twenty-six.

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A food designed for health building. More pleasing to the taste than many foods whose chief aim is to tickle the palate.

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WASHABLE SUMMER APPAREL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

At fashionable Summer resorts and other places where boys and girls foregather during the Summer, the appropriateness and distinctiveness of our outfits is always apparent.

Appearance alone, however, would hardly justify the preference given to our productions, and parents who delegate to us the outfitting of their boys and girls, from 4 to 16 years, know that the sturdy imported fabrics which we use may be depended upon to give long and satisfactory service.

Boys' washable norfolk suits.
Boys' washable sailor suits.
Boys' camp suits.
Boys' knit cloth sport coats.

Girls' washable dresses.
Girls' middy dresses.
Girls' separate skirts.
Girls' washable waists.

Boys' and Girls' hats designed to be worn with De Pinna Summer clothing.

"Anniped" shoes for boys and girls.

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Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

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MEN'S STRAW HATS

in the fashionable weaves and blocks

are now ready, on the First Floor, for the opening of the Summer season

The resumption of civilian attire by many who have been wearing khaki has given a new impetus this year to the straw hat industry. As a result, the new styles are particularly smart, and well calculated to make a special appeal to the man who has been trained to scrupulousness in dress.

Some of the prices (in stock)

Sennit Straws . . $3.50, 4.00 & 5.00
Panamas . . 5.00, 8.00, 20.00, to 275.00

Some of these prices are subject to the War Revenue tax.

(Men's Furnishings Department)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Why is an investment in the Victory Liberty Loan a good business investment for you?

That is a question every investor in the Victory Loan has a right to have answered, even though he has already made up his mind, for patriotic reasons, to back this Loan to the limit of his ability.

Here are the main points to be considered by careful investors. Some are more important to one individual; others to another. Which do *you* want *most?*

Security of Principal

The average investor wants—first, last and all the time—as nearly absolute security for his money as he can get.

It is estimated that the present wealth of the United States is $250,000,000,000. And through the taxing power of the National Government that wealth is back of the bonds and notes issued by the Government. The whole outstanding debt of the nation in bonds and notes, including those of the Victory Liberty Loan, is less than $25,000,000,000—less than 10% of our national wealth.

To the average investor, therefore, notes or bonds of the United States Government are entitled to first consideration. There is not another security in the whole world as SAFE.

Dependability of Income

The regular payment of interest is almost as important to the investor as the security of his investment.

The annual income of the people of the United States on which the Government has the power to levy by taxation is about $50,000,000,000, while the interest requirements for *all* the debt of the United States Government are only a little more than $1,000,000,000.

Less than eight days' income of the people of the United States will pay a full year's interest on *all the Government's obligations.*

Collateral Value

Although an investor, as distinguished from a speculator, wants his investment to "stay put," he may require the use of his money to meet some temporary emergency. If he can so arrange matters that he can use his invested money and still keep his investment—take his securities to the bank and borrow on them—he meets his needs in the best possible way.

Banks will lend the maximum amount of money on United States Government bonds and notes, usually up to 90 per cent. of their market value, and at the very lowest rates of interest.

Liberty Loan bonds and notes are THE BEST COLLATERAL—offer the best borrowing power—IN THE WORLD.

The Six Points
to be considered in any
Investment

1. SECURITY OF PRINCIPAL
2. DEPENDABILITY OF INCOME
3. COLLATERAL VALUE
4. MARKETABILITY
5. CHANCE OF APPRECIATION
6. RATE OF INTEREST

Marketability

There is no other security of any kind easier to sell *at its full market value* than Liberty Loan notes or bonds. Any bank or reputable broker will sell them for you.

Of course, the market prices of Government bonds and notes, like those of all other high-grade securities are subject to change from time to time. When the market price is not high it would be unwise to sell, unless necessity compelled you to do so; it would be much better to borrow on your bonds.

But, if necessary, you can always sell Victory Notes at their full market value.

Chance of Appreciation

Without exception, every war bond the United States Government ever issued has sold *above par* (the face value) before the maturity of the bonds. This unbroken record of over a century and a quarter, and the big increase in our national wealth and prestige in the last few years, give the holders of Liberty Bonds and Notes every reasonable assurance that eventually their securities will be selling *above par*—will be selling, that is, for more than they paid the Government for them.

Rate of Interest

"Investment mills grind slowly, but they grind exceeding sure," as a well-known writer said before the war.

They grind now just as *surely* as ever, and in addition have been *"speeded up."* Five years ago United States Government bonds were selling to yield an average of less than 3%.

An investment in the Victory Liberty Loan will pay you a MUCH BETTER RATE OF INTEREST than you could have obtained from any U. S. Government bond before the war.

These are all *business* facts in regard to the Loan. In addition there is your patriotic pride in helping our country to "finish the job" for which seventy-two thousand Americans gave their lives—your desire to care for the wounded and to bring home the men who fought for us when their job is done

Take all these matters into consideration. Then dig down deep in your pockets and

Invest in the Victory Liberty Loan to the limit of your ability

This space contributed to Help Finish the Job by the following

Lawyers of New York City

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William Bondy
Breed, Abbott & Morgan
Burlingham, Veeder, Masten & Fearey
E. L. Bushe
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Harry B. Chambers
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White & Case
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Albert Zimmermann

GOVERNMENT LOAN ORGANIZATION
Second Federal Reserve District
Liberty Loan Committee, 120 Broadway, New York

PARIS ARMY COURT ACQUITS HUMBERT

Captain Ladoux, Ex-Official of War Ministry, Allowed to Go Free with Senator.

LENOIR SENTENCED TO DIE

Desouches Gets Five-Year Prison Term—All Were Involved in Bonnet Rouge Treason Case.

PARIS, May 8, (Associated Press.)—Senator Humbert, who has been on trial by court-martial on a charge of having had dealing with the enemy, was acquitted today.

Captain Georges Ladoux, former Chief of the Intelligence Bureau of the Ministry of War, a co-defendant with Humbert, was acquitted.

Pierre Lenoir, still another of the co-defendants, was sentenced to death.

Guillaume Desouches was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison.

With the settling by the Paris court-martial of the cases of Senator Charles Humbert and his three codefendants, there only remains the trial of former Premier Caillaux before a Senatorial high court to clean up the whole of the famous Bonnet Rouge defeatist conspiracy, which threatened to destroy the military efficiency of France in 1915-17 and force a separate peace with Germany.

The acknowledged popular mandate of M. Clemenceau in assuming the Presidency of the Council on Nov. 16, 1917, was that he should remorselessly prosecute the "defeatists," no matter what their rank or position. Of these already fifteen had been sent to prison and two executed, (Bolo Pacha, April 17, 1918, and Duval, July 17, 1918,) when the trial of Senator Humbert began on March 31, in the large hall of the Paris Assize Court. With him were arraigned Pierre Lenoir, Guillaume Desouches, and Captain Ladoux. Humbert was charged with "trading" with the enemy, Lenoir and Desouches with "intelligence" with the enemy, and Ladoux with conscious complicity in both offenses. Nearly 300 witnesses were heard.

The capital charge was made against Humbert in order that he might be forced to reveal his knowledge of the guilt of Lenoir and Desouches. Even the prosecution did not believe in his conscious guilt. As to Ladoux, who had been head of the Intelligence Department when M. Malvy, the chief henchman of Caillaux, had been Minister of the Interior under the dominance of the defeatist propaganda, his testimony at the Bolo, Duval, and Malvy trials had plainly shown him to be a tool rather than a principal; so his acquittal was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The charges against Humbert, Lenoir, and Desouches grew out of the purchase of Le Journal with enemy money for the purpose of conducting a defeatist propaganda. Humbert was Vice President of the Army Commission, Director of Le Journal, and a vigorous writer both before and during the war on preparedness. He was arrested Feb. 19, 1918, five days after the conviction of Bolo Pacha.

It had long been his ambition to control the paper personally. It was alleged that on two occasions he had received large sums from the Germans; once, $1,875,000 through Lenoir and Desouches, and once, $1,150,000 through Bolo Pacha.

At the Bolo Pacha trial he asserted that he did not know the source of the last sum; it only remained for him to confirm this and to prove his innocence in regard to the first. His defense has been to establish his belief in the legitimate origin of the $1,875,000. He and his witnesses have testified that he believed at first that it had come from Lenoir's father.

By French law, a company, in order to be legally constituted, must have at least seven shareholders. This was managed in regard to Le Journal in July, 1916, by Humbert, who says that he wished to obtain supreme control of the paper in order to defeat the very thing which he was later accused of bringing about. But the surplus shares were mostly fictitious, the money coming from Pierre Lenoir. As early as Aug. 14, 1915, a commission of $200,000 was paid to Lenoir, so it was argued that Humbert should from the beginning have been suspicious as to the origin of the $1,875,000.

He declared that he was suspicious, and for this reason was ready to treat with Bolo Pacha, but he insisted that he was in utter ignorance as to the source of Bolo's finances until revealed by investigations conducted in the United States, which showed the source to be the German Ambassador at Washington. The Lenoir money came via Switzerland.

Desouches, although nearly 60 years of age, fought with the French at Verdun. The prosecutor in presenting the case against him declared that Desouches, as Lenoir's agent and lawyer, must have known the German origin of the money, but that the defendant's war record mitigated in his favor.

Lenoir, who has been condemned to death, led an idle and dissolute life in Paris until, as was proved at the trial, he entered into negotiations with a Swiss agent named Schöller, who was in the pay of Germany. It was proved that Lenoir's father, who had been an advertising contractor, had not left to the son the enormous sum which he had attempted to place in Humbert's hands in order to control Le Journal—first with him and then without him—as a defeatist organ.

24-Hour Brussels Bank Strike.

BRUSSELS, May 7.—Employes of banks and insurance companies went on a twenty-four-hour strike today in support of their demands for a general betterment of working conditions. All the banks were closed. The strikers paraded the streets in an orderly manner.

LAWYERS ELECT OFFICERS.

C. E. Hughes Made President of New York County Association.

At the annual meeting of the New York County Lawyers Association in the Hotel Astor last night, Charles E. Hughes was elected President for the coming year. Vice Presidents elected were Charles Strauss, John R. Stanchfield, and De Lancey Nicoll. Other officials elected were George C. Austin, Secretary; Benno Levinson, Treasurer; Abram J. Rose, Charles A. Boston, William C. Breed, M. Linn Bruce, Samuel Owen Edmond, Julius J. Frank, Joseph M. Hartfield, Frank V. Johnson, and William H. Page were elected Directors.

The association adopted an amendment to its by-laws making the annual dues of active members who are lawyers of ten or more years' standing $15, and of all other active members $10.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Association held last night at 121 Remsen Street the following officers were re-elected: Robert H. Wilson, President; Luke D. Stapleton, First Vice President; Jacob Trenner, Second Vice President; Edward J. Byrne, Third Vice President; Henry S. Rasquin, Recording Secretary; Patrick E. Callahan, Corresponding Secretary, and Edward L. J. Snedecker, Treasurer.

PEKING IS CUT OFF FROM ALL CABLES

Wireless from Reinsch to Washington Confirms Reports of Rioting Over Shantung.

INTENSE FEELING SHOWN

Shantung Residents Talk of Refusing to Recognize the Japanese Authority.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The State Department received word today that cable communication with Peking, China, had been cut off. A radiogram was received from Minister Reinsch confirming press reports of disturbances in the capital due to indignation over the action in Paris regarding Shantung Province.

A report reached here that Chinese residents of Shantung Peninsula have organized to oppose the cession to the Japanese and are asking all Chinese to join the movement.

The plan is to hold meetings, petition the powers, and refuse to submit to the authority of Japan. It is not the intention to start armed opposition, but to hold demonstrations like those in Korea.

Much concern is felt in official circles here over the agitation in China.

Japanese warning to Chinese authorities, it is felt, may be the prelude to action, should any Japanese subject suffer violence.

PEKING, May 5, (Associated Press.)—National sentiment has been aroused in Peking and China over the Peace Conference decision regarding Shantung and Kiao-Chau. The press is united in demanding that the territory be returned unfettered to China.

Parliament today adopted a resolution, addressed to the Peace Conference, deprecating the decision to give the disputed territory temporarily to Japan. A boycott of Japanese goods is being discussed in official circles here.

When yesterday students burned the home of Tsao Yu-lin, Minister of Communications, and severely beat Chang Tsung-hsiang, ex-Minister to Japan, who was a guest at Tsao Yu-lin's house, the police observed an attitude of "benevolent neutrality," but made several arrests after urgent orders were received from Police Headquarters.

REPORTS SURPLUS OF LABOR

Federal Service Finds Unemployment in 20 Northern States.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Of thirty-six States from which reports concerning unemployment were received by the Federal Employment Service last week, twenty, all in the North, showed a surplus of labor; six in the South showed a shortage, while ten report an equality. A statement issued today by the Department of Labor said that despite efforts of the Employment Service to induce the unemployed in the cities to go to work on farms in the Middle West and Southern States, there was a growing demand for farm help. This shortage, it was explained, was due largely to the fact that many soldiers and sailors who formerly were farmers or farm laborers preferred to remain in the cities, where hours of work are shorter and the pay greater.

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Service Clothes for Business

The man of today is freshened in spirit and doubly ready for the great adventure of living.

Clothes With a Message He knows how much his ability is measured by his regard for appearance. He shows his fellow workers that he is up to the minute in thought and action—that he is ready for bigger and better things.

The House of Kuppenheimer prepared for this season, clothes which reflect the vigor of the present-day man who looks the world fairly in the face.

The Styles You Want Designs that interpret the times; fabrics that are individual; and with the same standard of sound value—that never varies season in, season out.

It's not what clothes cost, but the service they give that counts. Good clothes are the only real economy.

Smart Kuppenheimer Suits and Topcoats—$30 to $80
With Hundreds of Waist Seam Suits and Double Breasteds.

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For the man who appreciates office furniture of distinction

We offer this Sanitary

EXECUTIVE'S DESK

with unique drawer arrangement

of exceptional quality and efficiency; in finish, construction and appearance this desk leaves nothing to be desired.

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Seeds, Plants, Implements

"Bring Your Farming Problems to Our Expert Farmer"

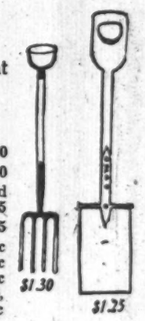
Everything for the Amateur and Professional Gardener at Gimbels Usual Attractive Prices

95c

$1.85

Farm and Garden Implements

Malleable Rakes—12 tooth, 50c; 14 tooth, 55c; 16 tooth 58c
Steel Rakes—12 tooth, 85c; 14 tooth, 95c; 16 tooth $1.05
Garden Spades—D-handle, $1.25
Wire Lawn Rakes—24 teeth ... 65c
Riveted Steel Garden Hoes 40c
Ladies' Steel Garden Hoes 70c
All-Steel Garden Hoes, 6½-inch blade 95c
Spading Forks—4 tines $1.30
Ladies' Garden Set, 4-piece .. $2.50
Cast-Steel shovels, square or round end $1.85
Steel Turf Edgers $1.05
Trowels ..... 10c and 25c
Hand Digging Forks .. 20c and 30c
Pruning Shears 45c
Galvanized (Garden) Trellis Wire, 22-inch, foot 22c



$1.30

$1.25

Seeds

Landreth's Famously Good Vegetable and Flower Seeds. A Superior Brand.

Vegetable Seeds

Sweet Corn Seeds—Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen, ¼ lb., 12c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 38c.
Beans, Peas and Bush Lima Beans, in best varieties, ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 48c.
Other popular vegetable seeds, in liberal size packets, 7c each—Include beet, cabbage, carrot, celery, cucumber, lettuce, onion, parsley, radish, tomato, turnip.

Flower Seeds

Sweet Peas, 2 oz. packages, 40c.
Tall and Dwarf Nasturtium, 2 oz. packages, 28c.
Mixed Spencers, 2 oz. packages, 40c.
Pansy, Aster, etc., etc. Liberal size packets, at 7c.

Grass Seed

Extra fine mixture, ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; 1 lb., 35c.

Privet Hedge

Extraordinary Low Prices

6 to 11 inches **1c ea.** (In bundles of 25) 12 to 18 inches **2c ea.**

Poultry Wire

	2-Inch Mesh		1-Inch Mesh.	
	75 ft.	150 ft.	75 ft.	150 ft.
12 inches wide	$1.25	$2.05	$2.55	$4.80
18 inches wide	$1.65	$3.00	$3.60	$6.85
24 inches wide	$2.10	$3.75	$4.60	$8.75
30 inches wide	$2.40	$4.50	$5.40	$10.50
36 inches wide	$2.75	$5.15	$6.15	$11.95
42 inches wide	$3.15	$6.00	$7.00	$13.90
60 inches wide	$4.50	$8.60	$10.00	$19.85
72 inches wide	$5.35	$10.30	$12.00	$23.85

Plants

Just Received 2,800 Rose Bushes

One of America's greatest nurseries sends us these hardy domestic grown plants.

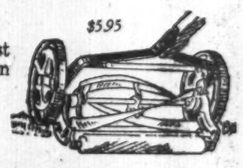
American Beauty (pink), Killarney (pink or white), La France (pink), Marshall P. Wilder, General Jack, Madame Plantier, Richmond (red). — 3 Year Old **28c Each** **$3.10 Dozen**

Gladiolas, mixed, 25c dozen.

Plants not sent C. O. D.

Lawn Mowers

Gimbels lawn mowers are made by one of the world's largest manufacturers whose products have an international reputation for quality and workmanship.



$5.95

Gimbels Low Wheel

Three tempered tool-steel blades, 8-inch drive wheels.

12-inch $5.95 | 14-inch $6.25 | 16-inch $6.50 | 18-inch $6.95

High Wheel (Ball-bearing)

Four tempered knives of high-grade tool steel. Exceptionally fine workmanship throughout—10-inch drive wheels.

12-inch $11.10 | 14-inch $11.95 | 16-inch $12.85 | 18-inch $13.75 | 20-inch $14.45

Gimbels Special

Three high-grade tempered tool-steel knives; 9-inch drive wheels.

12-inch $6.95 | 14-inch $7.35 | 16-inch $7.75 | 18-inch $8.15

Gimbels Special (Ball-bearing)

Made of the same high-grade material as the one above, ball-bearings make operation much easier.

12-inch $8.25 | 14-inch $8.75 | 16-inch $8.95 | 18-inch $9.45

Garden Hose—¾-inch. Quality guaranteed.

Flushing ..... 25 ft., $4.90; 50 ft., $9.75
Prospect ..... 25 ft., $5.75; 50 ft., $11.50
G. B. ..... 25 ft., $6.40; 50 ft., $12.75

100,000 High-Grade Aluminum Cooking Utensils at less than the cost of enameled ones

Are one of the features of our Summer Home Housewares Event

Also 75,000 other items at savings—for Country Home, Bungalow, Camp and City Home.

GIMBELS NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—Fifth Floor

Combine patriotism with profit. Buy Victory Bonds—the best investment on Earth

McCutcheon's

Linens for Summer Homes, Yachts and Clubs

Reg. Trade Mark

"THE LINEN STORE" has long made a special feature of furnishing appropriate Linens for Summer Homes and of supplying outfits of Linens for Yachts and Clubs.

Our stocks of Damask and Fancy Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels, etc., are very large. The greater part of these goods was purchased many months ago, before the prices of Linens advanced to their present level.

McCutcheon prices are, therefore, lower in general than the prevailing market prices, and indeed, in many cases, are as low as the prices now asked by wholesale Linen merchants for these same Linens.

Damask Linen Table Cloths and Napkins

These Linens were just received from bond. Linens of these qualities are not procurable from manufacturers today except at considerably higher prices, if at all.

Breakfast Napkins, $7.00, 7.50, 8.00, up
Dinner Napkins, $8.75, 9.00, 10.00, up.
Table Cloths, 2x2 yds, $7.00, 7.25, 8.00, 8.50, 10.50 and up. 2x2½ yards, $8.50, 8.75, 9.50, 10.00, 12.00 and up.

We have also just received from bond a variety of Cream or half-bleached Irish Damask, which is especially recommended for Yachts, Clubs, Bungalows, etc., as it stands very hard wear.

Cloths $6.75, 7.75, 8.50, 9.00, 9.75 each.
Napkins, $7.75 per dozen.
72x72 in. piece goods, $4.25 and 4.50 yd.

Fancy Linen Suggestions

Moderate-priced Linens from Ireland, Madeira, France, Spain, Italy, China and Japan. Hemstitched, Lace-trimmed and many kinds of embroidery.

Luncheon Sets in White and dainty-colored Embroidery: 25-piece sets $6.50 to $75.00 set. Fine Lace sets up to $285.00 a set.

Scarfs for dining-room and bed-room, in all popular sizes, and also in unusual sizes, $1.25 to 65.00 each.

Afternoon Tea Cloths and Napkins, round and square, made in plain Linens, figured Damask, embroidered and lace-trimmed.

Oblong Luncheon Sets of seven and thirteen pieces. A very attractive assortment $21.60 to $95.00 set.

Also a choice selection of Tray Cloths, Breakfast Sets, Chair Tidies, and Table Covers.

The Luxury Tax does not apply to Linens

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

WAR SOUVENIRS.

By courtesy of the Photographic Section of the American Air Service three pages of scenes of celebrated battle scenes will be given in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.

4 Great War Paintings For 15 Cents

When the world went wild with joy on that eventful November 11th when the Armistice was signed, four great outstanding events occurred. Each expressed the thought of a nation. Four famous painters have preserved these four great events in four superb full-color pictures—souvenirs to be framed and treasured of one of the greatest days in the world's history.

What America Did
What Great Britain Did
What the People of France Did
What the King of the Belgians Did

Told in FOUR FULL-COLOR PAINTINGS. For a dime and a nickel you get a copy of four great war paintings that have cost thousands of dollars. They are in

The May Ladies' Home Journal

15 cents

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

HINES HAS REMEDY FOR RAILROAD ILLS

He Favors Early Return to Owners, but with Federal Aid and Regulation.

SEVERAL SYSTEMS, HIS PLAN

He Tells Old and Present Troubles In Address Before the Economic Club.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, speaking last night on "What shall be done with the railroads?" at the forty-ninth meeting of the Economic Club of New York in the Hotel Astor, said that the best interests of the country would be promoted through the return of the railroads to private management and not through permanent Government control.

He urged an early solution of the problem so that the return might take place without unreasonable delay, but said he did not want the roads returned until the entire railroad problem had been permanently solved.

The other speakers were Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, who introduced a bill in the last Congress to prevent the return of the roads to the owners before the expiration of twenty-one months after the signing of the Peace Treaty, and Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. William Church Osborn was Chairman.

Mr. Hines's Solution.

The solution of the railroad problem that Mr. Hines wants to see adopted was stated by him in these words:

"I think there ought to be a compulsory consolidation of the railroads of this country into a few large, competitive systems. I believe the American public wants competition in service, and I think that can be accomplished through the creation of a few large systems, say anywhere from twelve to twenty. I believe in each of the three great sections of the country—the West, the East, and the South—a few large railroad companies can be constituted, each of which will be a strong system, and the several companies in each of these regions will give effective competition in service at practically every important point which now enjoys competition."

After relating the difficulties of the old régime, with the old form of regulation and the absence of standards by which the regulation could be governed, Mr. Hines said:

"When we consider the diminishing purchasing power of the dollar it is a very conservative estimate to say that at least a billion dollars of new capital must be put into the railroads every year for many years to come, and probably a great deal more than that must be put in; and unless a form of regulation can be adopted which will attract capital into the business, then there is nothing to do but to put the business on a basis where Governmental credit can be used in the first instance to furnish the money, and that means Government ownership.

"That condition was not realized under the old system. Because of the uncertainty in realizing it, it was necessary for the total charges, freight and passenger, imposed on the American people to be greater than would have been necessary if we had had certain and effective regulation instead of uncertain regulation. For example: if we assume that the railroads were earning on an average 6 per cent. on their investment, yet the uncertainty surrounding it and the doubt as to whether that would be earned in the future was such that the earning of that 6 per cent. constituted a less assurance to railroad capital than would the earning of 4½ per cent. if that had been definitely assured.

Public Paying High Price.

"So that the public was paying a very large price, perhaps as much as 1 per cent. or more on the total value of the railroads of this country, simply for the sake of having an uncertain and ineffective regulation instead of a definite and effective regulation; and in addition to that, after paying that high price the public was suffering still another disadvantage. It was true as to many railroads that they could not raise the capital needed to develop the public service and, therefore, the public service was impaired, so that the public paid a total price for the uncertainty of its regulation; first, in contributing in the aggregate for more than was necessary to sustain the railroads if certainty were given the regulation; and, second, in suffering an impaired service which would not have been suffered if certainty had been given to that regulation."

Then he spoke of his solution, the consolidation of the roads in a few large, competitive systems, saying:

"Each of these railroad systems can be made to combine the strong roads and the weak in such a way as to present a fair average in the general situation. In that way we will get entirely away from the insuperable difficulty in the past of trying to apply a single standard to railroads so different in their earning capacity that it was impossible for the same standard to work for all, and that would give one road more than it needed and leave another in such a position that it could not render the necessary public service.

"A mere permission to consolidate is not going to get rid of this difficulty as to the weak and strong roads. No prosperous road is going to dilute its prosperity by voluntarily taking on a weak railroad. Now it can be assumed that will be the case, but I tell you that it will not be the case unless there is a definite advantage to the particular strong road in making that transaction.

"Since these railroad companies, reconstituted in this way, would have an official capitalization, that official capitalization would put an end for all time to come to this pervading and persistent suspicion as to over-capitalization which has been the cause of so much unrest and of so much discontent with any action that has been taken in recent years with respect to railroad rates or railroad wages, or any other railroad problem of general interest.

Return of Roads Not Enough.

"Don't deceive yourselves in thinking that this situation will largely take care of itself by the mere return of the railroads to private management. That is not going to be the case, in my opinion. The heavy costs which have come upon the railroads as an outgrowth of the war are not going to be eliminated simply by the return to private management. I would like for you to turn this thought over in your minds: that when the Government took control of the railroads it didn't put a single man who was not a railroad man in charge of operating any railroad in the country. Every railroad in this country was left in the hands of experienced railroad men to manage; almost without exception in the hands of the very same men who had managed them under private control. And the day that Federal control stops the railroad operation will go right along under the control of the very same men who have been handling them under public control.

"The mere change from public control to private control is not going to work any miracle, it isn't going to give either the men who are now operating the railroads, and who will then operate the railroads miraculous power to deal with these questions of operating costs in any way fundamentally different from that in which they are so zealously and earnestly dealing with them today throughout the country. So that these great difficulties which have come upon the railroads as an outgrowth of the war and similar difficulties have come upon every other business in the country, upon businesses which have not been under public control.

"It may be said that there is some doubt about the power to do as I propose; that the question of constitutional power, the practical power, is perfectly clear. I won't take the time to discuss it. It may be said that it will take a long time to work out the plan I have suggested, but I don't think it would take any longer than the one the committee of this organization has in mind, because, as I understand it, the committee's plan contemplates the creation of a rule by which rates shall be made, that rule to be based upon a valuation of the property. That valuation will take time, and I don't believe it will take any more time to carry out the plan which I suggest than to carry out a valuation for any other purpose.

"Also bear in mind that if that plan were adopted, and if the railroads were turned back before the valuation were worked out, before the factors of the rule were established, there would be a tremendously difficult situation for the railroads of the country, because there would then be no standards, they would be exactly in the situation they were in before, and we would have no standards by which to test the revenues of the railroads to the heavily increased costs. I take it that no plan can be put into operation until some certain rule has been put into effect, and if that much time must be taken, that is enough time to carry out the sort of plan I have in mind.

"Now, I can't emphasize too strongly the tremendous importance of a thorough-going solution of this matter. If we stop and think how unsatisfactory the old regulation was, how it started unrest instead of stopping it at the end of every important controversy, then you can let yourselves realize how vastly more difficult the conditions are now, and will continue to be when private management comes back.

Series Idea Is Inconsistent.

"The argument has been made that thoroughgoing regulation of the sort I propose would be inconsistent with the idea of private management. The fact is, however, that the regulation of the past was the thing that was inconsistent with the idea of private management. The regulation was uncertain and carried on in an atmosphere of public discontent and suspicion and by tribunals which had no opportunity of being in contact with the business necessities of the situation. Yet the regulation went as deeply into the earning power of the railroad companies and into what they had to expend in operating costs as any regulation that would be involved in the plan I propose. My plan really reconciles public regulation with private management through making that regulation definite and businesslike and more satisfactory alike to the public and to private capital.

"If a plan along the lines outlined by me is not adopted there seems to be no alternative except to go back to the old plan with nonessential modifications. My own opinion is that such a result will prove sorely disappointing. I believe many roads will fail entirely on the basis of such a plan of regulation and even the strongest roads will continue to be confronted in the future as they were in the past with great uncertainty, while the public will continue to bear a wholly unnecessary burden which will represent the price it pays for uncertain regulation.

"I believe the failure to deal with this matter in a fundamental way at this time will start a train of circumstances which will in the course of a few years lead to Government ownership of the railroads, because private capital will not be attracted into the business and the public will find no other way to develop transportation facilities according to the public needs except through putting the Government's own money into those facilities. The public will feel that it tried one form of public regulation before the war and another after the war, and that both were unsuccessful, and hence it will reason that there is no further alternative except Government ownership.

"My view is that now is the chance and the only chance to make a really effective plan for public regulation of private management. If we take the chance we will, I believe, enter upon a long period of successful railroad operation without Government ownership, but if we fail to take the chance we invite the failure of public regulation of private management, and when that failure shall next be demonstrated Government ownership will be the next logical step."

Mr. Elliott made a careful analysis of the entire situation and explained the points made in the Railway Executives' proposal to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

PIERS FOR STATEN ISLAND.

Commissioner Hulbert Announces Adoption of Harbor Program.

Immediate waterfront improvements, including the construction of twelve piers, were announced by Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert in a discussion of proposed development of harbor facilities last night, at the dinner of the Marine Transportation Association at the Waldorf. He said:

"Today was a red letter day in the Department of Docks, because the original and adequate plans for improvements were approved by the Sinking Fund Commission, and the modified plans that would have provided for only seven piers on Staten Island were rescinded. This means the adoption of the original and comprehensive building program for dock facilities for New York. The proposed development work has been reached after conferences with the shipping interests, including steamship operators, stevedores, exporters, and importers.

"The department was authorized to begin work on the construction of twelve piers on the eastern shore of Staten Island, from Tompkinsville to Clifton, and tonight I have offers from shipping interests for leases for these piers which will net the city 7½ per cent. on the cost of construction. These piers are to be built to meet every condition required for facilities for big ships. Each pier will be 125 feet wide, 1,000 feet in length, with 300-foot slips, reached by 44 feet depth of water.

"The second step which the department will take in the scheme to meet the great needs of the port, and which will be put into execution soon, is to provide better pier facilities on the East River, from Grand to Twenty-sixth Streets. Congress has authorized the removal of the only other obstacle to the beginning of the work—the removal of Shell Reef, which should be finished by Aug. 1."

WELCOME TO Y. M. H. A. MEN

Major Adler to be Guest of Honor at Victory Celebration.

Major J. O. Adler of the 77th Division, and wearer of the D. S. C. for gallantry in action, is to be the guest of honor Sunday evening, May 18, when the Y. M. H. A. officially welcomes home its 500 members released from the service in the army and navy. A gala three-day celebration has been arranged, extending from May 16 to May 18 as a fitting testimonial to those members of the organization who so nobly responded to the call. In addition to the reception and dinner at which Major Adler will preside a general carnival, vaudeville performance, dance, and athletic program has been arranged.

Memorial services for those members who made the supreme sacrifice will be held by Rabbi Shulman on the evening of May 16. All the events are to take place at the club house of the association on Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

N. Y. University Plays Tonight.

The Dramatic Association of New York University will present three one-act plays tonight in the auditorium at University Heights. On the program will be Dunsany's "The Murderers," Molière's "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," and Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon."

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If Poslam holds any comfort, any satisfaction for you in being the means to relieve and eradicate sick skin or any stubborn skin trouble, let it bring you these benefits. They will seem ever so welcome if you have suffered long. There is no risk; Poslam cannot harm; its work is known to be highly successful. Soothes, stops irritation, brings quick improvement. A little does much because it is highly concentrated. Clears red, inflamed complexions overnight.

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IN the "Peerless" you'll find all of the advantages you've sought for in union suits.

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Galli-Curci

sings at the Hippodrome May 11 and 18

Hear this famous Victor artist!

This Galli-Curci recital is an event of twofold interest to the music-loving public.

(1) It presents the opportunity of hearing the wonderful voice of this great coloratura soprano.

(2) It enables you to compare her actual voice with her interpretations on Victrola Records.

Hear Galli-Curci at this recital. Then go to any Victor dealer's and hear the Victrola Records by Galli-Curci. You will instantly appreciate how truly the Victrola brings to you her personality and her art.

You will understand why Galli-Curci chose to make records only for the Victor Company. You will realize that it is this fidelity of reproduction which causes the world's greatest artists to make Victrola Records exclusively.

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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

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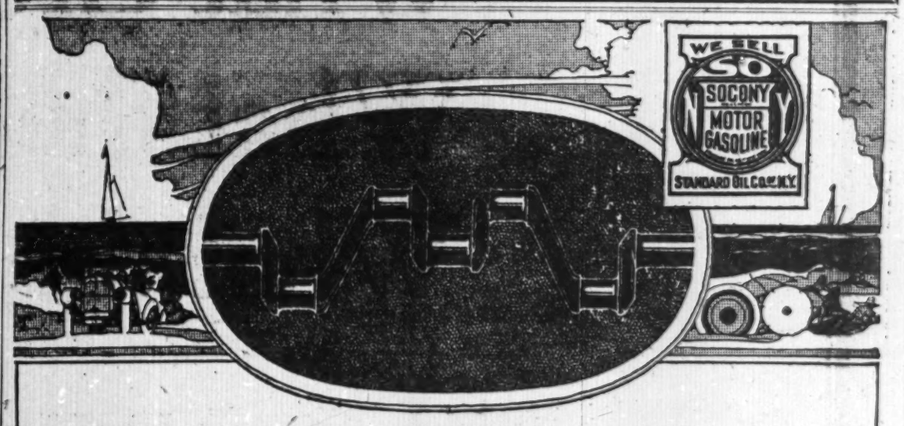

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Polarine Gear Oil properly lubricates transmission and differential gears. Keeps them running quietly with minimum wear.

For sale by dealers and garages—wherever you see the red, white and blue So-Co-ny Sign.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

POLARINE

Use Cuticura to Keep Your Hair From Falling

How many times have barbers given this advice to men who are losing their hair because of dandruff and scalp irritation. At night rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. A clean, healthy scalp means good hair.

Cuticura Talcum is an antiseptic, prophylactic, soothing dusting powder of delicate, fascinating fragrance. 25c. everywhere.

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KAISER WILHELM ON BISMARCK.

An interesting feature of the May issue of the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE is the text of the royal letter written by the former Kaiser Wilhelm, in which he explains in detail why he dismissed Bismarck, and Bismarck's side of the story follows, written by Hall Caine. This is but one feature of many others of equal importance. Published by The New York Times Company, on news stands 25c. —Advt.

STRAIGHT FROM GERMANY
An advertisement originated and produced for the Victory Liberty Loan by members of the American Expeditionary Force.

To the folks back home:—
We are finishing our job.
Are you finishing yours?
Private A.E.F.

On the Rhine
1919

Sketched by C. LeRoy Baldridge Pvte. A.E.F.

Two days left!

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LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
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New York will see it through

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Hotel Le Marquis
The Van Rensselaer Hotel
Hotel Clendening
Lafayette Hotel
Brevoort Hotel
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Hotel Astor
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Miller's Restaurant & Cafe
Joseph W. Kelly

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR POSTAL CO. MEN

Federal Manager Announces New Scale to be Effective on June 1.

DETAILS NOT COMPLETED

Similar Orders Issued in January, but Held Up by Mackay, Post Office Officials Say.

Charles P. Bruch, Federal manager of the Postal Telegraph system, announced here today that effective June 1, the eight-hour day and time-and-a-half for overtime had been adopted for all its employes in fifty-one large and small cities in the United States.

Mr. Bruch said all the details of the change in working conditions which, he added, had been approved by Postmaster General Burleson, had not been worked out, but that the preliminary order stated that the shorter workday would apply to "all employes in Postal offices working under similar conditions or doing work corresponding to that of employes in the service of other telegraph companies in the fifty-one cities."

"We plan to pay all of our employes as well and give them as good working conditions as any one," said Mr. Bruch, "but it is a complicated problem, and will require a little time to work out the details."

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The eight-hour day for Postal Telegraph Company employes was ordered by the Postmaster General in January and held up, it was explained by post office officials today, by Clarence H. Mackay, President of the company. After the recent removal of Mr. Mackay from all business connection with the Postal, A. F. Adams, in charge of land lines, was directed by the department to take up the matter at once with a view to putting the new scale into effect. Acting on a report from Mr. Adams, orders went out from the department last night to start the eight-hour scale on June 1.

SEEK WOMAN IN BOMB PLOT

Came to City with Two Men Just Before Explosives Were Mailed.

Although the police and the Federal authorities announced yesterday that there had been no new developments in the investigation into the postal bomb plot, it was ascertained that detectives from the Bomb Squad were at work upon a new clue. According to a report at Police Headquarters, the police were searching for a woman and two men who had occupied rooms in a house in First Avenue near Tenth Street, a few nights before the infernal machines which were sent to prominent men in various parts of the country were placed in the mail.

According to information obtained at headquarters, the trio engaged rooms shortly after arriving from Philadelphia. The report had it that the police were informed the suspects entered the house carrying a number of packages, the description of which corresponds closely to those in which the bombs were wrapped. On the night when the machines were posted, the lodgers left the house carrying the packages. They have not returned. A search of the rooms failed to uncover anything helpful in the search.

Another report yesterday was that the police had discovered a quantity of dynamite in the city, which was connected with the bomb outrage. Deputy Commissioner William J. Lahey, when asked about the report, at first refused to talk and then denied it.

At the office of Rear Admiral John D. McDonald, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it was denied that an investigation had been ordered into the discovery of a ball of twine, containing powder, by Carl Stein, a discharged navy machinist. Stein was stationed at the Sayville Naval Station, and when he was released from the service a short time ago, was permitted to take away a ball of twine which had been sent to the station with other supplies from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Yesterday Stein, now employed by his father at Green's Creek, West Sayville, L. I., unwound the twine and in the centre found something that looked like a firecracker.

Stein examined the carton and found that it contained a quantity of black powder and yellow powder. The carton was made of cardboard, and at one end a fuse was attached. Stuffed in the other end was a portion of a German language newspaper, with handwriting in German script.

Both the Police Department and the Federal operatives denied that a "prominent official of the American Federation of Labor" had supplied them with a list of forty-one I. W. W. members for investigation.

69TH HAS GIFT FOR BAKER.

Copy of Regimental Flag to be Presented to the Secretary of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary of War Baker today accepted an invitation to go to New York the night of May 15, to attend the meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, at which he will receive a copy of the silk regimental flag of the Fighting 69th Regiment of New York, which that regiment carried during its battle service in France. The invitation to Mr. Baker was tendered today by a committee which came from New York to urge him to be present. This committee was headed by Judge John J. Ryan, and also included John J. Magner and Hamilton Foley.

Early in the war the members of the 69th Regiment wanted to carry a blue silk regimental flag with them to France, and Secretary Baker ruled that such regimental flags might be carried by American regiments. The veterans corps of the 69th has been desirous of presenting to Mr. Baker a copy of this flag.

NIXON'S FIRST OFFICIAL ACT.

Awards Subway Section Contract to Thomas Crimmins Co.

Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon awarded yesterday the contract for the installation of tracks on the Sixtieth Street section of the Broadway subway to the Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company, whose bid, $94,973.73, was the lowest. It was announced that the work would be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible and that late this year or early in 1920 the line would be in operation from its present terminus at Times Square to Queens.

The letting of this contract was the first official act of Commissioner Nixon in transit matters, of which he will have control until the transit commissioner is named by the Governor. Mr. Nixon said that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which will operate this line, would begin immediately to install the necessary equipment, third rails, signals, etc.

Again Assert Ex-Czar Is Alive.

LONDON, May 8.—The former Russian Czar Nicholas and his family are alive, it is once more asserted in a dispatch from Berlin to The Daily Chronicle. No details are given.

HEARST ASSAILS GOV. SMITH

Failure to Appoint De Ford to Succeed Shearn Given as Cause.

Governor Smith's appointment of Robert L. Luce to succeed Clarence J. Shearn on the Supreme Court bench brought down upon the Governor yesterday the disapproval of William R. Hearst, and politicians professed to see in the fact a definite break in the relations between them. Although Mr. Hearst strongly opposed Mr. Smith for the Mayoralty nomination when the present Mayor, John F. Hylan, was a candidate, he supported him in the Gubernatorial campaign last year and has not criticised his administration up to date.

Mr. Hearst, however, had a candidate of his own for the place made vacant by Mr. Shearn, who resigned to return to private practice. At one time he was Mr. Hearst's counsel. The Hearst candidate was William A. De Ford, long an attorney for Mr. Hearst, and the Governor, it was said, was informed that Mr. De Ford's appointment would be appreciated by Mr. Hearst.

When Governor Smith completely overlooked Mr. De Ford, the attack on him in the Hearst newspapers followed. The Hearst objection to Mr. Luce was based upon the fact that at one time he acted as legal representative for the New York Central Railroad. It was also stated that the Bar Association refused to indorse Mr. Luce as a candidate for City Court Judge in 1913.

The Governor had nothing to say yesterday regarding the Hearst attack.

Launch Destroyer Herbert.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The destroyer Herbert was launched today at the New York Shipbuilding Company yard in Camden, N. J. It is the eleventh warship of its class to leave the ways at the yard. Thirteen other similar ships are under construction. The boat is named for the late Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, and the sponsor was Mrs. Ella Herbert Micou of Washington, D. C., a relative.

TEACHERS FIGHT FOR SALARY INCREASE

Dr. Finley Backs Bill at Hearing and Governor Smith Is Expected to Sign It.

REALTY OWNERS OPPOSE

Their Representatives Say Increase in Pay Will Be Absorbed by Higher Rents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—New York City's 22,000 teachers sent representatives here today who urged Governor Smith to approve the State-wide Teachers' Salary Increase bill. Backed by John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, and spurred by the action of Mayor Hylan in vetoing the Salary Increase bill which would have been applicable to New York City alone, the teachers put up a valiant fight for their measure and it is believed the Governor will sign it after receiving a memorandum from Edward J. McGoldrick, Legislative representative of New York City, presenting the city's views of the bill.

The bill carries an appropriation of $5,300,000 for the State's share of the cost of paying the new salary scales and New York City's share has been variously estimated as being from $9,000,000 to $12,000,000.

"The argument that New York City cannot afford to give the teacher more pay is absurd," said Commissioner Finley. "In five minutes enough automobiles pass Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street to pay the bill."

New York City real estate interests expressed the most opposition to the bill. They argued that to put further taxes on real estate meant further increases in rents and an end to future building.

William A. Sirovitch, Commissioner of Child Welfare of New York City, who spoke for the bill, attacked property owners who hold unimproved real estate in New York City. James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, also spoke for the bill.

Dr. Henry W. Bird of the United Real Estate Owners' Association argued that New York City school teachers are now receiving an adequate wage, and they are higher paid than the teachers in any other city in the United States. He sounded the warning that additional burdens imposed on real estate would put an end to building construction.

"The increased rent which a teacher will have to pay will absorb the increase in salary she may get under this bill," he said. "I do not know where the city will get the $12,000,000 which this bill will cost it. The real estate owners are protesting now, but when the income tax becomes effective every citizen is going to inquire into these salary raises, and it is going to come out of the pocket of every individual."

Stuart Brown, President of the Real Estate Owners' Association, also opposed the measure.

"We hear a lot of this talk about raising rents," said Mr. Brown. "Legislators come to Albany to pass such mandatory financial legislation as this. We real estate owners pay the bill. We raise the rents and then those same legislators back the tenants who protest at the increases. If this bill is signed you will see bigger rent increases than we have now. All these teachers want is more money. The tenants will have to pay the bill. And then we will find the tenants arrayed against the teachers. You know we have a landlord's market now, and the landlord can demand the rent increases and get them, or else the tenant will have to move."

Does your face "burn" after shaving?

HOW frequently does your face feel drawn and irritated after you shave?

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A pressure of the thumb adjusts the blade for close, medium or light shaving.

The AutoStrop Razor is the only safety razor that *sharpens, shaves and cleans without removing the blade.*

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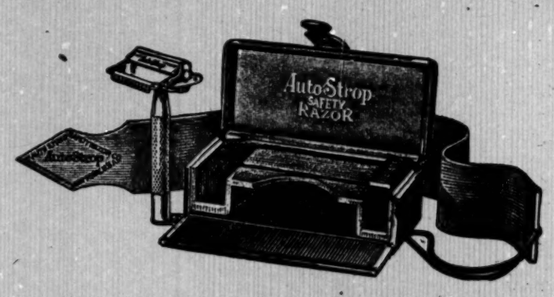

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We have the same distinctive models in every other Leather also—and Shoes of every other sort consistent with the Quality that has been built into Edwin Clapp Shoes since 1853.

WOMEN!—Four distinctive models in the soft dressy Kangaroo are awaiting your choice at our 42nd Street Shop.

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DEAR FOLKS:

I AM a great believer in the principle of proving one's statements. There are some people, you know, who question the value of a $20 gold piece. Therefore, they seek some expert to test its value.

I have been telling you about the Wilson & Co. Certified Ham and Bacon—and I have not the slightest doubt that many of you have already made a satisfactory test of their excellent quality—but I thought I would try an experiment the other evening.

I bought a Wilson Certified Ham and had it cooked for dinner. I invited several friends to take dinner with me. I did not tell them that they were being served with a Wilson Certified Ham. I did not ask them how they liked it. I knew it had been cooked just right and I think I know how to slice ham as well as anybody. I waited to hear expressions of opinion from my guests.

One—a young lady who is a secretary to the National Honor Guard of the Salvation Army, started the ball rolling by remarking to my daughter: "Why, Eleanor, where did you buy this ham? It is the most delicious I ever ate."

Then another guest, who is a Y. M. C. A. secretary, spoke up and said: "Isn't this ham wonderful? Why, it melts in your mouth, and what a delightful flavor it has."

And so it went, all around the table. Everybody expressed a very favorable opinion as to the quality and taste of the ham.

You know a Wilson & Co. Certified Ham is big enough to serve many people. There were several people as guests at my table—a couple of them being golfers, with very keen appetites—yet there was enough ham left to serve a couple of luncheons to several people.

When I told my guests finally that they had been served with a Wilson & Co. Certified Ham, they said to me: "We don't blame you for being so enthusiastic about the quality of the foods prepared by that firm. They certainly make good all of your claims about them."

Then they ask me a lot of questions about my experience with the workers in the Wilson & Co. organization, which I answered, but they were especially interested in a story I told them about the Good Fellowship Clubs which have been organized in the Wilson & Co. plants.

A recent experience with the Fellowship Club members in the New York plant gave me the cue to tell them how wonderful the workers are and how they pull together for their own betterment, as well as for the betterment of the business.

The New York Fellowship Club was just getting under way. They held an election of officers and they elected the General Manager of the New York plant as their President. There is no Aristocracy of Workers in the New York or any other plant. Officials and the rank and file of workers mingle together on the same platform of brotherhood and sisterhood.

One of the incidents of the meeting of the New York Fellowship Club that impressed me was that two vice-presidents of the Wilson & Co. organization came on from Chicago to attend and to talk to their fellow-workers.

A distance of 1000 miles separating the New York and Chicago plants does not interfere in the least with the chain of good fellowship that securely links all workers in these and the other plants into a bond of mutual sympathy, co-operation and understanding.

This good fellowship idea is the back bone of the Wilson & Co. business and makes it possible for the firm to produce the highest grade of Certified Food Products and to send them everywhere with this reassuring slogan: "The Wilson Label Protects Your Table."

Sincerely, William G. Freeman,
500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LANDLORDS BEATEN BY ANGRY TENANTS

One Scratched and Showered with Water by Housewives While Visiting Apartment.

COURT UPHOLDS 30 TENANTS

Decides Lessees Are Bound by Prior Agreement—Many Evictions Booked for Today.

Tenants won some victories yesterday over their landlords in legal and physical encounters. In the Municipal Courts a number of important cases were decided in favor of the tenants by the Justices. Direct action was resorted to by irate tenants against alleged rent profiteers. Landlords were attacked by housewives who scratched and beat them, while one proprietor visiting a house was treated to an unexpected shower of water from a kettle manipulated by one of his tenants.

There were several scores of evictions in the city yesterday. City marshals gathered the furniture of the tenants and put it on the sidewalks. In some cases tenants had been unable to find apartments, and here and there one was taken in by relatives or a sympathetic neighbor.

The largest number of evictions in the history of the Seventh District Court in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn are scheduled to come up today. Papers in the cases of 166 families have been signed and unless compromises are reached the tenants will be dispossessed. It is known that thirty-two of these cases are in the hands of city marshals for evictions this morning. Cots are being held in readiness to be sent to the Williams Avenue Methodist Church in Brooklyn, which has volunteered to open its doors to homeless tenants.

One of the legal victories yesterday was won before Justice Harry Robitzek in Part 3 of the Second District Court in the Bronx. The case was that of the Price-Hammel Holding Company against sixty tenants of several houses on Clay Avenue. Thirty cases went over to May 15, and it was agreed that one test case would be made for the thirty remaining tenants. The test case was that of Joseph Oshansky of 1,398 Clay Avenue. It appeared from the testimony that the Price-Hammel Holding Company did not desire to evict the tenants for refusal or failure to pay rent, but that it desired to oust the tenants entirely. It was testified that the company leased the property, which was owned by the Sicour Realty Company, of which Ludwig Sicour said he was "president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, director, and builder." He leased the property to the Price-Hammel Holding Company in September, 1918, and prior to that, according to the testimony, his agent, acting for the Sicour Realty Company, exacted an increase of $3 a month from the tenants, on the promise that no further advance would be made for a year.

On April 6 Max Price of the leasing company ordered Mrs. Oshansky to move. She refused, and told him of the agreement made with the agent of the owner. Thereupon court action to oust the tenants was taken by the holding company, who contended that the agreement made between the tenants and the landlord was not binding on the lessees. Justice Robitzek disagreed with this view, and directed the jury to find for the tenants. Morris Gisnet, for the Greater New York Tenants' League, appeared for the defendants.

After attending a meeting of the Brownsville Landlords' Protective Association at 1,703 Pitkin Avenue yesterday, Osias Auster of 296 Powell Street, a landlord, was attacked by a mob of men and women who closed in on him, tearing his clothes and beating him before he was rescued by the police. William Max, another landlord, of 548 Powell Street, was showered with water as he went to inspect some rooms.

Louis E. Felix, a member of the volunteer group of lawyers co-operating with the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, reported to the committee yesterday that he had investigated a report that a Bronx landlord in Kelly Street was raising rents 65 per cent. The man denied he was raising his apartments more than 60 per cent., and declared that the advance seemed fair to him. When the landlord learned, said Mr. Felix, that unless he moderated his demand the Mayor's committee would take up his case, with consequent publicity, he agreed to make only a 20 per cent. increase.

Reports from Albany indicated that the State Committee to investigate rents might come to New York today and organize, either at the Murray Hill Hotel or at the City Hall. Senator Charles Lockwood of Brooklyn, Chairman of the committee, has already devised a plan which he believes will afford relief. He says that if the great insurance companies would release from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 at 5 per cent. and lend it to builders, relief from the hold-up of profiteering landlords would follow.

Applications have come to the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering for vacant spaces in which people may pitch tents. It was said that tenants would supply their own tents if the city would supply the land. Offers of mattresses and cots for the homeless have been made to the Mayor's committee by a number of organizations, including the Department of Charities and the du Pont Powder Company.

AT ODDS ON EXTRA SESSION.

Senator Lockwood Disagrees with Gov. Smith's View.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Conflict between Governor Smith and the Legislative Committee to investigate the housing situation over the need to call an extra session of the Legislature is indicated in a statement made today by Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the Committee. Governor Smith has said an extra session is not needed and that a "spirit of co-operation" would serve as well as new laws.

Senator Lockwood's committee will organize tomorrow in New York. "I am sure," said Senator Lockwood, "that the committee will not hesitate to recommend, if necessary, drastic measures to thwart the plans of gouging landlords. If our investigation shows that the situation can be helped by a change of laws, there is no reason why the people should wait until next January. The legislators are elected to represent the people throughout the year and not for any special months."

TROOPSHIP CARRIES ITS MEAT ON HOOF

Former Austrian Liner Columbia Brings Live Cattle to Feed Soldiers on Voyage.

TWO TRANSPORTS ARRIVE

Aviation Lieutenant Blames Major Whittlesey for the Plight of "Lost Battalion."

The Royal Italian Mail liner Caserta, which touched at Marseilles on her way from Italian ports, brought more than 1,500 officers and men from France yesterday, and the transport Columbia, a former Austrian liner, brought 5 discharge companies, 13 casual companies, and 28 casual officers.

The Columbia was interned in the Canary Islands during the war. While her officers and crew were awaiting their release there, their nationality was changed for them. They were listed as natives of Trieste, which changed hands as a result of the war, and so, while they sailed from Trieste as Austrians, they went home as Italians.

The Columbia established a record. She is the only transport to arrive here so far carrying her fresh meat on the hoof. This was because she has no refrigeration plant. In stalls on the boat deck were a number of Italian cattle and at meal times the butcher and the cook would go out and select a likely looking steer for dinner.

The Columbia was nineteen days on the voyage from Marseilles, and the soldiers said it was mighty fortunate that the vessel carried the cattle. Of the thirty-two head that were taken on at Marseilles twenty-six were consumed on the voyage. When she reached her Brooklyn pier yesterday the army officers wrote a letter of appreciation to the ship's officers and told them what a fine trip it had been.

The real doughboys got in on the Columbia. They were the personnel of the 305th Bakery Company, and they said they had to keep continually at it to supply the men of the Expeditionary Force with bread. They agreed that the 165th, the old 69th Regiment, contained some record bread eaters.

"Those boys ate more bread than any four regiments in France," said Lieutenant Adrian Gasket, who superintended the baking. "They won the name among us as the champion bread eaters of the world. They made the big 12-pound loaves we baked look like two-penny buns."

The 306th Bakery Company was made up at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from regular army companies, and went to France last October. They turned out 11,000,000 pounds of bread in 12-pound loaves.

The Caserta brought home aviators of the 50th Aero Squadron, whose members discovered and assisted in the rescue of Major Whittlesey's "Lost Battalion." The squadron was in command of Lieutenant S. H. Batson of Hattiesburg, Miss., composed of ten officers and fifty-eight enlisted men. One of the officers was Lieutenant Robert McAndrew of Rock Spring, Wyo., who, while flying low over the Argonne Forest on Oct. 7, 1918, espied Whittlesey's battalion, and wirelessed a message to American headquarters. By 6 o'clock that same night the rescue had been made and what was left of the battalion rejoined their American comrades.

The hunt for the "lost men" had been continued for five days, during which time all communication was interrupted. In the rescue the 50th Squadron lost two men killed, one man was wounded, and four planes were shot down.

"The reason Major Whittlesey's battalion was not discovered sooner was because the commander failed to coordinate his position with the remainder of the division and adjoining colored troops of the 32d Division," said Lieutenant Mitchell H. Brown. "Also, when couriers were sent from Major Whittlesey the position given by him was 500 metres off the true location."

KILLS POLICE RESERVE BILL.

Mayor Vetoes Measure to Create a Municipal Guard of 10,000.

Mayor Hylan yesterday vetoed the bill recently passed by the Legislature providing for the appointment of a municipal guard in New York City. The bill was introduced by Senator James Walker, at the request of Warren Leslie, a member of the Police Reserves. It would have allowed the Mayor to establish a special force of 10,000 men to act as reserve policemen. In his memorandum to the Governor accompanying his disapproval, the Mayor said:

"This bill was presented to the author, I am informed, by a member of the Police Reserves, without consultation with the Mayor, Police Commissioner, or the Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserves.

"There are objectionable features which might have been eliminated had the author consulted with the Police Commissioner and Special Deputy Commissioner. The Police Reserves gave efficient and patriotic service during the war, and in my opinion should be continued. Too much cannot be said in praise of their work. Without compensation, without thought of loss of time which they incurred, these men and women have given their service in a spirit that calls for the highest praise and commendation.

"They have been guided by a man of the highest ideals, whose force of character has made itself felt in the rank and file of the Police Reserve. To Rodman Wanamaker, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, the citizens of New York owe a great deal of gratitude."

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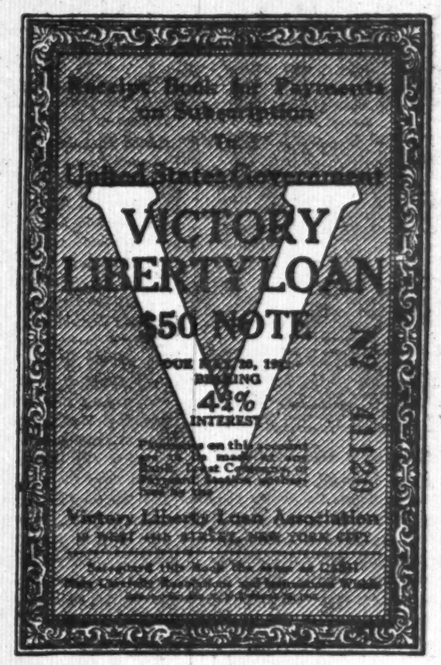

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VICTORY COUPON BOOK
Go to the nearest bank or bond booth
You pay: On a $50 Victory Note—$2 down and $1 a week. On a $100 Victory Note—$4 down and $2 a week. On a $500 Victory Note—$20 down and $10 a week.

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Bank of Washington Heights
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Brooklyn Trust Company
Bryant Park Bank
Central Mercantile Bank of New York
Central Union Trust Co. of New York
Chase National Bank
Chatham & Phenix National Bank of New York
Chelsea Exchange Bank
Chemical National Bank
Citizens National Bank of New York
Coal & Iron National Bank of the City of New York
Colonial Bank
Columbia Bank
Columbia Trust Co.
Commercial Exchange Bank
Commercial Trust Co. of New York
Commonwealth Bank, New York City
Continental Bank
Corn Exchange Bank
East River National Bank
Empire Trust Co.
Equitable Trust Co. of New York
Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
Fidelity Trust Co.
Fifth Avenue Bank of New York
Fifth National Bank
First National Bank
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Garfield National Bank
Gotham National Bank of New York
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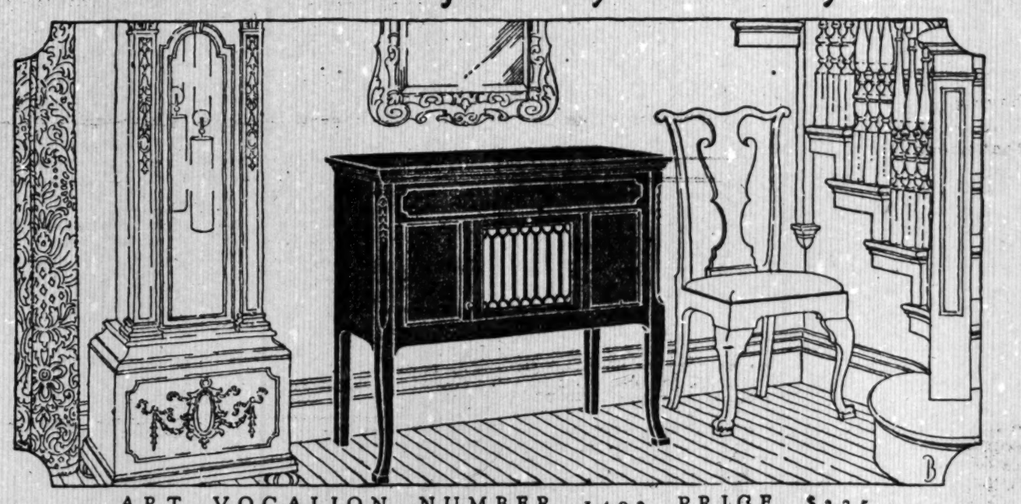

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This Art Model, as well as the sixteen beautiful Period Vocalions, are all equipped with the Graduola, Universal Tone Arm and the Vocalion Automatic Stop. In addition, they contain a new and convenient record-filing device.

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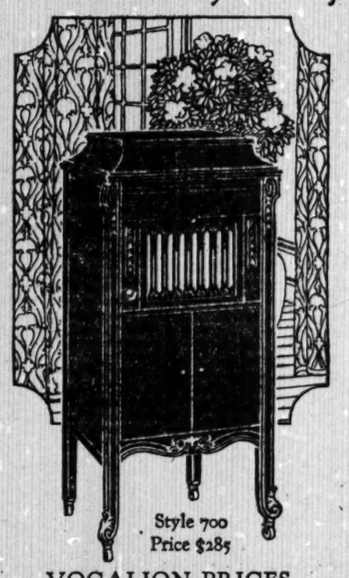

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The superior Vocalion Automatic Stop, the famous Vocalion Universal Tone Arm for playing all records, and eight albums are included in the equipment of this Vocalion.

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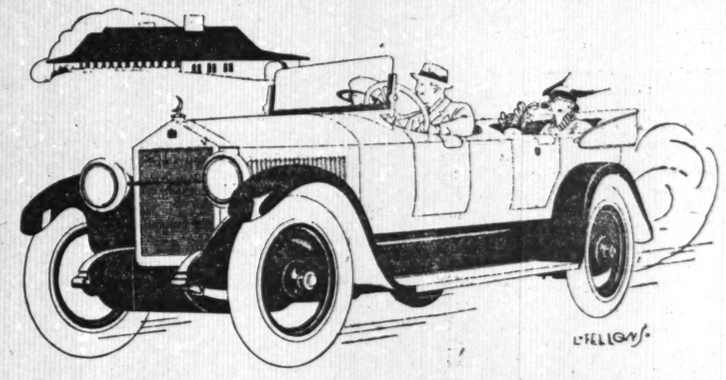

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GERMANY'S BILL OF COSTS.

The one hundred billion marks in gold bonds which the treaty requires Germany to issue in payment of its debts to the allied Governments and their nationals will not discharge all its liabilities. Section Eight of the treaty declares that "the total obligation of Germany to pay as defined "in the category of damages is to be "determined and notified to her after "a fair hearing." While one hundred billion marks, $23,800,000,000 at the par value of the mark, is a great sum, it certainly will not pay all the damages likely to be assessed against Germany under the seven categories. The first bond issue of twenty billion marks, payable not later than May 1, 1921, is to discharge the most pressing obligations, like that of Belgium. Germany becomes liable also for the loans made to Belgium by the allied Governments and by the United States. They have canceled her debt to them and will look to Germany for repayment.

The second issue of forty billion marks will bear interest at 2½ per cent. until 1926, and thereafter the interest rate will be 5 per cent. There is to be a further delivery of bonds to the amount of forty billion marks under terms fixed by the Commission; this issue will bear 5 per cent. interest. The Reparation Commission is authorized to accept payments not only in gold, but "in the form of "properties, commodities, businesses, "rights, concessions, &c." Under this provision business concerns and rights taken over by the Alien Property Custodian in the United States, when sold, will help to liquidate the German debt. It is apparently intended that the Reparation Commission shall distribute the bonds, as issued, to the Governments presenting claims in behalf of themselves or their nationals under the seven categories. "As "bonds are distributed and pass from "the control of the Commission," says the treaty, "an amount of Germany's "debt equivalent to their par value "is to be considered as liquidated." As the bonds are distributed, Germany's debt as it stands on the books of the Commission will, proportionately, be canceled. The risk of collection then passes to the holder of the bonds.

It is fairly evident that for a long time German bonds of these issues will not be quoted at par in the world's markets. Governments or claimants desiring immediate realization will doubtless have to sell at a discount. If Germany remains solvent, however, there is a guarantee against willful default in this provision of the treaty:

> The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

All needful constraints may therefore be put upon Germany to compel payment. This would include blockade, occupation of territory, and other procedures usually considered as acts of war, but which by treaty stipulation Germany could not so consider.

The debt to her late enemies which these bonds represent will have priority over Germany's obligations to her people, and that also is the status of her obligation to pay the expenses of the troops occupying her territory during the prescribed period. The security exacted is practically the command by the Allies and the United States of all the resources of Germany. She will have the same incentive to discharge the debt that prompted France to such a marvelous exhibition of financial power when she paid the billion-dollar German indemnity forty-seven years ago, far within the time allowed for payment. That payment in full was the condition imposed for the complete withdrawal of German troops from her territory.

Any pretense on the part of representatives of Germany that she cannot pay this very moderate bill of costs, and so much more within reason as remains to be added, will be regarded with great suspicion. She is freed now from the burden of military and naval expenditure, and for many years to come she will devote none of her capital to the building of railroads in remote lands, as in the Shantung Province. Germany can pay her debts by hard work and saving; she will be made to pay them. They are light in comparison with the terrible costs imposed on countries like France and Belgium. The Commission is to satisfy itself "that in general the German "scheme of taxation is fully as heavy "proportionately as that of any of the "Powers represented by the Com-"mission."

THE FIRST "HOP."

The first stage of our navy's attempt to fly across the Atlantic is successful, at least in the case of two of the three planes that set out from Rockaway yesterday morning. For all the progress of aviation in the last five years, a successful flight of even 540 miles still involves a good deal of risk and a good deal of luck. Luck was with the NC-1 and NC-3, and along with luck went thorough preparation and skillful management. As for Commander READ and his comrades on the NC-4, it is to be hoped that despite the engine trouble which hampered their flight they will escape injury, and, even if they must descend before reaching Halifax, that they will be able to complete the other laps of the crossing with their comrades.

The navy fliers have made a gallant and successful start. The longest, most difficult, and most dangerous part of their journey still lies ahead, and they may yet find some obstacle in weather conditions such as have held the British fliers so long at St. John's. But all praise to them for their good beginning; may the finish be equally successful!

NOTES OF VICTORY.

The great sum of $237,190,000 was added on Wednesday to this district's quota for the Victory notes. It was the largest total yet recorded, except the totals for the closing days of earlier and larger loans. The details are even more gratifying than the total, on account of the fact that there were so many subscriptions from individuals and corporations, and so few from banking institutions. There is so much other work which their money alone can do that their subscriptions are only a last resort, to save the loan. Millionaires' money is neither better nor worse than other people's money, but their judgment on financial matters is worth attention by those of less experience. When millionaires form in line to subscribe, others need not hesitate on any ground of prudence.

New York district easily moved up to sixth place among the country's twelve, and its ratio of subscription is almost exactly that of the country's average. The bold Lochinvars who came out of the West thinking to elope with the country's leadership must beware of the pace that New York will set from now on. Our millionaires were not backward with their money. They merely were deliberate, according to their custom in making subscriptions at the latest time allowed for forming judgment of conditions. Until now this city has been backward among the subdistricts of which it is the centre. Now it leads them all, although Brooklyn still leads among the boroughs. This is the last day on which anything apologetic may be expected from New York on its help toward victory for the Victory notes. It is only a day or two before it will be put on the record that New York's name leads all the rest, or at least that it finishes abreast with all districts which met expectations from them, or even bettered expectations. But there should be no false confidence or taking it for granted. It is sure, but it needs to be nailed down, and every little helps.

THE END OF GERMAN MILITARISM.

The great German General Staff is abolished by the Treaty of Peace, and the army is reduced to 100,000 men, including 4,000 officers. These two requirements, to which Germany must submit, would alone suffice to tell the story of the limitation of military strength imposed by the victors in the great war. Germany will not be able to disturb the peace of Europe in our time, and perhaps never again. With her people released from the burden of taxation to keep up a great army and navy, her military system shattered, her military caste deprived of its arrogant power and dispersed, German statesmen can indulge no more in dreams of empire. The old order has passed; the new order will be devoted to peace and industry, for great reparation costs have to be paid, and Germany must qualify by good works and self-discipline to re-enter the family of nations and enjoy their respect again.

In 1912 the handbook of the German Army gave the number of available trained and untrained men in the country, excluding officers and officials, as 9,898,000, made up as follows: Trained rank and file, including reserve and Landwehr, 3,302,000; trained Landsturm, 623,000; one-year volunteers, 85,000; noncommissioned officers of peace establishment, 92,000; total trained, 4,102,000; in addition, partially trained Ersatz reserve, 113,000, and untrained Ersatz reserve and Landsturm, 5,683,000. During the war Germany actually placed 10,000,000 men in the field, although her peace establishment was 769,938 noncommissioned officers and men and 36,068 officers. The great expansion carried out was not the creation of an emergency in the sense in which the term is used in democratic countries. Under the Constitution of 1871 every man able to bear arms was counted as a soldier, and the entire force was to be under the orders of the Emperor, who had the power to declare war. The Treaty of Peace by a stroke of the pen reduces the German Army to 100,000, 1 per cent. of the enormous force which was organized and trained and put into the field during the great war.

The expenditure for the army in Germany was $173,000,000 in 1912-13, $293,000,000 in 1913-14, and $302,000,000 in 1914-15. During the struggle military expenditure was omitted from the estimates. Germany's navy cost her $107,500,000 in 1913-14 and $114,000,000 in 1914-15. As far back as 1909 the sum of $105,000,000 was spent on the navy. An army of 100,000, to be used for police duty and to patrol the frontier, will make a comparatively small figure in the budget. The navy that prior to the war consisted of twenty-two dreadnought and twenty pre-dreadnought battleships, four armored cruisers, thirty-two protected cruisers, 164 destroyers, and a large flotilla of submarines that was rapidly increased during the conflict, will consist, under the terms of the Peace Treaty, of six small battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, and no submarines whatever. This little fleet will have no reserve of any kind, ships or men. It will have less gun power than the present Greek Navy. Most of the money Germany has been accustomed to spend on her army and navy can now be saved and applied to the payment of the damages which the Allies will assess upon her.

There will be no opportunity for the German Government to create a large army or navy by stealth and trickery. Interallied commissions of control, with authority to establish headquarters at Berlin, will be constantly on the watch for the manufacture of munitions, except in quantities sufficient for the small land and sea services permitted; the importation of arms and all war material is forbidden, nor may Germany manufacture munitions for foreign Governments; she is to have no dirigibles, and no airplanes except 100 machines to be retained until Oct. 1 to search for submarine mines; finally, conscription is abolished. As far as human ken may search the future Germany will be impotent to make war on the smallest nation contiguous to her territory. She has been stricken from the list of land and sea Powers, and is powerless to resist the sentence passed upon her. There is nothing ahead of Germany but hard work, self-denial, and rigid economy. It may be regarded as punishment for her misdeeds, but her submission should prove a blessing in disguise.

THE RETURN OF FINLAND.

The British and American Governments have taken the lead in carrying out the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers to recognize the Government at present controlling Finland, with General MANNERHEIM as regent. What the conditions may be which the Council set we do not know, but apparently the Finns have given satisfactory assurance that they will observe them; perhaps they are concerned with the dispute over Karelia or other territories to which both Finland and Russia lay claim. At any rate, it is a pleasure to welcome Finland back into the ranks of free nations from which Judge SVINHUFVUD and his pro-German supporters came near driving her.

Finland has had an unhappy time of it in the last two years—doubly unhappy, for she was caught between two ravenous embodiments of imperialism, and her people tried to bargain with the devil and had no better luck than usually falls to amateurs in that enterprise. Vividly mindful of the oppression of imperial Russia, attacked by Bolshevist Russia when Finnish Bolsheviki rose against a Government already quite radical, the Finns called in German troops to their aid. The Russian Bolsheviki were driven out, the Finnish Bolsheviki were suppressed; and then began a vengeance carried out by wholesale imprisonments and executions, which might have satisfied Bloody JEFFREYS, which apparently suited the German officers, but which turned the stomachs of most of the Finns, even those who had been horrified by the crimes of the Bolsheviki. Pro-German feeling began to decline, and it declined still further when it appeared that the Germans had come to stay and expected Finland to take orders as readily as Bulgaria. General MANNERHEIM, who had commanded the army which repressed the Bolshevist insurrection, went, disgusted, into exile.

Upon this moral disillusionment followed the shock of Germany's sudden collapse. Thereupon many things happened in Finland. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Hesse, who had been chosen as King, decided to stay a while longer in Hesse until he saw what would happen. German troops withdrew. Judge SVINHUFVUD went away into retirement, and the Paasikivi Cabinet along with him; and the headship of the State was offered to MANNERHEIM, who had fought well against Austrians and Germans in Galicia, and who by his retirement to Sweden while German arms were still powerful had given proof that his antipathy to Germany was not due to discovery that he had picked the losing side. The Hessian Prince presently declined the throne outright, and recent elections gave the anti-monarchist parties a majority of four to one.

Finland suffered greatly from the food shortage and the Russian invasion, still more from her own civil war, both in actual loss of life and destruction of property and in the creation of internal bitterness which as yet is far from allayed. A small nation in the German orbit and directly threatened by Russian Bolsheviki, she could perhaps have done nothing else than call in the Germans; but she did it at a time when the whole world was lining up on one side or the other, and to a world which remembered Belgium and Serbia the compulsion on Finland to join Germany did not seem wholly inescapable. For a nation which elected the wrong side at the decisive moment, Finland has escaped very lightly. Her future is threatened by domestic ill feeling and the chaos of Russia next door, but the high culture of the people offers much hope of good things. And whatever prosperity Finland enjoys in future, as well as the good standing which she may have in the eyes of the world, may be ascribed largely to General MANNERHEIM, who has served his country well, and not least when he left it as a protest against its surrender to Germany.

CONGRESS.

There is little ground for reproaching Mr. WILSON with delay in calling Congress in extra session because it is opposition in politics. He has been pretty busy on work nobody else could do, and he did not have such results from the Democratic Congress that he need fear worse from the Republican. Although the President's party was in control of the last Congress, the fact that it adjourned without making provision for the payment of some four billions of bills against the country is not chargeable to partisanship, but to individual willfulness. A handful of men put their pride of personal opinion above both party and country.

The subjects before Congress have altered, and it may be hoped that their treatment also will alter. The four billions of unpaid bills are unpaid for lack of authorization, not for lack of cash. More serious are the deficiencies to be added to the four billions. The billion-dollar deficiency in the railway accounts is due to lack of both money and policy. The question of what to do with the railways is more difficult than finding the billion they lack. There is no more important domestic question, and it raises collateral questions of finance. The country is dissatisfied with the revenue laws, and the Republicans naturally have other ideas than the Democrats.

May it not be hoped that here there will be work enough to displace the investigations which are more prominent in the Republican program? That there have been mistakes in war management there is no doubt, and there is no desire to obscure or condone them. But that lies behind. The faults cannot be undone, and there need be no haste about exposing the Democratic blunders. It is within bounds to say that hardly ever have there been more important domestic questions pending, and never more important international questions. They are interdependent in a manner calling for the highest qualities of constructive legislation on both internal and external matters, and should be dealt with on a higher plane of politics than recently has been shown in our affairs.

THE GERMAN CONFESSION.

The first sign that Germany realized in any degree her guilt in beginning the War of the World was given by Count VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU before the Peace Conference. It is not a full confession, but it goes further than any official German pronouncement ever went before. He declines to admit that Germany is the only country responsible for the war, and that omission leaves the world still unsatisfied. But the omission is not so offensive as it seems, since the responsibility which he places upon other peoples seems to be only for their general course before the war—"the imperialism of all the European States" during a period of fifty years. He does not charge that any State but Germany provoked this particular war. He may have made a mental reservation, for he passed that point over; but it remains true that for the events beginning with the Potsdam Conference of July 5, 1914, he blames no enemy State. On the other hand, he does specifically accept for Germany the blame of those events. He says:

> The attitude of the former German Government at The Hague Peace Conference, its actions and omissions in the tragic twelve days of July, have certainly contributed to the disaster.

It is only the Kaiser's Government that he blames, however. He "energetically denies" the solitary guilt of "Germany and its people, who "were convinced that they were mak-"ing a war of defense." There was a time when some people outside Germany pretended to believe that; but it is no longer credible anywhere. The guilt of the Imperial Government was shared by the German people, who were as whole-heartedly in favor of conquest as were their rulers; they went into a delirium of enthusiasm over every new addition to the territory of the German Empire—those mirage annexations, soon to fade away like the unsubstantial fabric of a dream. He repeats, too, the old chatter of the Kaiser about Russian mobilization having taken the question out of the hands of statesmen and put it in the hands of the military powers. The correspondence between those statesmen is before the world, and we all know what the German and Austrian statesmen were doing with the question before ever it was put "in the hands of the military powers."

Speaking of the crimes committed after the war began, he says, "Here, "also, we are ready to confess wrong "that may have been done," and he repeats VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S declaration at the beginning of the war that the invasion of Belgium was a wrong. He charges, however, that Germany was not alone in crime, and instances specifically the continuance of the blockade after the armistice.

It has been said that Germany does not admit that she was beaten. BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU admits it. "We "are under no illusion as to the ex-"tent of our defeat and the degree of "our want of power." And he uses the expression "after our adversa-"ries had conquered and victory had "been assured them."

BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU speaks for Germany. He is a plenipotentiary, not a "courier." If his confession is grudging and twists the facts to some extent, if there is some adroit special pleading in it, nevertheless it is encouraging to find that Germany is willing to admit at least a part of her guilt.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Doing Justice at Last to Frankenstein.

There is probably no figure of speech so persistently misused as "Frankenstein." In encouraging the movement to grow seedless corn on tree tops there is created a Frankenstein; in experimenting with engines operating in the middle of the train the railroads have raised up a Frankenstein; in bidding for novels by 16-year-old authors the publishers find themselves confronted by a Frankenstein, and so on. Those who use the phrase seem to think that Frankenstein was a man-created monster. The truth is, of course, that Frankenstein was not a monster, he was the man who made the monster.

Almost the first time we have seen the word used in its proper sense is in an editorial article in Wednesday's Public Ledger, which begins an article on that unwieldy monster made from small beginnings, the franking system, with the words: "The student Frankenstein, who innocently created an artificial human being, but could not endow it with reasonable attributes, so that it turned on its creator, finds a parallel," &c. We wish we could wholly commend The Public Ledger for getting it right, but it impairs its title to praise by an error of another character. It is not a fact that the monster turned on Frankenstein because he "could not endow it with reasonable attributes." On the contrary, he made the monster so intelligent that it could reason more logically than its creator. Mrs. SHELLEY, perhaps, did not intend this, but no one reading the arguments between the two can fail to perceive the contrast between the severe logic of the monster and the ejaculatory rhetoric of Frankenstein. The monster talked Johnsonese, so that it takes some little patience to read his orations and reminiscences, but they were certainly not devoid of reasonable attributes. And, as the monster himself said, "I was benevolent and good, misery made me a fiend."

This generation knows not Frankenstein. He, like his monster, was too Johnsonese. And yet those who love a good story and can overlook defects should make the acquaintance of the two. Those who do not have missed something.

Fakers in Uniform.

The Department of Labor is responsible for the statement that most of the men in uniform selling buttons, badges, and banners in the streets of New York are beggars when they are not impostors. There is a difference. The man in uniform may have a right to wear it for a certain number of days; but some of these traffickers in sentiment were never soldiers at all. A self-respecting army man will not buy buttons for $2 a hundred and use his uniform as a lure to sell the trifles for 10 or 25 cents apiece. "Why should I work," exclaimed one of these inglorious heroes, "when I made $50 selling 'Welcome Home' buttons yesterday?" If a soldier wants to do that sort of thing—if it is his notion of honest toil—let him doff his uniform and turn plain peddler.

It is a satisfaction to know that the military authorities are rounding up the impostors. In regard to the beggars in uniform, it is often the case that they have never been overseas, and their capital, aside from the slight cost of their stock in trade, is an appeal to maudlin sentiment. It is impossible to imagine a soldier from France marching in parade on Fifth Avenue to the acclaim of his fellow-citizens and the next day wheedling them out of their money as a destitute and forlorn hero.

A Lieutenant Colonel at 26.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent communications in THE TIMES have cited the youth of several officers in the United States Army overseas. Among the 3,000 former students of the University of Texas who engaged in the various branches of the service I find the name of Ernest O. Thompson of Amarillo, Texas, who enlisted in the regular army in June, 1917, attended a training camp, graduating with the rank of Captain. He was promoted overseas to the rank of Major and later Lieutenant Colonel, the latter promotion coming before he had reached his twenty-seventh birthday. It would be interesting to know if a Lieutenant Colonel at 26 is the youngest on the records.

Mrs. CHARLES STEPHENSON.
University Station, Austin, Texas, April 17, 1919.

A MANDATE FOR SYRIA.

From Supporters of the Proposed French Guidance for the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We beg to call your attention to certain statements in your editorial article, "Syria," appearing in your issue of April 29, which convey an erroneous impression of the real facts in the Syrian question.

First, the Christians of the Beirut vilayet, who, next to the Christians of Lebanon, form the bulk of the Christian population of Syria, are now, as before the war, overwhelmingly for a French mandate. It may be recalled that some time in 1915 the Turkish officials broke the American seal attached to the French Consulate in Beirut, seizing among the archives a memorial submitted to the French Foreign Office in February, 1913, by the Christian members of the Executive Council of the Beirut General Assembly for Reforms. This assembly was duly elected by the sectarian boards of the various communities—Moslems, Christians of all denominations, and Jews—and, as such, was truly representative of their sentiments. These sentiments as expressed in the above memorial, signed by the Christian members, invoked the sympathy of France to take Syria under her protection and guidance. While, therefore, the memorial did not reflect the wish of the Moslem element, it reflected the wish of the Christians. Hence it is an error to convey the impression that "France has the active support of a particular party," "the Catholic Christians of the Lebanon," as your editorial implies. In effect, with the exception of an insignificant minority, France has the active support of all Christians in Syria—Maronites, Greek Orthodox, and Catholics.

Second, as regards Syrians outside of Syria, contrary to belated statements made by nonrepresentative Syrian groups or individuals, two-thirds of them are active supporters of a French mandate for Syria. Even in the United States, where the movement for an American mandatary for Syria—to which we have all reason to believe the American public is averse, with the exception of a group of gentlemen connected with missionary work in the Near East—finds its more active support among Syrian-Americans; at least half the Syrians and Lebanese are among the most enthusiastic supporters of a French mandate. In Central and South America, as well as in Egypt and Africa, the proportion is much greater. It is, therefore, a rather startling statement which THE TIMES makes, to wit: "* * * and outside of France they (the Syrians) seem to be on the whole reluctant to see France intrusted with a mandate for Syria."

Finally, the fact that "A Syrian society in this country has advocated a joint mandate to Great Britain, France, and the United States, while others prefer this country alone, as more distant and disinterested," is a poor estimate indeed of the general Syrian sentiment. Suffice it to ask, What about the other societies, which, while there was not a trace of other organizations, were working for the reconstruction of Syria and the Lebanon as a federation of free governments under the protection and guidance of France? These latter societies are many, with central committees in Paris, New York, Cairo, Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Rio di Janeiro, and practically every part where Syrians are found.

We beg that you honor our letter with a space in your esteemed daily, in order to correct the erroneous impression which your editorial might have given rise to.

N. A. ARIDA,
Editor of Al-Funoon.
SHUCRI BACCASH,
Editor of Al-Fatat.
A. A. HADDAD,
Editor of As-Sayeh.
JOSEPH M. KHOURI,
Editor of Ash-Shab.

New York, May 3, 1919.

They Order Things Better.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it will be useful at this time to bring to the attention of the American people some facts and figures relating to the last French loan, (the Fourth.)

I happened to be in Paris on Sunday, Oct. 20, when the loan was declared open by the Treasury officials and the President of the Republic with suitable ceremonies, and I was there again when it closed, a month later. In the interval I was in several towns and cities of interior France. If there were any such means resorted to, to work up the patriotism and enthusiasm of the people, as they are employed here in our "drives" I did not see them. No bands played; no speeches were made after the initial ceremonies; no streets were decorated; and no expense was incurred, beyond that of printing and posting some very artistic posters. The French bonds were 4 per cent. bonds, but they were sold at 70.65, so as to yield about 5.65 interest.

But, as against this very considerable advantage to the investor, think of the discrepancy in the population and wealth of France and of the United States. France had a population before the war of about 40,000,000. Her national wealth before the war was about $60,000,000,000, about 30 per cent. of the national wealth of the United States. But one-twelfth of the area of France, and that containing her richest manufacturing and material resources, had been overrun by the enemy, and property worth many billions of dollars had been destroyed and made non-productive. Over 5,000,000 of her men were with the colors and about 2,000,000 of her man power had given their lives for France. And yet what were the results? Bonds of the par value of over 35,000,000,000 francs, upon which the French Government realized about 24,000,000,000 francs, or nearly $5,000,000,000, were taken by the thrifty French citizens, who for years have known that nothing is so safe as Government bonds, and who also have learned to invest a dollar for every two dollars earned.

Shall we, with our tremendous wealth, our casualties a mere fraction of those suffered by our ally, fail in the last duty of the war? If we do, what will be said of us by our friends in France? What will we say of ourselves when we contemplate the results? ELBRIDGE L. ADAMS.

New York, May 5, 1919.

POUR FORTH YOUR GOLD.

The tumult dies; the battle's roar
Slowly recedes, and horrors cease;
The war-dogs from the scene depart
And leave the world in peace.

Yet now a clarion call is heard
From those who in sweet Paradise
Are thronged—from those who lived and loved
And made their sacrifice.

They only crave our gold that sears
If kept. We are not asked to lie
In bloody stench, to live one short,
Sweet, beauteous life—and die.

Oh, shame to those proud parasites
Who break faith with our valiant dead;
Who hoard their wealth and scorn the blood
That stained the fields deep red.

Rise up, ye living, happy men,
Pour forth your gold, a surety—
That they died not in vain for Peace—
Through all Eternity.

WOLCOTT C. TREAT.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

Possible International, Commercial and Cultural Difficulties if We Withdraw.

By BERNARD MOSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The numerous communications to newspapers by members of the late commission of Filipinos in this country indicate that the season for advocating Philippine independence has come again. Possibly it has been advanced by the expectation of a League of Nations that will guarantee the territorial integrity of all States, and relieve them from all care concerning their international affairs. Self-determination with respect to internal affairs and League-determination of international affairs furnish an exceedingly attractive ideal of political order. The Filipinos in their sense of superiority as Christians could refuse the heathen Japanese admission to their free country, could quarrel with them, could drive out those already in the islands, and the Japanese demands for reparation on account of destroyed or confiscated property would offer no ground for anxiety, since these demands could be respectfully referred to the League. If the Japanese, in order to emphasize their claims, took possession of Corregidor and Cavité, it would be only necessary for the Filipinos to notify the League, which would then have simply to direct the United States to move its fleet and army into the Far East, and thus secure to the islands their territorial integrity by making war on Japan.

This commission appears to have been composed largely of the "intellectuals," men who are not dependent for their incomes on the undisturbed movement of industry and commerce, men detached from the commercial and industrial affairs of the islands. In their view stable government in the islands is a result of their work; but the men who stand back of the progress and economic prosperity of the country know that the Government is made stable by the presence of a representation of American power, a power so great and unquestioned that it does not have to be actually exercised in order to produce the desired result. A commission of these men would have a very different story to tell the American people if they could speak freely and without the terrorism of the Filipino politicians. They know that it is the presence of the latent power of America that gives value to their industrial and commercial undertakings; that American initiative and guidance account for the remarkable progress of the last fifteen years.

It is, moreover, American initiative and law that have given them a language bringing them into commercial and professional relations with the progressive part of the world. In some decades, by continued connection with the United States, the bulk of the inhabitants will be in secure possession of this language; but cut this connection, and remove the pressure that has made this language the language of instruction for 750,000 pupils at present in the schools, and it will inevitably lose its character as English or become in a large measure forgotten. In the meantime the possibility of making Spanish take its place will have passed, and the people will revert to their multitudinous dialects or slip into the use of a jargon unworthy of civilized communities. To have been started happily on a course of progress and then allowed to drift away into semi-barbarism will be a great misfortune for the people of the islands and not far from a disgrace for the people of the United States.

Few persons appreciate the great moral force our first decade in the Philippines gave us throughout the Far East. Information travels in the Orient by means no Western man fully understands. I recall a conversation in a little shop in the interior of the island of Ceylon. The shopkeeper heard the word "Philippines" in a remark which I made to my companion, and he became intensely interested. Turning to me, he said: "Do you know about the Philippines?" I had to confess I had a slight knowledge of the islands. "Do you know," he continued, "the Americans are there; they are teaching the people," and his face seemed to indicate the thought that a new light of hope had dawned on the world. In that light Java has seen a new way. During all the generations of Dutch rule in that island the people have been encouraged to raise food and other things from the land, and in spite of an increasing population there has been little or no want, and Holland has drawn important revenues from the island, but until after our experiment in the Philippines the people had remained essentially as they were in the beginning of the Dutch occupation, and the educational status of the natives had remained practically unchanged.

The continuance of our relation to the Philippines is the only means in sight to preserve them from disaster, and it offers the most hopeful means for maintaining our moral standing in the Far East; for otherwise we may be justly accused of throwing out-of-doors a half-educated ward, and the millions and tens of millions, like the little shopkeeper of Ceylon, will have seen a light only to see it fall.

BERNARD MOSES.

Washington, May 5, 1919.

BOLSHEVIST AMENITIES.

A Letter Received by Russian Bankers Visiting Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While in Chicago last week attending the National Foreign Trade Convention there came to my attention an interesting illustration of the nature of the Soviet Government of Russia as expressed in its different activities.

While representatives of the so-called Bolshevist "Ambassador," Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, sumptuously established at a leading hotel, were endeavoring to participate in the convention and to enter into business relations with American business men, the following letter, which is a charming specimen of Bolshevist amenities, was received by the other Russians who were attending the convention, addressed to the Russian bankers who have come here from Russia:

> You rotten Russian boorshui, (bourgeois,) you have taken the liberty of coming here where the dirty Americans live. There isn't no place for you here or anywhere else at any time. You had better get out of here to some place where there are no Bolsheviks. The Bolshevik is waiting for you to handle you in his own way; meanwhile we suggest to you to come to us, to our great mass meetings where you can learn something very useful, and get wisdom and good information for Socialist Communist work by which you can learn well who you are, and what kind of a beast is the Russian boorshui (bourgeois) existing on the earth. I know well that you cannot escape with your stolen goods, even in America. We know when we will begin to rip open your bellies with Bolshevik bayonets, and we beg you to gather together more of you here from Russia. We have long been in wait for you.

The venom and bloodthirstiness of the letter are characteristic, and, coming just at that time, showed only too clearly the nature of the constituents that the so-called "Ambassador" represents.

JEROME LANDFIELD.

New York, May 3, 1919.

An Untangling Alliance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Washington's advice to us not to enter "entangling alliances" leaves us free to form untangling alliances. The object of entangling alliances is to secure benefits at the expense of others, while the object of untangling alliances is to remove causes of discord and enmity and to promote the welfare of mankind. An effort to create an untangling alliance was made at the two conferences at The Hague, but was brought to an end by the disloyalty of the Central Powers when they began the war against civilization. Now that the Central Powers are subdued, an untangling alliance must be maintained by France, Great Britain, and the United States to keep them subdued until they have reformed and have become anxious and able to be peaceable and helpful members of the great untangling alliance called the League of Nations, which has just been established to develop throughout the world a sense of law, order, and justice and to bring the nations into accord, as they must be if we are to do away with the evils of Teutonism, socialism, anarchism, Bolshevism, and all other dangerous forms of ignorance and degeneracy.

Once the difference is clearly understood between entangling alliances and untangling alliances there will be but little difficulty in making the League of Nations strong and efficient. Amendments to the covenant will, of course, have to be made from time to time, but they should be offered in a reasonable way and not with a vehemence likely to excite animosity against the League itself; for the League as a great untangling alliance is the wisest institution ever created by man, and should be respected and treated as such by everybody who has the welfare of the human race at heart.

HERBERT W. BOWEN.

Woodstock, Conn., May 2, 1919.

A Free Labor Bureau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the present time when there are so many men crowding our streets seeking employment, and on the other hand so many people requiring help of different kinds, will you kindly make it known through your columns that the Bowery Mission Free Labor Bureau which has been in existence for the last fifteen years is still at work bringing employer and employe together without any charge whatever to either. The office is on the second floor of 227 Bowery and the telephone number is Orchard 3073. Please let your readers know how happy we shall be to be of service to them.

JOHN G. HALLIMOND, President.

New York, April 24, 1919.

CHINA'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Kiao-Chau Settlement Destroys Her Faith in the New Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Kiao-Chau settlement, as vaguely reported in the Paris dispatches, is by no means a compromise. It is a settlement that only the militaristic and imperialistic Japanese are interested in, and nobody else. The liberal opinion of the world will surely feel that by this settlement not only is the open door policy violated once more and President Wilson's fourteen points are not meant to be applied to the Far Eastern question, but also the future of the League of Nations becomes gloomy and dangerous.

The settlement gives Japan everything that she wants, but nothing to China that she is legally and morally entitled to get. It is nothing but a transfer of a theft from one thief to another. Kiao-Chau is Chinese through and through, historically, geographically, and ethnologically. And yet the Chinese peace delegates at Paris are not allowed to say anything in the decision of the settlement. The decision which was so abruptly and arbitrarily reached can never be classified as one based on right and justice in the strictest sense of the term. Even President Wilson will find no excuse, except to avert a Japanese withdrawal from the conference, which was nothing but a bluff, and which, if it happened, would cause no apprehension to the world.

By this settlement the outlook of the Far East is getting darker and darker. The war which President Wilson seeks to avoid will gather its clouds again soon, only this time the battlefield will be in the Orient. So long as the Japanese aggression and domination in China exist, the world will not be safe for democracy and the Pacific will not remain pacific. The principles which the League of Nations stand for will be a mere mockery.

As to China herself, the settlement of Kiao-Chau will be regarded only as another disappointment, a disappointment which, this time, she receives from her best friend, the United States, and from the "world champion" of liberty and justice, President Wilson. As we are temporarily weak and poor, we can do no more at present than to record this settlement to our long list of humiliations, which is already too long and which is deep in the heart of every Chinese, told from generation to generation.

By this settlement we will learn a great lesson—that the new order of internationalism has not come yet, and perhaps it will never come, and that idealism and liberalism will always become meaningless and powerless before militarism combined with imperialism. Principles will not hold when force and threat are present. This will be a valuable lesson to us. Our 400,000,000 peace-loving and industrious people will know henceforth that only force and might count in the world diplomacy. When the world imposes shamelessly and recklessly one humiliation after another upon us, the patience of our people will surely some day break, and then, and only then, the world will realize that the potentiality of China, backed up by her long history and ancient civilization, is a thing unconquerable and invincible. Only the world is to be blamed if our 400,000,000 people should one day decide to change our peaceful traditions in order to fight for the honor of the great Republic of Asia. K. P. WANG.

New York, May 3, 1919.

Jobs Wanted for Colored Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have conquered Germany and by so doing have made the world safe for democracy and civilization. The American soldiers were second to none. It is as necessary to induct our heroes into the pursuits of peace as it was to compel them to perform the duties connected with military life. Social necessities call for gainful occupations, or in other words a job. The great majority of effort is to secure jobs for soldiers, but the colored fighters have been overlooked. They were a fearless, obedient, and happy group. The Huns were afraid of them and sought their friendship. Let us strive to help these black patriots of the 15th, Buffaloes, and other regiments by giving them jobs. Kindly telephone all orders for colored workers to the State Employment Bureau, Negro Division—Audubon 5660.

PRINCE L. EDWOODS,
Superintendent.

New York, April 25, 1919.

$359,897,250 GAIN MADE IN LOAN TOTAL

$2,818,561,000 Reached Yesterday Shows New York Is Forging to the Front.

MAY PASS WESTERN RIVALS

St. Louis Still Leading Minneapolis —Army's Loan Day Spurred by Reading of Peace Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—An overnight increase in Victory Liberty Loan subscriptions of $359,897,250 brought the official returns today up to $2,818,561,000. This is 62.63 per cent. of the country's $4,500,000,000 minimum quota. The percentage pace now being set by the country is a little faster than it was in the Fourth Liberty Loan. Only 60.12 per cent. of that loan was subscribed up to the third night before its close.

The St. Louis district still leads the country in percentage of quota subscribed, having 87.54 per cent. of its allotment officially in hand. The Minneapolis district, which has 78.91 per cent. of its quota, is gradually closing up on St. Louis, and the chances for a neck-and-neck finish between these districts are good.

It is not impossible, however, that the New York district may head both St. Louis and Minneapolis in the stretch. The New York district made a jump of $175,000,000 today, thus advancing from fifth to third place in the percentage standing, with a mark of 71.85.

The subscriptions by districts and percentage of quota obtained follow:

District.	Subscription.	Percentage.
St. Louis	$170,704,000	87.54
Minneapolis	124,296,300	78.91
New York	970,000,000	71.85
Boston	254,585,050	67.89
Chicago	425,098,650	65.15
Richmond	123,373,350	58.75
Kansas City	106,208,750	54.46
Philadelphia	202,343,850	53.90
Cleveland	217,369,300	48.30
Atlanta	68,797,800	47.77
San Francisco	122,432,750	40.60
Dallas	33,390,000	33.20
Total	$2,818,561,000	62.63

Full Speed for Victory Ship.

This big addition to the Victory Loan forced the destroyer Calhoun, navy Victory ship, to travel at full speed for the first time since the trip began. The Victory ship is now in the Gulf of Mexico, steaming at thirty-five knots. If the nation's subscriptions for the rest of the campaign are sufficient to keep the Calhoun running at full speed, it will put into the New York Harbor of Victory on time Saturday night.

Advices from Philadelphia show that individual subscriptions in that city now number 205,500. At a corresponding period in the Fourth Loan, the city had 175,500 persons subscribing. Further larger increases are expected on Friday and Saturday. The city's total also shows a big jump in over-night subscriptions totals.

Glass Appeals to Women of America.

Secretary Glass today sent through the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee this message to the women of America:

"The women of the United States have made instant and magnificent response to every call which the Government has made to them. Through the five Liberty Loans they have served with distinction, with zeal and with self-sacrificing patriotism. They have bought to the limit of their purchasing power, and sold bonds to the limit of human powers of endurance, of persuasion, and of steadfastness in purpose. Even with the armistice signed, they have never ceased in their unswerving devotion to duty.

"In the Victory Liberty Loan, they have been pillars of power and towers of strength in the selling organization. Undaunted by obstacles and discouragements, they have held their posts. At this crisis of the loan, the Government of the United States again sounds the bugle of further advance. In keen realization of what women have already done in this and other campaigns, the Treasury calls to them in the closing days of the loan for service in a final rush upon the field that will take the loan over the last trench."

Treasury officials declared today's results went far toward redeeming the previous slow progress of the loan. The present rate subscriptions by Saturday night should reach $3,250,000,000 or $3,500,000,000, they said, leaving a billion or so to last-minute sales.

Late Returns Go Higher.

Western reports tonight were far above the official totals earlier in the day. The Chicago district announced it had $578,832,000 in sight toward its $652,500,000 quota, this being a 24-hour gain of $24,000,000, of which the city furnished $17,208,000.

Word came from the Cleveland district also of a total already at $372,029,000, against a $450,000,000 quota. The Ohio city's share was $59,432,000, while East Cleveland went over its quota with $500,000 from John D. Rockefeller, it was announced.

RAINBOW DIVISION HAS RECORD DAY FOR DRIVE

Reports a Total of $52,905,780 but Still Must Raise About One-half of Loan Quota.

The Rainbow Division of Victory Loan canvassers yesterday made its best record so far in this campaign. The reports of the 10,000 members of the organization to the Advisory Trades Committee last night showed a total of $52,903,780. This brings the division to within about one-half of its quota. The total to date is $307,696,480.

The committee gave out a list of the standing of various units of the division in their drive so far as follows:

Committee.	Subscriptions Reported.	P.C.
Women's Clubs	$9,003,100	2001
Allied Music Trades	7,000,000	254
Business Women's Committee	828,100	193
Dresses and Waists, Ladies	1,748,950	175
Hospitals & Sanitariums	396,500	165
Carpets, Rugs and Floor Coverings	1,923,200	133
Upholstery and Lace Curtains	1,760,160	110
Commercial Schools	519,000	104
Corset, Corset Materials	648,500	99
Private Schools	1,758,950	98
Country Produce and Fruits	710,200	96
Real Estate	5,567,100	93
Hides and Leather	5,128,600	93
Baking Industries	4,044,150	90
Children's and Infants' Wear	1,046,150	88
Petroleum and Allied Trades	15,706,800	85
Ice	615,000	83
Decorators, Interior	1,062,700	82
Hardware, Metals and Allied Trades	28,587,550	81
Groceries, Grocery Specialties	3,018,400	80
Laces and Embroideries	1,140,600	76
Neckwear Women's	420,000	76
Theatre, Motion Pictures	20,618,800	75
Belts, Suspenders and Garters	180,550	73
Shoe Industry, Retail	346,950	69
Umbrellas, Parasols and Canes	220,000	65
Women's Cotton and Silk Underwear	955,250	64
Coffee, Tea and Spice	1,242,300	62
Meat, Meats Products	1,080,900	61
Clubs, Men's	5,847,350	60
Leather Goods, Trunk and Bag	432,650	58
Art Dealers, Art Printers and Allied	1,545,310	57
Laundry & Allied Trades	478,100	56
Rubber Industry	3,563,550	55
Clothing, Men's	3,280,750	55
Millinery, Dress Trimmings	8,250,000	54
Dry Goods, Wholesale	13,325,200	53
Fancy Goods, Notions and Novelties	772,800	52
Pawnbrokers	200,000	50
Jewelry, Stocks and Kindred Lines	2,950,000	49
Department Stores	6,221,950	49
Hat and Cap Industry	1,315,050	48
Machine, Machine Tools and Supplies	12,316,200	47
Tobacco Industry	8,584,200	47
Contractors and Civil Engineers	2,104,800	47
Lumber, Cabinet Woods and Veneers	948,300	47
Patriotic House League	137,650	46
Furniture	1,080,110	45
Confectionery, Chocolate and Sugar	1,210,200	44
Fur Industry	2,150,000	43
N. Y. Cotton Exchange	2,525,250	43
Chemicals, Drugs and Paints, &c.	13,813,350	43
Toilet Goods	426,600	42
Woolens and Worsteds	8,026,350	42
Florists & Allied Trades	104,150	42
Gloves, Leather and Fabric	254,650	42
Electric'l Industries Com.	4,050,500	41
Coal Industry	4,098,000	41
Silk Industry	3,715,250	41
Storage Warehouse Moving Vans, &c.	362,000	40
Building & Allied Trades	2,483,900	39
Cloak, Suit and Skirt	2,750,000	38
Export - Import-Shipping, Publishing, Printing and Advertising	16,563,150	39
China, Glassware, Toys and House, &c.	2,552,300	35
Poultry and Game	684,300	34
Neckwear, Men's	140,650	32
Butter, Cheese and Eggs	145,450	31
Yarns and Fabrics, Goods	230,650	30
Stationery, Stationery Sup.	548,800	27
Insurance, Life & Allied	845,400	27
Paper Industry	42,512,000	26
Hotels and Restaurants	912,150	25
Minings	4,433,850	20
Dyers and Cleaners	7,050,000	19
Fish	38,000	19
Milk, Dairy Products	92,000	18
Automotive & Accessory	814,600	18
Public Accountan's	1,644,000	14
Shoe Industry, Wholesale	48,000	08
	294,300	08
Total	$307,696,480	46

While the Rainbow Division is trying to raise an amount which is half of the quota for the Second Federal Reserve District and has only realized 46 per cent. of this total so far, none of the huge staff of the organization was pessimistic regarding the prospects of the last days of the campaign. In the Fourth Loan the division faced a task which was even more difficult than that of the present loan, and succeeded in raising its allotment. The division will open a campaign this morning which will include every industrial organization in Greater New York.

The Export-Import and Shipping Committee reported $5,100,000, which was made up as follows:

Atlantic Gulf and West Indies S. S. Lines	$2,500,000
American Beet Sugar Company	1,000,000
Federal Sugar Refining Company	1,000,000
Cuba Cruz Company	500,000
	100,000

The Hardware, Metals and Allied Trades Committee brought its total up to $28,587,550, within striking distance of its quota of $35,000,000. Subscriptions heading the list reported were as follows:

Savage Arms Company	$500,000
Burroughs Adding Machine Co	90,000
Patterson Brothers	27,000
Marine Mfg. and Supply Company	20,000
Greve & Wenaw, Aymar & Co	25,000
Shalita Brothers	10,000
C. L. Rossiter, Vice President of Underwood Typewriting Company	15,000
Cooney, Dunn & Co	25,000
F. Corbin Screw Company	10,000
Henry L. Erskine	10,000
T. E. Conklin & Co	10,000
New York Iron and Steel Company	10,000
Bowman Wire Company	10,000
Tepping Brothers	10,000

The Electrical Industries Committee canvass resulted in the following subscriptions:

Electro Dynamic Company	$500,000
Henry L. Doherty Company	400,000
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Co.	200,000
Western Electric Company	200,000
Habirshaw Electric Cable Company	25,000
General Acoustics Company	15,000
General Acoustics Company	15,000
General Insulated Company	7,500
J. Nelson Shreve	5,000

Through an error in publication the subscription of H. A. Dix & Sons Company for $100,000, made last week, appeared as $50,000. This subscription, was secured through the committee canvassing the women's cotton and silk underwear, kimono, and petticoat trades, under the Chairmanship of Herman Mason. Additional subscriptions reported were as follows:

M. Martin & Co	
A. Martin & Co., employes	$50,000
A. S. Iserson	5,000
Joseph Corn	50,000
Eagle Skirt Co	25,000
G. S. Roth & Son Co	25,000
Sparrow & Smith, Inc	25,000
I. Ginsberg & Brother, Inc	25,000
A. Gussow & Co	22,000
Wolf Company	20,200
S. Shrier & Brother	20,000
Diamond & Brands	15,500
M. Wilber Dyer Co	15,000
Harris Brothers & Barnett	10,000
I. Kaplan & Co	10,000
Hamburger Brothers	10,000
S. & L. Hoffman Co	10,000
Lewis Leopold Skirt Co	10,000
I. Belley & Co	10,000
Samuel Corn	10,000
Progressive Petticoat Company	10,000

A subscription of $50,000 from Philip Herzog & Son headed the list of subscriptions reported by the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Trade Committee. Total subscriptions reported to date for this committee aggregate $2,425,000.

The Clothing and Allied Trades Committee announced that it had passed the 50 per cent. mark in its drive to raise a quota of $6,000,000. A subscription of $22,900 from the employes of the Rogers Peet Company headed the list turned in by this committee, totaling $67,650.

The Rubber Industry Committee reached a total of $3,563,550 as a result of yesterday's canvass. The following subscriptions headed the list reported:

American Hard Rubber Company and employes	$67,000
H. P. Winter & Co	25,000
H. Muehlstein & Co	16,000
Vulcanized Rubber Company	10,000
Gove & French	10,000
H. A. Astlett & Co., additional	5,000

The Wholesale Dry Goods Trade Committee increased its total by $3,555,400, bringing its total to date to $13,325,200. The $1,000,000 subscription reported for the Lamport Manufacturers' Supply Company headed the list made up as follows:

Bliss Fabyan & Co	$515,000
G. H. Milliken	500,000
Lockwood Co	400,000
The Dyestuffs Sales Dept. of E. I. du Pont deNemours & Co., additional	250,000
Agnes Milliken	200,000
Brown Durrell Co	100,000
L. Speigelberg & Sons	50,000
M. Hurewitz	50,000
Merchants' Club	32,000
Hugh N. Camp, Jr	30,000
Kinderhook Mfg. Co	25,000
Bob & Bankind	25,000
Otto Goetz Co	25,000
Henry Glass & Co	25,000
Mosbacher, Cooperman & Kaufman	25,000
James E. Reynolds	25,000
M. Lowenstein & Sons	25,000
Tatum, Pinkham & Grey	25,000
Oppenheimer & Berliner	22,700

INVEST!

On May 10th

the campaign for the Victory Liberty Loan will close. On or before that date invest in this unexcelled security of the U. S. Government, and have the satisfaction of knowing that the fifth and last Liberty Loan succeeded *with your help.* Let's see it through!

This Company will be glad to handle your subscription free of charge.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Established 1890

Member Federal Reserve System

Singer Building

149 Broadway

Lustberg, Nast & Co	20,000	
F. Jacobson & Son	20,000	
Linen Fabrics Importing Corp	20,000	
J. Spencer Turner Co	18,000	
C. C. Valentine & Co	16,500	
Franklin Knitting Mills	12,000	
Holder, Snider & Co	12,000	
J. C. Leslie	10,000	
Frank & Lambert	10,000	
S. London & Son	10,000	
J. B. Locke & Potts	10,000	
William H. Evans	10,000	
Leonard Sales Co., Inc	10,000	
H. Benowitz	10,000	
Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell	10,000	
James F. White & Co., Inc	10,000	
Columbia Shirt Co	10,000	
Freidman & Krieger	10,000	
Louis Siegbert & Bros	10,000	
Rium Trading Co	10,000	
Hinchman, Vezin & Co	10,000	

The National Biscuit Company made an additional subscription of $3,000,000 through the Baking Industries Committee. The American Locomotive Company also turned in a $2,000,000 subscription. The Woman's Committee reported the most gratifying results for the day, with a total to date of $26,120,600. The Private Schools Committee has reached 97 per cent. of its quota and expects to go over the top today.

OLE HANSON ON LOAN PROGRAM HERE TODAY

Seattle Mayor Scheduled to Speak at Victory Way and Times Square for Victory Notes.

Organized labor in New York City will hold a demonstration for the Victory Loan at Victory Way tomorrow. John Mitchell, Chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, and other labor leaders will be among the speakers. Secretary of Labor Wilson will make a long-distance address from Washington over the telephone. At Madison Square Garden, General Giuseppe Garibaldi, grandson of the Italian Liberator, will make the principal address at a rally in the evening.

Charles E. Hughes will speak at the Argonne Theatre, at Times Square, tonight. Ole Hanson will also be a speaker tonight. The complete programme of Victory Loan activities in New York City for today follows:

Victory Way.

OLD GLORY DAY.

8 A. M.—"Reveille," flag raising.

11 A. M.—Guard, Mount, in Area south of forum.

12 Noon—"Star-Spangled Banner," band; introductory address, Arlin Vogel; address, Major Gen. David C. Shanks; address, Rear Admiral Charles Sigsbee; address, Mayor Ole Hanson; long distance telephone speaker, Corporal James Tanner. Past Grand Commander G. A. R.; Victory Note Purchase Appeal, Captain Patrick (Gypsy) Smith.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM.

1-2 P. M.—Forum, selections, band.

2-3 P. M.—Forum, chool children Public School 60.

EVENING PROGRAM.

8 P. M.—"Star-Spangled Banner," band; address, Frank E. B. Stripe; selection, Alonzo Elliot; selection, Arthur Gilbert; address, Charles E. Hughes; address, Dr. O. H. L. Inson; long distance telephone speaker, Secretary of War Baker; address, Captain A. P. Simmons; "America," band.

PULPIT.

7:30 P. M.—Retreat.

7 to 8 P. M.—Band concerts.

SCANDINAVIAN NIGHT.

8 to 10 P. M.—Opening, band selection; address, Mr. Hartigan; American National Anthem, Danish National Anthem, national dances in costume by Swedish dancers, Danish songs, selected by A. Wang Holm, tenor; address, Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle; Swedish songs selected by Oscar Lundberg, basso; National dances in costume by Danish dancers; Norwegian and Swedish National Anthems by United Scandinavian Singers; aerial observation and exhibition by H. H. Lorentzen; "Star-Spangled Banner."

10:30 P. M.—Taps.

Sub-Treasury.

12 Noon.—Meetings, steps of Sub-Treasury. Addresses by George Creel, Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle; Private William Desmond, Colonel James H. Black, The 22d U. S. A.; the Rev. Dr. Wallace Petty, Captain Preston Walsh, Judge Learned Hand, Elnora de Cisneros will sing. There will be a gas mask drill by a squad from the 22d Infantry. The 22d Infantry band will play.

Times Square.

"ARGONNE FOREST."

12 Noon to 1 A. M.—Thirty-six-hour drive, beginning at 12 noon and continuing until midnight Saturday. Addresses will be made by Charles E. Hughes, Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice Samuel Anable, U. S. Att'y. Myers, Captain Redleaf, a Pueblo Indian; Bob Cahenslay, Corporal Harold A. Bealin of the Fighting 69th, Corporal John Clifford of the Fighting 69th, Captain Pat (Gypsy) Smith, the evangelist; Private Howard Beahlin, 106th Infantry; General Ballington Booth of Volunteers of America; Getz and Konter, navy banjo players; Dr. Charles T. Saylis, Winsor McCay, cartoonist; Mr. and Mrs. Sonehan, stars of "The Better Ole;" Private William M. Bick, Corporal Herbert M. Cohen, "Fiddler of the Trenches;" Chevalier Tom Skeyhill, Welsh Chorus of Sharon, Pa.; Justice Edward R. Finch, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Captain Harold Riegelman, Colonel Charles L. Withrow, Justice Francis B. Delehanty, Lieutenant C. H. Blanchard, Chaplain R. B. Ogelby, William H. Edwards, James Kelly, K. of C. Secretary; Sergeant Patrick Coyne; Senator Edward C. Dowling, Lieutenant George C. Dawson, 47th Infantry; Magistrate George W. Simpson, Magistrate George McGuinness, Ed Rooney, Marion Bent, Eric S. Glennister, Private Chris J. Devlin, Ensign Ted Cann, Lieut. Col. Cecil Williams, Sergeant John McCormack, 26th Infantry; Major Albert W. Casteel, L. O. Armstrong, Private Joseph A. Nash, Michael O'Leary, Henry B. McDowell, Lieutenant John McDonald, 9th Coast Artillery; Colonel John F. Finerty, Sergeant Walter J. McManus, winner of D. S. C.; Corporal Granville Trooper Herbert H. Scott, Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey; Lieutenant Joseph Bradley Gilder, Abraham B. Meyers, 100 Four-Minute Song Men, Aviator Brunn, Justice Robert F. Wagner, Lieutenant H. A. Gilmore, the Rev. Thomas Travis, first American to carry Star and Stripes under fire in Flanders; Sergeant Albert E. Wright, William A. Prendergast, Colonel Reginald L. Foster, commander of 22d Pioneer Infantry; Police Commissioner Richard A. Enright, Deputy Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, Governor Benjamin Strong, Federal Reserve Bank; Sheriff David H. Knott, Bert Levy, Charles S. Whitman, S. Jay Kaufman, Mr. Smith, Judge John C. Knox, Signor Piotti, singing, assisted by Otis Spencer at piano; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Chalmers Wood, James H. Baker, Leo F. Biegen, Lieutenant F. C. France.

Altar of Liberty.

10:30 A. M.-1 P. M.—National League for Women's Service in charge; Stanley Johnson, Heywood Broun, Alice Carpenter, Julia Arthur, Rabbi Wise will speak. Music.

Liberty Bank.

10:30 A. M.-1 P. M.—National League for Women's Service in charge; Stanley Johnson, Heywood Broun, Alice Carpenter, Julia Arthur, Rabbi Wise will speak. Music.

Liberty Theatre.

1:30 P. M.—Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. War Camp Community Service in charge. Prominent speakers. Music.

Arch of Jewels.

3:30 P. M.—Meeting, Arch of Jewels, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street; prominent speakers, operatic stars and music.

City Hall Park.

11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M.; 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.—Business Women's Committee, Victory Liberty Loan. Abram I. Elkus and F. H. Sisson will speak.

School Pageant.

(Staged by New York Drama League.)

P. S. 144, Brooklyn: "Flag in Birdland."

Victory Rally.

8 P. M.—Parade precedes large rally at the Lyceum. Eighty sixth Street. Tanks, trophy trucks and music; Lieuts. Jack Munro and Edward McDonald will speak.

69th Regiment Rally.

8 P. M.—A monster rally at 69th Regiment Armory; addresses by Colonel Latham Reed, Lt. Col. A. E. Anderson, Major Martin Meany, Captain S. A. Iciek, the Irish tenor, will sing; the Police Glee Club will entertain. At 10:30 there will be a battalion review and dancing will follow.

Actors' Race.

12 M.—Starting from Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, teams from the Lambs and Friars' Clubs will race to Victory Way. Progress of teams will depend on sale of Victory Notes. At Victory Way contestants will auction German helmets. The winning team will be luncheon guest of the losing team.

A Tribute to Belgium.

12 M.—A statue in honor of Belgium, replacing the Germanic statue, will be unveiled at the Custom House. William H. Edwards, Colonel Leon Osterrieth will speak. Belgian war relics will be on display.

Meetings.

Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, wife of the former Secretary of the Treasury, who will speak for the Victory Liberty Loan at the Federated Woman's Club booth at the Hotel Commodore, will be introduced by Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Chairman of the General Woman's Committee in Washington.

GREAT LOAN RALLY NETS $150,000,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

he was a bit surprised that the Victory Loan campaign should lag in view of the attractiveness of the investment. Whatever else might be said of the American people, Mr. Taft declared, they knew a good thing when they saw it and for that reason he believed the loan would succeed.

Former Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo, who was to have been a speaker, sent a telegram stating that he was confined at home with an acute cold. He urged the public to come forward and raise the remaining $2,000,000,000 of the loan.

LOAN'S TOTAL MOUNTS AS DRIVE NEARS END

Governor Strong of Federal Reserve Bank Calls Upon Public to Speed Up Note Sale.

With two days left before the end of the drive to float the fifth and last war loan of the American Government, the Second Federal Reserve District, including New York, city and State, the twelve northern counties of New Jersey, and Fairfield County, Conn., has a total to its credit of $970,143,400. Subscriptions yesterday were $175,770,100 for the district.

Brooklyn went officially over the top when a total of $61,304,800 was reached. This is the first Borough of New York City to reach its quota. Subscriptions reached $60,304,800 when Edwin P. Maynard, Chairman of the Brooklyn Committee and President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, announced a subscription for his institution of $3,000,000. After notifying Benjamin Strong, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, the Brooklyn Committee received the following telegram from Mr. Strong:

"We have got her going at last. Your splendid showing in Brooklyn started it, so you are entitled to finish it at the top of the list. Keep it up."

The following is the official list of subscriptions in the district given out by the Central Committee:

NEW YORK CITY.

	Quota.	Total to Date.	P. C. of Quota.
Manhattan	$927,022,200	$716,945,200	77.3
Brooklyn	59,857,400	51,763,350	86.4
Queens	7,076,000	3,773,400	53.3
Bronx	4,975,800	1,106,900	22.2
Richmond	1,650,400	1,071,950	65.7
New York City	$1,001,561,800	$774,665,800	77.4

SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Quota.	Total to Date.	P. C. Quota.
No. 1 (Buffalo)	$65,440,000	$42,554,700	65
No. 2 (Roch.)	31,661,100	17,148,650	54.1
No. 3 (Syrac'se and Utica)	43,607,700	19,354,600	44.3
No. 4 (Binght'n and Elmira)	14,175,000	9,448,950	66.6
No. 5 (Albany)	52,036,600	29,323,650	56.3
No. 6 (Long I., outs. N.Y.C.)	8,131,100	5,303,550	65.2
No. 7 (North'rn New Jersey)	107,887,500	58,515,250	54.2
No. 8 (Fairfield Co., Conn., Westchester & Rockl'd Cos.)	26,449,400	13,821,250	52.1
Total outside N. Y. City	$349,438,400	$195,477,600	55.9
Total for dis.	$1,350,000,000	$970,143,400	71.8

For the remaining days of the campaign $126,638,900 must be raised daily by the entire district in order to reach the total of $1,350,000,000.

Strong Makes Plea.

Mr. Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, issued a statement urging every person who has delayed subscribing to the loan to do so at once. His statement follows:

"Total subscriptions officially filed with the Federal Reserve Bank as of the close of business today amount to $970,143,400, which is 71.8 per cent. of the total quota of $1,350,000,000 assigned to the Second Federal Reserve District. In order to fill this quota, subscriptions to be received subsequent to today must amount to $379,856,600. Up to the corresponding date in the Fourth Loan subscriptions amounted to $948,792,550, or 53 per cent. of the quota. Subsequent to that date subscriptions were received for the Fourth Loan aggregating $1,000,109,200.

"Telegrams from some of the principal cities of the Second Federal Reserve District, outside of New York City, indicate generally that satisfactory returns are now coming in throughout the district. Delayed subscriptions are being filled rapidly and in gratifying amounts.

"When one considers the attractive interest rate of 4¾ per cent., with its exemption from normal taxes; the fact that subscribers for amounts up to $10,000 will be allotted the amounts of their subscriptions in full; also the very large tax exemption applying to the 3½ per cent. notes for those who pay heavy surtaxes, no one can be surprised that subscriptions are now piling up rapidly. There are but two business days left in which subscriptions will be received by the banks and trust companies, and those who have delayed subscribing should do so at once."

Booths Have Good Day.

The Victory booths of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee reported one of their biggest days of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign, selling $9,432,052 worth of notes and winning nearly 3,000 new subscribers. The booth at the Hotel Commodore made the best record of the day, selling $102,000 worth of Victory notes. The Hotel McAlpin booth came second with sales aggregating $83,200, and the Commercial High School both third, with sales amounting to $82,400.

The policemen and firemen of New York are working with the same energy that made them such bannner salesmen of the last drives. The Police Department to date has obtained $222,500,000. The firemen got two big subscriptions yesterday, one for $100,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance Society and one for $25,000 from W. W. Cohen.

The public schools of the city reported through District Superintendent Edward W. Stitt yesterday that they had exposed of $4,085 Victory notes for nearly $11,000,000. Schools 8 and 13 of Manhattan have the best records as notes salesmen.

One of the best gatherings of the campaign among the many that were held yesterday was at the Sub-Treasury, where $17,000,000 was subscribed. This meeting was conducted by baseball and theatrical stars.

J. P. Morgan, and J. W. Harriman each bought a million dollars' worth of Victory notes in order to obtain a baseball autographed by Christy Mathewson.

The following is the unofficial list of subscriptions given out yesterday by the Central Committee. Vincent Astor, with a subscription of $4,050,000, led for the day:

Vincent Astor	
American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and associated companies	$4,050,000
S. R. Guggenheim	2,500,000
Northern Finance Corporation	2,000,000
Speyer & Co	1,000,000
William P. Ahnelt	1,000,000
H. P. Whitney	1,000,000
Payne Whitney	1,000,000
Submarine Boat Corporation	1,000,000
Electric Boat Co	1,000,000
Western Union Telegraph Co	1,000,000
Harris, Forbes & Co	1,000,000
Home Insurance Co	1,000,000
General Chemical Co	1,000,000
F. S. Smithers & Co	1,000,000
A. Iselin & Co. and clients	1,000,000
Bank for Savings	850,000
Schafer Brothers	250,000
Nassau Smelting & Refining Works	100,000
Benjamin Lowenstein	100,000
Home Life Insurance Co	50,000
Edw. S. Harkness	500,000
W. B. Thompson	500,000
Eugene Meyer, Jr	500,000
T. A. Gillespie Co	500,000
Paul Baerweld	500,000
Chas. A. Stonehenam & Co	500,000
L. C. Gillespie & Sons	350,000
Maitland, Coppell & Co	250,000
Fred. H. Greenebaum	250,000
Robert Sterling Clark	250,000
Francis L. Hine	250,000
H. P. Goldschmidt & Co	200,000
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co	200,000
Equitable Life Ass. So. of the U. S	200,000
Frank Y. Storrs	200,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co	150,000
George A. Huhn & Sons	105,000
Millet, Roe & Hagen	100,000
C. T. Carnahan	100,000
U. S. Savings Bank	100,000
Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson	100,000
Rogers-Peatt Shellac Co	100,000
H. L. Horton Co	100,000
Jerome J. Danzig & Co	100,000
Pelgram & Meyer	100,000
Alfred and George Frankenthaler	100,000
Stephen Carlton Clark	100,000
American Transatlantic Co	100,000
Hanover Fire Insurance Co	100,000
H. W. Seaman	100,000
American Merchant Marine Ins. Co	100,000
Delancey Nicoll	50,000
Halsey Stuart Co	50,000
Folsom & Adams	50,000
Lee, Higginson & Co	50,000
J. K. Larkin	44,750
Harry Kitzinger	40,000
Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral	35,000
William J. Peterman	25,000
Eagle Skirt Co	25,000
Importers and Exporters Ins. Co	25,000
L. Littlejohn & Co	25,000
William Henry Barnum & Co	25,000
Asia Banking Corp	25,000
Tonopah Extension Mining Co	25,000
Continental Iron & Steel Co	25,000
Emanuel Parker & Co	25,000
Oppenheim & Co	25,000
Otto Goetze Co	25,000
William G. L. Betsch	25,000
Samuel Eisman & Co	20,000
Mrs. Irene Corset Co	15,000
Tyler Tube and Pipe Co	15,000
Jacquelin & Decoppet	12,500
Hyman Karp	10,000
Gold Fields American Development Co	10,000
Thomas Cochran	10,000
W. P. Conway	10,000
Castle, Gotthell & Overton	10,000
H. Pike & Co	10,000
Bull & Eldredge	10,000
	10,000

Today there are to be many meetings to press the loan campaign. Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle will speak on Victory Way, and Charles Evans Hughes will make his address from the Argonne Theatre in Times Square tonight shortly after the beginning of a thirty-six-hour rally to be staged there until the end of the drive.

RECEPTION TO ARCHBISHOP.

Hayes Tells Catholic Club That Serious Work Is to be Done.

A formal reception, attended by prominent Catholic laymen and many clergymen, was tendered to Archbishop Hayes at the Catholic Club last night. The Archbishop was accompanied by his secretary, Mgr. Joseph P. Dineen, and Major George J. Waring, Chaplain in the Regular Army. He was welcomed at the club by Thomas F. Merrell, president of the Catholic Club; Alfred J. Talley, Assistant District Attorney; Police Commissioner Enright, Justice Michael J. Mulqueen, Martin Conboy and others. In an address of welcome Mr. Talley pledged the fidelity of the club to Church and nation, saying in part:

"The note which the membership of this club would have me sound is conveyed in the one significant and timely word—service. At your feet, with great respect, we lay our pledge of fidelity to the flag which has carried on once more to enduring glory, to our Church, and to the faith of our fathers and to yourself as our superior officer, this day invested with the double cross of the episcopacy and with the staff of the Shepherd who knows His own and whose own know Him, and we pray leave to walk along with you that we may help and hearten you on the way."

Mr. Talley recalled in his speech the fact that Archbishop Hayes is the fifth Archbishop of New York and that each of his predecessors heard in this city, in his day, the tramp of soldiers marching off to war.

"As John Hughes was not fated to see the close of the civil war," he said, "so was John Farley not destined to rejoice at the coming of the armistice, but it would be ungracious of us tonight if we did not express in inadequate speech the fullness of our affection for the memory of one to whom you have paid so touching a tribute as to inscribe upon your escutcheon the eagle of St. John—that his piety, his patriotism, his love of the faithful will ever be before your mind as an inspiration and example."

Archbishop Hayes related that as a boy he had climbed a pillar of the old Cathedral to witness the vestiture of the late Cardinal McCloskey. "So you see," he said, "I was ambitious even then to be an Archbishop."

Then, turning to more serious thoughts, he added: "Those who love New York and love America have a lot to do. This is the heart center of the country, and yet we find people tearing at the heart of the nation. We who are loyal to the flag and think of America first, last and all the time are in reality helping the entire world. We should pray that God might continue to abide here in America, and to accomplish that we have a serious duty ahead of us. I am going to hold the Catholics of New York to every pledge they are making to me now."

ARCHBISHOP HAYES RECEIVES PALLIUM

Emblem of Sacred Office Conferred at St. Patrick's by Apostolic Delegate.

2,000 MARCH IN PROCESSION

"Star-Spangled Banner" Played by Military Band and Pledge of Americanism Given.

With St. Patrick's Cathedral thronged to the aisles, the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes was formally elevated to the Archiepiscopric of New York yesterday, receiving the sacred pallium, the emblem of his office, at the hands of the Most Rev. John Bonzano, Archbishop Mitylene and Apostolic Delegate to the United States. The simple investiture, taking only a moment, was preceded by a solemn pontifical mass celebrated by Archbishop Bonzano and attended by four Archbishops, thirty-one Bishops and their chaplains, military Vicars General, Papal Chamberlains, and Knights of St. Gregory.

It was estimated that about 2,000 clergymen and laymen took part in the procession which encircled the cathedral, led by the band of the 69th Regiment and a detachment from that unit

BOSTON BRAVES GET FIRST VICTORY OF SEASON IN LONG STRUGGLE WITH GIANTS

Incredulous?

All right, just give us a chance to show you where we've "got it on" the custom tailor.

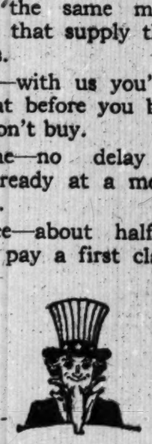
Fabrics—we buy the same grade of cloth, both imported and domestic, from the same manufacturers that supply the best tailors.

Fit—with us you're sure of that before you buy—or you don't buy.

Time—no delay here; suits ready at a moment's notice.

Price—about half what you'd pay a first class tailor.

Uncle Sam Always Makes Good.



Invest in the Victory Loan

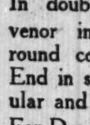
ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "Four Convenient Corners" Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Men's wear at McCutcheon's

Linen Collars



Our Linen Collars are carried in stock in the leading shapes for street and dress wear. The Pall Mall for summer wear is a particularly comfortable and dressy collar.

In double collars, the Grosvenor in three heights with round corners, and the West End in square corners are popular and smart shapes.

For Dress wear, Portman 9 and 10 with small round or square wings are particularly good.

Prices $4.50 the dozen.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Wear Dept., 33d Street, Entrance

KUM-A-PART
UFF BUTTON

NO man today would wear the cut of coat his grandfather wore, but only yesterday men began to discard their grandfather's link and shank cuff buttons, and replace them with the soft cuff's own button — the Kum-a-part.

Your haberdasher can supply you. Ask him.

S. M. WERTHEIMER & CO.
Wholesale Dealers.
33 Union Square West

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.

SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR AT ECONOMY PRICES

Nainsook Athletic Underwear 65c
Shirts or Drawers

$1.00 Madras Union Suits 79c

Porisknit Union Suits $1.50

Two-Piece Otis Lisle and Balbriggan 89c
Long and Short Sleeves

BRAVES FIND GIANTS IN RELENTING MOOD

McGraw's Men Awaken to Their Duties as Hosts and Boston Wins Its First Game.

TASK TAKES 11 INNINGS

Dubuc and Nehf Have Great Pitching Duel, but Visiting Twirler Gets the Better Support.

The Boston Braves won their first game of the season yesterday, spanking the Giants in an eleven-inning spasm, 3 to 2. The Braves had dropped nine straight, and it began to look as if they would never beat anybody. The Giants were imbibed with the idea that the Stallings tribe wasn't dangerous yesterday, but every time they had a good chance to go out and win the game, the southpaw pitching of Art Nehf stood in the way. No wonder McGraw wants to buy Nehf. He tossed an elusive, tantalizing curve yesterday which was surrounded by so many twists that the Giants frequently popped it into the air. Fourteen of the Giants went out by the sky route.

The Braves tied the score at 2 to 2 in the seventh. After that many chances bobbed up for the Giants' approval. After looking over these opportunities the Giants carelessly set them aside. The manner in which the Braves won out in the eleventh was sufficient evidence that there are some players in the Giants' outfield who do not know how to mind their own business.

With one out in the first of the eleventh, Maranville hoisted a small-sized fly to short center-field just back of second base. Larry Doyle, Benny Kauff and Ross Young all went after it. Any one of them could have camped under it—that is, if no outside influence had been brought to bear.

"It's mine," says Doyle.

"I have it," says Young.

"I got it," says Kauff.

Each and every one of them was taking great liberties with the truth. Young tried to grab it, when Kauff bumped into him, and during the melee Maranville scooted around to second base.

Herzog rolled to Zimmerman. It looked as if Zim might have been able to run Maranville down between second and third, but he didn't try, and threw Herzog out at first, Rabbit going to third. Powell then smashed a single to left which propelled Maranville over the platter with the victory. So the Giants' defeat was really caused by the lack of a unanimous vote by Kauff, Young, and Doyle on Maranville's pop fly.

For ten innings it was a fine pitching contest between Johnny Dubuc and Nehf. Nehf got better support than the Giants gave Dubuc, and he had only one bad inning, the sixth, when McGraw's men got their two runs. Thrilling examples of the fine support Nehf received were Maranville's great catch of Doyle's high fly back of third in the fourth and Joe Riggert's running grab of Low McCarty's terrific drive in the ninth. Holke made a pretty stop of Doyle's grounder in the sixth for a force-out play at second. In fact, the workmanship of the Boston tribe showed such improvement yesterday that they deserved to win, especially in view of the fact that the Giants turned a cold shoulder to so many good chances.

Several hundred Yeomanettes in white sailor hats and natty uniforms saw the game. It was the first idea that many New Yorkers had that the United States Navy was a co-educational institution. Fans were heard to remark, after seeing the Yeomanettes, that it wouldn't take much to persuade them to enlist in the navy. The Yeomanettes exercised a woman's prerogative and came to the game half an hour late. One of them saw four horse collars on the scoreboard for the Giants and said, "Oh, goody, goody, we haven't missed a thing."

When Benny Kauff pumped out a three-bagger in the sixth and pushed home the Giants' two runs, the Yeomanettes rose right up and gave Benny a college cheer. They were so tickled that right on the spot they would have elected Benny an Admiral in their navy.

The Braves got their first run in the second. After Red Smith died at first, Riggert walked. Holke was safe on Doyle's error, Riggert going to third. Holke stole second. Wilson thumped a single to left, Riggert scoring.

The Braves threatened in the sixth, but Dubuc pitched himself out of trouble.

In the last o fthe sixth, the Giants jumped into the lead. With one gone, Burns singled to right, and went to second when Chase sent a single to the same garden. Doyle smashed a hopper between first and second, Holke making a great stop and forced Chase at second. Kauff then lashed a triple off the right field wall, Young and Doyle scampering home.

Boston tied it up in the first of the seventh. After Kelly died at first, Nehf did something for his own cause by cracking a double to right. Maranville doubled to right and scored Nehf with the tieing tally. Herzog poked a terrific drive to left. Burns leaped on high and nipped the ball with one hand for the prettiest catch of the season.

The Giants missed excellent chances to count in the seventh, eighth, and tenth innings, but they fell down at critical moments. In the first of the eleventh, Nehf skied to Doyle, and Maranville shot up the rocket which Kauff, Doyle and Young permitted to drop between them, Rabbit reaching second. He went to third on Herzog's out at first, and scored the winning run on Powell's single. Zim got a two-bagger in the last of the eleventh, with one out, but Nehf tightened up and left Heinie lonesomely stranded at third.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville,ss	6	1	2	4	4
Herzog,2b	6	0	2	2	5
Powell,rf	3	0	1	1	1
J.Smith,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Riggert,cf	2	1	0	3	0
Holke,1b	4	0	0	17	3
Wilson,c	4	0	1	1	1
Kelly,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Nehf,p	5	1	1	2	5
Total	39	3	7	33	21

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Young,rf	4	1	3	2	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	18	2
Doyle,2b	5	1	0	3	2
Kauff,cf	5	1	0	3	0
Zim'man,3b	5	0	1	1	6
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	1	5
McCarty,c	4	0	0	8	1
Dubuc,p	2	0	0	1	2
aRobertson	0	0	0	0	0
G.Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	2	8	33	22

a Ran for Dubuc in 10th inning.

Errors—Maranville, Holke, Chase, Doyle, Fletcher.

Boston .....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3
New York .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits — Nehf, Maranville (2), Dubuc, Young. Three-base hit — Kauff. Stolen bases—Young, Holke, Herzog (2), Powell. Sacrifice hits—Holke, J. Smith, Riggert, Burns, Chase. Double play—Nehf, Maranville and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 12. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 3. Base on balls—Off Dubuc, 5; Nehf, 2. Hits—Off Dubuc, 6 hits in 10 innings; G. Smith, 2 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, (Fletcher); by Dubuc, (Riggert.) Struck out—By Dubuc 3, by Nehf, 1. Losing pitcher—G. Smith.

ONE HIT FOR DARTMOUTH.

Fitzpatrick of Boston College Holds Green to a Single Safe Blow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, Mass., May 8.—Jimmy Fitzpatrick pitched a one-hit game for Boston College against Dartmouth today, Martin making a two-bagger in the opening inning against the big right-hander, who recently pitched a no-hit game against Maine.

Dartmouth played a poor fielding game, four hits fitting in with the misplays for five Boston runs midway through the game. With Achenbach pitching in the eighth, Boston made five hits and Dartmouth four more errors for a six-run finish for the home team.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 3 2 0 0 6 x	11	9 4
Dartmouth	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	1 9

Batteries: Fitzpatrick and Urban; Harris, Achenbach, and Rose.

Cities Redeemed by Americans.

Important cities of Argonne-Meuse battleground redeemed by Americans as they appear from airplanes form interesting pictures in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; New York, 2. (11 innings.)
Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnatiat Chicago. (Postponed—rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 3; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit at St. Louis. (Postponed—rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	9	1	.900
Cincinnati	9	3	.750
Chicago	7	4	.636
New York	6	4	.600
Pittsburgh	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
St. Louis	3	11	.231
Boston	1	9	.100

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	10	2	.833
Boston	7	4	.636
New York	6	4	.600
Cleveland	6	5	.545
Washington	6	6	.500
St. Louis	3	7	.300
Philadelphia	3	8	.273
Detroit	3	8	.273

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York. (Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

McGRAW MAY GET GONZALES

Giants' Manager Sees Rickey About Robertson Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 8.—President-Manager Rickey of the Cardinals and John McGraw of the Giants, held a conference here today, the Giant chief apparently hoping to put through last Winter's deal in a modified form. Questioned about the reported deal, Rickey said McGraw came here to see President Barney Dreyfuss.

"He didn't want to see me," said Dreyfuss. "McGraw and Rickey were together all morning."

McGraw has been on a still hunt for a catcher since Dreyfuss stopped the three-cornered swap arranged last Winter whereby Outfielder Robertson of the Giants was to go to the Washington Americans. It is said he is trying to effect a trade with the Cardinals, Robertson for Gonsales.

PIRATES GET UNDER WAY.

Manage to Win First Home Victory Against Cardinals.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—The Pittsburgh Pirates won their first home victory today by a score of 4 to 2 from St. Louis, Hamilton holding the Cardinals to five hits.

Sherdell pitched well until the sixth inning, when he passed two men, which performance was followed by a dropped fly by Smith in center and hits by Boeskel and Schmidt. Each of the safe blows brought in two runs. The visitors' runs were scored in each instance by a single, following a two base hit.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Terry,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Carey,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	3	3
Saier,1b	3	1	2	11	0
Boeckel,3b	3	1	1	0	3
Bigbee,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Zittman,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Schmidt,c	3	0	1	5	2
Hamilton,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	29	4	8	27	13

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Smith,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Stock,3b	3	0	2	1	3
Hornsby,ss	2	0	0	4	2
Shultz,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Paulette,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Miller,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Snyder,c	4	0	0	2	2
Sherdell,p	2	0	0	0	2
Horstman,p	0	0	0	0	1
aMcHenry	1	0	0	0	0
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0
bClemons	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	5	24	13

a Batted for Horstman in eighth.
b Batted for Meadows in ninth.

Errors—Smith, Sherdell.

Pittsburgh .....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Sherdell, Smith, Boeckel. Sacrifice hits—Shotton, Boeckel. Double play—Stock and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Sherdell, 4; Hamilton, 4. Hits—Off Sherdell, 5 in 5⅓ innings; Horstman, 1 in 2-3; Meadows, 1 in 1; Hamilton, 5 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, (Sherdell.) Struck out—By Horstman, 1; Hamilton, 2. Winning pitcher—Hamilton. Losing pitcher—Sherdell.

RED SOX DEFEAT JOHNSON.

Boston Bunches Hits and Shuts Out Washington, 3 to 0.

BOSTON, May 8.—Vitt's double, a pass to Scott, Walters's single and Jones's sacrifice fly off Johnson of Washington in the fifth, gave Boston two runs. Hooper's double, Barry's safe bunt and Shanks's error on Ruth's bounder added another run in the sixth and Boston won, 3 to 0, from Washington today. Barry's fielding was brilliant.

Outfielder Milan of Washington will leave the team tonight to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Barry,2b	4	0	1	3	4
Strunk,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Ruth,lf	2	0	0	0	0
McInnis,1b	1	0	0	14	1
Vitt,3b	2	1	1	1	1
Scott,ss	2	1	0	0	4
Walters,c	3	0	1	5	0
Jones,p	2	0	0	1	3
Total	23	3	5	27	13

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	0	3	6	2
Foster,2b	4	0	1	0	3
Shanks,ss	3	0	0	2	7
Rice,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Thompson,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Menosky,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Janvrin,2b	3	0	1	1	0
Agnew,c	2	0	0	4	2
Picinich,c	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson,p	3	0	0	2	1
Craft,p	0	0	0	0	0
aDavis	0	0	0	0	0
bLeonard	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	0	9	24	10

Errors—Barry, Shanks.

a Ran for Agnew in seventh inning.
b Batted for Craft in ninth inning.

Boston .....0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 —3
Washington .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Judge, Thompson, Hooper, Vitt. Stolen bases—Menosky, Thompson. Sacrifice hits—McInnis, 2. Sacrifice fly—Jones. Double plays—Foster, Judge, and Agnew; Judge, Shanks, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 13; Boston, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; Craft, 1; Jones, 4. Hits—Off Johnson, 5 in 6 innings; Craft 0 in 2. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; Jones, 3. Passed ball—Walters. Losing pitcher—Johnson.

CLAPP VICTOR AT SQUASH.

Defeats H. R. Stern in Class B Final at Yale Club.

Edwin J. Clapp won the Class B squash tournament at the Yale Club yesterday, defeating H. R. Stern in the final match, 15—7, 15—2, 15—11. Clapp had the match in hand from the start, and his accurate, well placed shots were frequently out of his opponent's reach. After winning the first game at 15—7, Clapp forced the pace in the second game and brought into play effective drives around the court. Hard smashing gave him a decided advantage, and he took this game easily at 15—2.

In the third game, Stern rallied and several times forced Clapp to play his very best to hold his advantage. Stern did his best playing in the final game, which Clapp took at 15—11.

Baseball To-day. 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

PHILLIES VICTIMS OF GRIFFITH'S BAT

Outfielder's Home Run Gives Brooklyn 2 to 1 Victory Over Coombs's Quakers.

Big Jeff Pfeffer, Brooklyn's star boxman, and Mule Watson of the Phillies locked horns yesterday in a pitchers' battle at Ebbets Field, and the natural result followed. With 2,000 sailors looking on and yelling themselves hoarse at every turn, Pfeffer, himself a former gob, just simply had to pitch the Robins to victory. He did, by a count of 2 to 1.

Aiding Pfeffer in the victory was Tommy Griffith, who guards the Ebbets Field right pasture. Tommy injected his war club into the fray and batted in the two runs for the Robins. The first, in the first inning, was registered by Magee. The second came in the third inning, when Griffith lifted the pill on a long journey over the right field fence.

Pfeffer had the Phillies in complete subjection. He turned them back in one, two, three order for the first five innings, fanning Pearce, Adams, and Watson successively in the third. In the sixth Adams got the first hit off Jeff, a single to right. For a time danger threatened, when Adams stole second after Watson had skied out. Callahan drew a pass and Cy Williams sent a single to right.

This blow surcharged Adams and Callahan with activity and presented a spectacle on the base paths that represented nothing so much as a Chinese puzzle. Adams overran third, and in doing so attracted the whole Dodger infield and part of the outfield. Callahan raced to second and was kept jumping between second and third while Williams raced between first and second. Nobody seemed to know just what was what when Griffith whipped the ball to Krueger. Ernie tried for a play on Williams between first and second, and then Adams thought it a good time to continue to the home plate. The ball was relayed to Malone at third, who in turn sent it to Krueger, and after a race up and down the line Ernie finally put the ball on Adams for the third out.

In the seventh Whitted sent a single to centre and rode to third, after Luderus had skied to Wheat, on Baird's double to left. Whitted scored later when Sicking sent a single back of second base, which brought about a collision between Olson and Magee. Pearce and Adams were quickly retired then, and Pfeffer allowed just six men to face him in the closing two innings.

Ivan Olson greeted Watson with a single down the third base line in the first, but was forced by Magee. Griffith bounced a double off the right field fence, scoring Magee. Tommy took third when Wheat was thrown out, but was stranded when Watson knocked down a vicious drive off the bat of Jeff Myers for the third out. In the second two more hits were made off Watson, by Konetchy and Malone, but an opportune and accidental double play averted disaster. With two down in the third Griffith again sent the ball on a journey to right field. This time the pill kept sailing through the air clear over the fence beyond recovery.

Pitcher Jack Miljus yesterday notified Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., that he had arrived in this country from France. Miljus returned as a casual and was sent immediately to Camp Mills. He will probably receive his discharge within a few days and expects to join the Robins.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Magee,2b	4	1	0	1	4
Griffith,rf	3	1	2	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Myers,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	5	2
Malone,3b	3	0	1	3	2
Krueger,c	3	0	1	4	2
Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	2	0
Total	30	2	7	27	11

PHILADELPHIA. (N)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Callahan,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Whitted,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Baird,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Sicking,ss	3	0	1	1	1
Pearce,2b	3	0	0	2	5
Adams,c	2	0	0	6	0
Watson,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	1	5	24	10

Error.—Baird.

Brooklyn .....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 —2
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Baird, Griffith. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Sicking, Adams, Myers. Sacrifice hit—Pfeffer. Double play—Baird to Pearce. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 6. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Watson, 1. (Griffith.) Struck out—By Watson, 1; Pfeffer, 5.

WHITE SOX INCREASE LEAD.

Cicotte Baffles Cleveland and Wins by 4 to 1.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—Chicago improved its hold on first place by defeating Cleveland 4 to 1 in the first game of the series today. Cicotte kept Cleveland's six hits well scattered while Chicago made its hits off Coveleskie count. Jackson's single with runners on second and third in the eighth cinched the game.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	3	1	2	2	0
Weaver,3b	3	1	2	1	1
E. Collins,2b	3	1	1	2	0
Jackson,lf	3	0	2	4	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Risberg,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	4	0
Cicotte,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	31	4	10	27	4

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	2	1
Smith,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Wam'nss,2b	4	0	1	4	3
Johnston,1b	4	0	1	8	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	6	1
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	33	1	6	27	14

Errors—Risberg, Chapman, Gardner.

Chicago .....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0—4
Cleveland .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two base hits—Leibold, Felsch, E. Collins, O'Neill. Three base hits—Smith. Stolen base—Wambsganss. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Jackson, Collins, Coveleskie. Sacrifice fly—Schalk. Double plays—Speaker and O'Neill; Chapman, Wambsganss, and Johnston. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 7. First base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1. Struck out—By Cicotti, 3; Coveleskie, 3.

Princeton Prep Beats Hill.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., May 8.—The Princeton Preparatory School nine defeated Hill School here today by a score of 5 to 3. It was a pitchers' battle between Grover and Stabler, but the Hill School pitcher received poor support.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Princeton Prep....	0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1—	5	5 1
Hill School	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—	3	5 4

Batteries—Grover and Tyler; Stabler and Tone.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City .....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 —3	6	0	
Rochester .....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2	11	0	

AT NEWARK.
First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Binghamton .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 —1	5	1	
Newark .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	0	

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Binghamton .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—11	11	1	
Newark .....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 6	6	4	

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo .....4 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—7	11	1	
Baltimore .....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2	10	3	

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore .....6 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 —8	7	1	
Buffalo .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	7	1	

AT READING.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto .....1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3	12	1	
Reading .....0 1 2 3 0 0 1 0 0—7	8	2	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	6	2	.750
Baltimore	5	3	.625
Reading	4	3	.500
Newark	4	5	.444
Buffalo	4	5	.444
Jersey City	3	4	.429
Rochester	2	4	.429
Binghamton	3	5	.375

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Rochester at Newark.
Binghamton at Jersey City.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Reading.

KIRKLAND HOLDS VIRGINIA.

Tiger Twirler Invulnerable Until the Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8.—In a contest of which the feature was the air-tight pitching of Bill Kirkland, who twisted for the Tigers, and the timely hitting of the orange and black batsmen, Princeton scored a 5 to 2 victory here today over the University of Virginia. Kirkland held the Southerners hitless and runless for eight innings and only twenty-four of the visitors faced him up to the final frame, when the Old Dominion aggregation suddenly developed a batting eye and drilled out four hits for two runs before stopped.

The Virginians, with nine errors chalked against them, put up a horrible exhibition in the field, especially at the initial sack, where five misplays were charged up.

The Tigers, with a lone tally to their credit at the time, sewed up the game in the seventh when doubles by Harvey and Keys pushed over four runs for the home team.

The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Strubing,cf	5	0	0	2	0
Raleigh,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Bade,3b	4	0	0	3	3
Trimble,c	5	2	2	5	1
Buhan,2b	4	0	2	0	6
Rogers,lf	3	1	0	4	0
Harvey,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Keyes,ss	4	0	3	1	1
Kirkland,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	35	5	10	27	9

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mahood,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Pichard,as	4	0	0	0	1
Mount,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Vance,rf	4	0	0	1	2
Petway,p	3	0	0	1	5
Kuyk,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Moran,lf	3	1	1	2	1
Dunn,2b	3	1	1	1	0
Gwathmey,c	3	0	0	7	1
Total	31	2	4	23	12

*Bauhan out—Bunted foul on third strike.

Errors—Finn, Sweetland, Frisch, Lefevre, (2,) Long, Kendricks, Rooney.

Fordham .....2 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 ..—6
Catholic University.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Fordham, 5. Two-base hit—Barkley. Three-base hit—Frisch. Sacrifice hits—Halloran, Gleason. Sacrifice fly—Sweetland. Stolen bases—Eustace, (3,) Schwartz, Rooney. First base on errors—Fordham, 3; Catholic University, 1. Left on bases—Fordham, 9; Catholic University, 5. Double play—Fitzgerald and Kendricks. Struck out—By Lucey, 2; Finn, 6; MacNamara, 2; Long, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lucey, 6; Finn, 4; Dowling, 1; Long, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dowling, (Halloran.) Wild pitches—Lucey, Finn, Long. Passed balls—Corwin, 2. Hits—Off Lucey, 4 in 4 innings; Dowling, 2 in 2; Long, 0 in 2; Finn, 2 in 7; MacNamara, 1 in 2. Time—2 hours and 30 minutes. Umpire—Connolly.

ROSENBERG WINS IN RING.

Captures State Amateur Title in City A. C. Tourney.

Dave Rosenberg of the Glencoe A. C., national amateur boxing champion at 145 pounds, last night added the New York State title to his list in the final round of the annual tournament at the City A. C. Rosenberg, after defeating F. Scanlon in three rounds, judges' decision, in his semi-final round bout, returned to the ring and gained the judges' award over Moe Barits, Union Settlement A. C., in the final.

Two champions of last year were dethroned. They were Louis Aldrin, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 1918 145-pound title holder, and Frank Cassidy, Ozanam A. A., last year's 135-pound king. Aldrin went down in defeat at the hands of Moe Haritz in his semi-final round contest after one of the most spectacular bouts of the evening. Aldrin was floored in the second round, after being badly battered throughout the first. In the third, however, the Norwegian lad came back strongly and floored his rival with a terrific right to the jaw. Baritz was weak and wobbly to the final bell, but Aldrin did not possess the strength to complete his task, and lost his title.

Cassidy advanced to the final round in the 135-pound division, but was defeated for the title by H. Rossmango, Bronxdale A. C., in three rounds, judges' decision.

Sam Sieger, last year's 108-pound titleholder, competed in the 125-pound class and won this title when he defeated J. Brazier, Pastime A. C., in the final.

The summaries:

125-Pound Class, Semi-Final Round.—J. Brazier, Pastime A. C., defeated M. Zuckerman, Marshall Stillman Gymnasium, two rounds, referee's decision; Sam Sieger, unattached, defeated M. Reisler, Pastime A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout.—Sieger defeated Brazier, three rounds, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class; Semi-Final Round.—M. Baritz, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Louis Aldrin, Norwegian Turn and A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; Dave Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., defeated F. Scanlon, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout.—Rossmberg defeated Baritz, three rounds, judges' decision.

108-Pound Class; Semi-Final Round.—P. Seaman, Brooklyn A. C., defeated C. Svphoda, East Side House, three rounds, referee's decision, (judges disagreed;) W. O'Connell, Wayne A. C., defeated J. Berman, Mercury A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Seaman defeated O'Connell, two rounds, referee's decision.

158-Pound Class.—Final Bout—A. Silverstein, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. Bradley, Bronxdale A. C., two rounds, referee's decision.

115-Pound Class.—Final Bout—A. J. De Vito, New West Side A. C., defeated William Pomerantz, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class.—H. Rossmango, Bronxdale A. C., defeated F. Zentz, Steinway Civic A. C., one round, referee's decision; Frank Cassidy, Ozanam A. A., defeated Edward Crozier, Bronxdale A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Rossmango defeated Cassidy, three rounds, judges' decision.

Heavyweight Class.—Final Bout—J. Tomeshek, New West Side A. C., defeated A. Wiener, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

Dartmouth Elects Track Captain.

HANOVER, N. H., May 8.—J. M. Murray of Concord was elected Captain of the Dartmouth track team today, the Athletic Council having failed to ratify the election of H. C. Avery of Bradford, Vt., who was named for the Captaincy on April 4. Murray finished second in the quarter mile run in the 1918 intercollegiates.

Reserve seats for all Yankee games, including Sunday. On sale Room 512, 30 E. 42d St.—Advt.

SHAWKEY PERMITS ATHLETICS ONE HIT

Only Twenty-nine Philadelphia Batters Face Him and Y

PRIDE OF INDIA IS BEATEN AT PIMLICO

Porter's $19,000 Racer, However, Shows Speed First Time Under Colors.

LION D'OR WINS BY A NOSE

King Plaudit Fails to Get Up in Time to Overtake Ticklish in a Great Race to the Wire.

PIMLICO, Md., May 8.—There was more than the usual interest in the races today, as the card included two events for three-year-olds in which several candidates for the rich Preakness Stakes competed, included the much-talked-of Pride of India, owned by H. A. Porter, and the Brookside Stable's King Plaudit. Neither of these was successful, but both ran good races, considering they were making their first start of the season, and it is possible that they may by serious contenders in the Preakness, which is to be run next Wednesday.

Pride of India, which was bought in for $19,000 as a two-year-old, had not been seen under colors until today, and he impressed the experts as a colt of great promise. Butwell could not get him to run early in the dash of six furlongs, and he was many lengths out of it at the end of the first half mile, while P. A. Clark's Lion d' Or was cutting out the pace with W. R. Coe's Over There two lengths back.

Over There, which also was starting for the first time this year, went after Lion d'Or in earnest when once straightened out in the stretch and was beaten by only a nose. While Over There was gaining on the leader, Pride of India was making up ground, and at the finish he was half a length behind Mr. Coe's colt.

King Plaudit began sluggishly in the second race, also at six furlongs, while A. H. Morris's Ticklish and Ophelia were having a speed duel. Ophelia quit after passing the half-mile pole and then King Plaudit went in hot pursuit of Ticklish. The Morris colt, however, had been keyed up by previous racing and though King Plaudit made a game effort in the stretch he failed by a length to catch Ticklish. The time for the second race was 1:14 3-5, which was three-fifths of a second faster than that made by Lion d'Or.

Ral Parr added another to his long string of steeplechase victories when his Warlock beat a good field in the Potomac Steeplechase. The soft going suited the jumpers and Warlock, which had to be driven out to break Brand by a nose, ran the two miles in 3:58 2-5.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs. Lion d'Or, 115 pounds, (Ensor,) $4.60, $2.90, and $2.10, won; Over There, 117, (Fairbrother,) $3.10 and $2.70, second; Pride of India, 114, (Butwell,) $3.60, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Duchess Lace, Avion, Caballo, Surplice, and Jack O'Brien, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs. Ticklish, 117 pounds, (J. P. Ryan,) $5.90, $3.20, and $2.20, won; King Plaudit, 117, (Rice,) $3.40 and $2.30, second; Ophelia, 112, (Walls,) $2.20, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Pastoral Swain, Catoctin, and Sea Sun also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Potomac Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; two miles. Warlock, 154 pounds, (Crawford,) $8.60, $4.40, and $3.20, won; Brand, 144, (Blake,) $22.10 and $8.50, second; W. F. Knebelkamp, 149, (Turner,) $5.20, third. Time—3:58 3-5. Slip Shod, Doublet, Belle of the Sea, Kingstown Pier, and Little Horn also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; four and a half furlongs. Murray, 112 pounds, (Corey,) $9.30, $6, and out, won; Little Alexander, 112, (Rice,) $6 and out, second; La Bleuse, 107, (Richerek,) $5, third. Time—0:57 1-5. Hush and Fastep also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Gwynn Oak Claiming Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. N. K. Beal, 100, (Corey,) $8, $4.80, and $3, won; Kilts II., 110, (Haynes,) $11.80 and $6.10, second; Celto, 115, (Ambrose,) $4.20, third. Time—1:44 1-5. Wood Violet, Favor, Houdini, Virginia Yell, Queen of the Sea, Ninety Simplex, Sleeth, and Ben Hampson also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Camofleur, 103 pounds, (Kummer,) $7.40, $4.40, and $3.60, won; Douglass S., 117, (Ambrose,) $7.60 and $5.80, second; Game Cock, 115, (Walls,) $4.90, third. Time—1:43 1-5. Mary Maud, Wyoming, Ballast, and Bachelor's Bliss also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Broom Peddler, 112 pounds, (Wesaler,) $6.70, $3 and $2.60, won; Queen Apple, 114, (Johnson,) $4 and $3, second; Daddy's Choice, 117, (Rice,) $4.50, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Hank O'Day, King Herod, The Desert, and Galley Head also ran.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Le Dinosaure, 115 pounds; *Sylvano, 100; Irish Maid, 110; *Joan of Arc, 90; *S. de Verdun, 95; Isabelle H., 110; *Avion, 100; Zenith, 113; Uncle Sand, 118; Hohokus, 100; Apple Jack, 116; *Bar One, 108; Candidate 2d, 118; Bravado, 113; Jack Mount, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. *Glenn, 95 pounds; *Soslus, 110; Toddler, 95; Lady Vara, 106; *Irene, 108; Padua, 110; Refugee, 115; *Attorney Muir, 113; Dr. Charcot, 115; John Cullinan, 100; Chas. Francis, 115; Arbitrator, 115; Bar Coy, 113; *Burglar, 110; *Fairy Prince, 95.

THIRD RACE.—The Linstead Steeplechase, four-year-olds and upward; selling; two miles. Garter, 149 pounds; Bruin Belle, 142; Porin, 149; Rhomb, 149; King Simon, 149; Single Stick, 144; Ocean Prince, 154; Currer Bell, 142; Sixty Four, 149; Syosset, 149; Meshach, 144; Cynosure, 144.

Garter and King Simon Triplespring entry.

FOURTH RACE.—Claiming; for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Little One, 115 pounds; Merry Sinner, 112; *Hello Pardner, 110; Drusilla, 112; Lonely, 112; Mary Fitzhugh, 112; Sedgegrass, 112; Silex 2d, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—The Woodberry Handicap; for three-year-olds; one mile. Balustrade, 105 pounds; Esquimau, 109; Mad Hatter, 107; Ophelia, 109; Sweep Ment, 100; Ballet Dancer 2d, 98; Blair Gowrie, 107; Highborn Lady, 106; Natural Bridge, 107; Polka Dot, 106; Translate, 100; Drummond, 111; L'Effare, 112; Over There, 110; Routledge, 113; Yurucari, 111.

Natural Bridge and Over There W. R. Coe entry.

SIXTH RACE.—The Jockey Club Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Mahony, 99 pounds; Fleeing Sheik, 100; La Cyprian, 102; Midnight Sun, 106; Orlando of Havana, 98; Woodtrap, 107; Baily Connell, 98; *Cobalt Lass, 102; *Hauberk, 110; Mancha, 98; Arrah Go On, 112; Startling, 114; *Firing Line, 102; *Irene, 104; Out the Way, 112; Veto, 90.

Arrah Go On and Out the Way Hildreth entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. *Plenty, 100 pounds; *Sky Pilot, 113; *American, 115; Alma B, 116; *Fort Bliss, 118; *Houdini, 106; *Lazy Lou, 108.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear. Track good.

CHARGE COUPE AT PIMLICO.

Owner of Royce Rools Barred from Racing at Track.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—As a climax to the upset which occurred when Royce Rools on Wednesday last at Pimlico won the $5,000 Spring Handicap, defeating such famous distance performers as Omar Khayyam and Westy Hogan, the horse's owner, T. H. Cross, and trainer, A. G. Blakely, have been denied the privilege of training or racing horses on the grounds of The Maryland Jockey Club.

It is understood that when Royce Rools won the race one of the greatest coups in years was successfully engineered. It is said that the thoroughbred's chances were backed heavily in many cities of the East, and it has been asserted that a certain New York bookmaker wagered the princely sum of $10,000 on him.

St. Paul Gets Luther Boone.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 8.—Luther Boone, formerly a member of the New York American League club, but for the last three years under contract with Toledo in the American Association, has been sold to St. Paul, according to announcement made today by Roger Bresnahan.

OBITUARY.

Henry E. Rees, Insurance Official.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8.—Vice President Henry E. Rees of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, well known throughout the country as a leading fire insurance underwriter and prominent in the Episcopal Church Diocese of Connecticut, died soon after noon today. He had been ill of throat paralysis since last November when he returned from a Southern trip. He was born in Macon, Ga., April 29, 1857, and became special agent in Georgia for the Aetna of Hartford in 1880. He was made an assistant secretary in the home office April 7 of the same year. In 1907 he was elected Secretary and was chosen Vice President April 24, 1912.

Rev. R. S. M. Emrich Dies in Turkey

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—The Rev. Dr. Frederick E. Emrich, Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, received a cablegram today reporting the death of his son, the Rev. Richard S. M. Emrich, a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission, in Turkey, on May 4. Mr. Emrich returned to Mardin, Turkey, from the United States in February and was doing reconstruction work in connection with the American Commission for Relief in the Near East. Mr. Emrich first went to Turkey in 1905.

Clarence G. Stone.

Clarence G. Stone, one of the leading men of the drug trade in the East, died yesterday at the age of 59 at his home, 273 Rich Avenue, Mount Vernon. He was Secretary of the Proprietary Association of America, manager of the New York office of the Lambert Pharmacal Company of St. Louis, Chairman of the drug section of the New York Board of Trade, and President of the Siwanoy Country Club.

Murry Woods, Actor.

Murry Woods, a veteran actor, who created the rôle of the innkeeper in "Erminie" and was stage manager for E. H. Sothern for several years, died on Sunday of arterio sclerosis at the National Elks Home at Bedford City, Va. He was 65 years old. Among the parts he played in recent years was that of the Governor in "The Clansman." Mr. Woods was a member of both the Elks and St. Cecile Lodge of Masons and both orders were represented at his funeral, at 717 Third Avenue, last night.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS ARFMAN, a retired grocer and realty operator of South Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 305 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-first year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRIS THOMAS, widow of John B. Thomas, a stove merchant of this city, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at her home, 820 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ROSALIE BLOCK METZGER, 68 years old, widow of Morris Metzger, a meat dealer of Rockaway Beach, died on Tuesday at her home, 5,316 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHARLES KATZENBERG of 272 Central Park West died suddenly on Tuesday. He was 62 years old. For forty years he was in the wholesale shoe business at 74 Reade Street. His firm was M. Katzenberg & Sons.

DANIEL E. SUTTER, a public accountant in Manhattan and a member of an old Brooklyn family for whom Sutter Avenue was named, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,601 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 42 years.

Mrs. MARY A. CHAMBERLAIN, widow of Theophilis Chamberlain, who was a printer in Halifax, N. S., died at her home, 105 East Fourth Street, Flatbush, on Tuesday. She was born in Cornwall, England, eighty-five years ago.

THOMAS A. STEVENS, a member of the firm of Stevens & Brother, women's outfitters, of Chicago, died suddenly yesterday from natural causes while in front of 948 Broadway. He was 50 years old and lived at 107 Bay Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE GIDDENS, the wife of George Giddens, the actor, died suddenly on Wednesday at her home, the Hotel St. Paul. She formerly acted under the name of Catherine Drew, and toured South Africa and Australia with her husband in "Are You a Mason?"

Mrs. EMMA CATHERINE ROTHSTEEN, wife of Lafayette W. Rothsteen and the daughter of Thomas F. Gill, a contractor and builder of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 235 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, of influenza and pneumonia. She was 49 years old.

GUILLAUME VOUTE, who was for many years in the Government service of Holland, died on Sunday at The Hague. He was nearly eighty years old. While a patient at the Municipal Hospital, The Hague, he became the most expert medical photographer in Holland.

AUGUSTUS F. R. MARTIN, Vice President of the National Newark and Essex Banking Company of Newark, died Wednesday night at his home in Summit, N. J. He was 53 years old and entered the employ of the Essex County National Bank in 1882 as a messenger.

OLE JANSEN, a tailor in this city for more than fifty years, died Wednesday in the Pioneer Hospital, Brooklyn, as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident. He was born in Denmark seventy years ago. His home was at 160 East Fifty-third Street.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE C. BROUARD, wife of Henry J. Bronard, in the woolen business in Manhattan, and daughter of John N. Longhi, who was formerly manager of the Delmonico restaurant in Broad Street, Manhattan, died at her home, 265 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 67 years.

DUNCAN McDONALD, inventor of the "pay-as-you-enter" street car, died yesterday of tuberculosis at St. Agatha, Ontario, aged 60. He was at one time connected with the traction companies of St. Paul and Minneapolis, later becoming General Manager of the Montreal Street Railway.

ARTHUR EDIE, an interior decorator, for twenty-three years with Dowling, 26 East Fifty-seventh Street, died on Tuesday at the age of 43 at his home, 138 Hillside Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I. He was for many years a member of the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn and was a Captain when he retired.

Mrs. LILLIAN McKAGUE NEWMAN, active in church and benevolent work in Brooklyn and wife of Henry Newman, a member of the firm of Newman and Carey, contractors, died on Tuesday at her home, 781 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, aged 52 years. Mrs. Newman was a member of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.

ZACHARIAH JELLISON, formerly in the employ of the New York Custom House and one of the oldest members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, died in his eighty-fifth year on Wednesday at his home, 44 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Jellison had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, where he was well known as a philanthropist.

SAMUEL A. POWELL, who went to France in December as a Y. M. C. A. Secretary, died yesterday on board the steamship Santa Cecilia, from Bordeaux, bound for Newport News, following an operation for appendicitis, performed on Sunday. He had been manager of several motion-picture companies. His home was at 625 Ashbury Street, San Francisco.

PAUL C. GRENING, builder, real estate dealer and former Alderman of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 159 West Seventy-eighth Street, Manhattan, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Grening came to this country from Germany when a boy. He was formerly the owner of the Kensington Hotel at Saratoga Springs, the Kensington Hotel in Manhattan, and of a resort at Watkins Glen, N. Y.

TOTAL CASUALTIES NOW UP TO 289,688

War Department Gives Out Another List for the Army Containing 496 Names.

INCLUDES 18 DEAD MEN

And Six Missing Also Named—No List Given Out for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—One army casualty list which contained 496 names was given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 283,738. This total includes 4,534 prisoners of war released from German prison camps and returned to the American Expeditionary Forces. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,950. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 289,688.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	May 8.	Total.
Killed in action	32,219	1	32,220
Lost at sea	733	..	733
Died of wounds	13,467	2	13,469
Died of accident	4,608	8	4,619
Died of disease	22,974	7	22,981
Total	74,001	18	74,019
Wounded (85% returned to duty)	200,724	472	201,196
Missing and prisoners (not incl. prisoners released and returned)	3,983	6	3,989
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	283,242	496	283,738

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died from Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALTIERI, G., 466 Concord Av.....(WL)
BIORNDALL, C., 482 7th Av., Bkln.—Corp.....(WL)
BRODOWRY, P., 1,493 Amsterdam Av..(WL)
BROWN, H. E., 210 Eckford St., Bkln.(WL)
BRUNET, O., 464 Amsterdam Av.....(WL)
BURKE, M., 415 W. 120th St.....(WL)
CARNEY, J. J., 150 E. 130th St.....(WL)
CHRISTOFFEL, J. E., 1,198 Hancock St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
COGNATA, A. F., 123½ Chrystie St.—Corp.....(WU)
CUFFE, W., 576 Warren St., Bkln.—Corp.....(WL)
DALY, J., 506 W. 51st St.....(WL)
DRISCOLL, D., 90 Milton St., Bkln.....(WL)
DUPRAZ, M. V., 44 W. 98th St.....(WL)
GILLETTE, G. M., 1,577 57th St., Bkln.(WL)
GOLDBERG, C., 320 Central Park W.—Corp.....(WL)
GOLDSTEIN, J., 2,180 Deane St.....(WL)
GOLDSTEIN, J., 530 E. 88th St.—Sgt..(WL)
GRANATO, L., 343 Bond St., Bkln.....(WL)
GRUNDY, C. B., 417 E. 134th St.—Sgt..(WL)
HAWKINS, M., 112 Court St., Bkln.....(WL)
JONES, W. P., 22 Melrose St., Bkln.....(WL)
JONES, W. W., 60 Wall St.—Lt.....(WL)
JOOST, W. L., 1,081 Union Av.....(WL)
JUDGE, J., 916 Albemarle Rd., B'lyn..(WL)
LEUCHTMANN, H. W., 1,519 Odell St.—Sgt.....(WU)
LIBONATO, M., 142 E. 29th St.—Sec'y..(DD)
LOONEY, J. J., 455 E. 135th St.....(WL)
O'KEEFE, J. F., 454 Second Av.....(WL)
O'SULLIVAN, P. T., 129 Ferry St.....(WL)
PURCELL, G., 582 Broome St.....(WL)
RICHTER, J., 167 Norfolk St.....(WL)
RITTER, C. P., 442 15th St., Brooklyn.(WL)
RUBENSTEIN, M., 1,353 Intervale Av..(MA)
RYAN, J. J., 515 East 135th St.....(WU)
SCHMITT, G. J., 788 Woodward Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
SERLA, J. D., 527 Warren St., B'lyn..(WL)
SHERRO, J., 911 President St., B'lyn..(WL)
SIGEL, J. E., Cumberland St. Hosp., Cumberland St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
SMITH, R. J., 433 43d St., Brooklyn...(WL)
SOROCKI, A. A., 4,301 14th Av., B'lyn.(WL)
SQUARRAN, P. S., 118 Vanet St., B'lyn..(WL)
SULLIVAN, T. J., 83 Pacific St.....(WL)
SULLIVAN, J. P., 729 Amsterdam Av..(WL)
SZTOBA, E., 146 North 9th St., B'lyn..(WL)
WHITE, C., 2,636 Decatur Av., B'lyn..(WL)
WINCHELL, C., 539 E. 134th St.—Corp.(WU)
YOUNG, J. J., 304 Jefferson St., Brooklyn—Wgn.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

BAKER, F. R., Ossining.....(WU)
BAKER, L. R., Gibson—Wgn.....(WL)
BODKIN, M., Buffalo—Mch.....(WL)
BREESE, C., Fulton—Corp.....(WL)
CAREY, J. J., Cooley.....(WU)
CHAMPOUX, H. R., Cohoes.....(WU)
CLEARY, J., Binghamton.....(WU)
DELLUAMO, N., Syracuse.....(WU)
GARDNER, J. W., Buffalo—Corp.....(WL)
GERM, C., Troy.....(DA)
GOODENAUGH, A. H., Lockport—Corp.(WL)
GRANATO, S., Albany.....(WL)
GRAVEL, W., Owls Head.....(WL)
GRIFFIN, G. J., Troy—Corp.....(WL)
GRISWOLD, R. T., Branchport.....(WL)
HARVEY, J. A., Auburn.....(WL)
JOSE, F. H., Jr., Sag Harbor—Wgn..(WL)
JOYCE, J. E., Schenectady.....(WL)
KALLEY, N., Inwood.....(MA)
MILOWSKI, F., Syracuse.....(KA)
MORRISON, D. G., Jr., Flushing—Lt..(WL)
NIEFFER, A. C., Saugerties—Cook..(WL)
OSTENDORFF, R. W., Richmond Hill.(WL)
PHILLIPS, F. N., Hornell—Corp.....(WL)
PROCOPIO, F., Fulton.....(WL)
QUETTI H., West Winfield.....(WL)
QUINLAN, D. W., Poughquag.....(WL)
SCHNURR, J., Clarks Mills.....(WL)
SCOCCA, V., Jamaica.....(WL)
SHEPHERD, H. C., Canenovia.....(WL)
SULLIVAN, T. F., Rochester.....(——)
THURSTON, J. F., 954 Elk St., Buffalo.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BARANOWSKY, C., Hartford.....(WL)
GREER, G. R., Coscob—Corp.....(WL)
GREGO, J. F., Torrington.....(WL)
HOWARD, J. L., Hartford—Maj.....(WL)
NOLAN, J. J., Hartford—Corp.....(WL)
O'NEILL, H. E., Seymour.....(WL)
PREY, J., New Britain.....(WL)
QUINN, A. F., Bridgeport.....(WL)
SENSKY, A., Naugatuck.....(W)
SHEPARD, L. J., Hartford.....(WU)
SUTHOWSKI, J. J., Torrington.....(WL)
SULLIVAN, P. J., Waterbury.....(WU)

LOSS OF MEN HEAVY IN MUNICH BATTLE

More Than 300 Wounded Were Taken to One of the Hotels in a Day.

DEBRIS STREWED STREETS

Prussian, Wuerttemberg, and Baden Troops in the Fiercest Fighting.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 4.—The final fighting in Munich was characterized by the utmost fierceness, according to a message from my Bavarian correspondent just at hand, in Goethe Street and other thoroughfares around the main railway station last night, while the great Matthofer Brewery still blazed away in lurid fury.

The Spartacides dug trenches and held to them doggedly. Artillery was brought up and used effectively.

Before the end came many streets presented a terrible spectacle, being strewn all over with débris, while houses were badly battered and not a single pane of glass remained in many of them. The great Sendlinger Arch was also badly damaged.

Late at night reinforcements of Prussians arrived on the scene and the railway station was carried by assault, while additional Württemberg and Baden troops worked their way from the west after heavy fighting. By dawn all other points occupied by the Spartacides had been taken possession of, so early this morning the complete conquest of the city was officially announced.

The shooting of hostages appears to be confirmed. The Spartacides also shot out of hand small groups of Government soldiers whom they captured.

Dr. Lewien, the leading spirit in four weeks of Bolshevist rule in Munich, is reported to have escaped by airplane at an early period of the attack. Toller Männer and Reichardt, the Communist War Minister, have been arrested, while Klingelhofer, one of the most notorious of the Communist Ministers, was arrested and executed.

Landauer, who was put in jail, was, it is reported, lynched in his cell by an enraged mob which broke into the prison.

What the total losses were during the three days and nights of almost incessant fighting cannot yet be stated definitely, but that they were heavy is shown by the fact that to one hotel alone over 300 wounded men were brought on May 1.

RED MONEY FLOODS MUNICH.

Effort Made to Eliminate It — Soldiers Kill 21 in Jail.

MUNICH, May 7, (Associated Press.)—Munich is quieting down after four weeks of turmoil. The last of the Spartacide nests in the city has been cleared out by the Hoffmann Government forces.

One of the chief problems remaining appears to be that of the elimination of the Communist money, of which more than 20,000,000 marks was issued. This sum, in bills which closely resemble real money, is yet in circulation.

The Hoffmann Government announces that it will introduce the council form of government in Bavaria minus the Communist features.

Professor Bernhard, one of the released hostages, declares that the Munich experiment sought improved production and better living conditions, but that it failed because no one worked.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.—A Munich dispatch received here states that, following the arrest of thirty citizens there for holding a prohibited meeting, a party of Bavarian soldiers broke into the prison last night and killed twenty-one of the persons under detention. It is said that the soldiers believed the prisoners were Spartacides.

A court-martial has been ordered, and a command has been issued that the soldiers found guilty of causing the death of the persons held in jail be shot.

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Agency Man:

A FIRM of credit and adjustment experts, one of the largest and most favorably known in the country, desires an Eastern Representative, with headquarters in New York, for a vacancy shortly to occur.

Already well established in the East, having the best of bank references in New York and Boston, and in addition has for reference a large clientele among the most representative houses.

NO OFFICE WORK: A rare opportunity for a producer of high-class adjustment and collection business, preferably in the shoe, textile, or ready-to-wear lines; would appeal especially to a man already succeeding in a limited way, but handicapped by the necessity of himself handling the business he produces in order to give that service now required by the up-to-date credit men.

Candidates must be residents of New York or its environs; age preferably between thirty and forty, with high-class connections and prepared to spend at least two weeks of each month in developing territory from Baltimore to Boston.

Full data must be given, including name of present connection, earnings and outline of duties.

All communications treated in strictest confidence, with agreement on our part not to make any inquiry of references until after personal conference.

Y 199 Times Annex.

Park & Tilford Candies

bear the stamp of the Park & Tilford standard of quality, and have won international popularity on account of their excellence.

The greatest care is taken in their manufacture, the finest raw materials obtainable being used, to insure the production of the finest and best candies to be had at any price anywhere.

The individual coffee flavor of the chocolate used in these candies has found great favor, and is occasioned by the high roast and treatment in the process of manufacture.

The proper balance and proportion of sweetness in the chocolate coating has been carefully determined, as a coating too rich in sugar curtails the normal amount of candy a person can eat, and candy is a wholesome food of high value.

In design and for the money "Obviously the Best"

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the only COAT CUT UNION SUIT

A union of comfort and convenience

Silk or Cotton GUARANTEED FABRICS

One Dollar and up

CHAIN SHIRT SHOPS
LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

Hotel Pennsylvania	Hotel Commodore
312 Broadway	1407 Broadway
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101 Chambers St.	62 E. 14th St.
38 Delancey St.	204 W. 125th St.
Brooklyn Shops	367 Fulton St 431 Fulton St.

Newark Shop, 170 Market St
Bridgeport Waterbury Scranton

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. A Carnival of Travesty in 3 Acts and 16 Scenes. "The World is Mine" — The world's greatest entertainment."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World. MONTE CRISTO, Jr. Astonishing assemblage of artists. A diamond mine of entertainment The most beautiful women in the world.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8800

Nora Bayes Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15. Musical Comedy Hit. COME ALONG Moves to 39th St. Theatre Next Monday.

44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:10. Season's Brightest Musical Play "TAKE IT FROM ME"

39th St. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 TIMES Last Matinee Tom'w, 2:30. Smartest & Brightest of All Musical Successes. Oh, My Dear! "COME ALONG" Opens Here Next Monday.

TOBY'S BOW With NORMAN TREVOR REAL COMEDY at the COMEDY THEATRE 41st St., Near B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs.

BIJOU Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. 3 FOR DIANA Wit, Charm and Romance, with MARTHA HEDMAN

! EAST IS WEST With FAY BAINTER ASTOR THEA. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. ALICE BRADY in FOREVER AFTER

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. LAST WEEK Last Matinee Tom'w, 2:30. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers UNKNOWN PURPLE Beg's NEXT MONDAY—Seats Now A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY "THE LADY IN RED" With Adele Rowland and Distinguished Cast.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. The Big Musical Comedy Hit Good Morning Judge George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. I LOVE YOU By WM. LE BARON. "The best farce of the year."—Herald.

Plymouth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10 Sharp Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:10. JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST"

"OUR PLEASANT SINS" "Best Play since 'Paid in Full.'"—Eve. World.

BELMONT THEATRE, 48th St., E. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. GARRICK 35, E. of B'way. Greeley 1522. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. Theatre Guild's Comedy BONDS OF INTEREST "JOHN FERGUSON" Opens Next Week.

Last 2 Weeks EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome Mat. Today at 2:15 Best $1.00 Evgs. Seats (Except Boxes) at 8:15

HIPPODROME, NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT MAY 11th, at 8:15. RECITAL BY GALLI-CURCI TICKETS $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. NOW

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GREENWICH Village Thea., 4th St. & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 5th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street SHAKUNTALA The Great Hindu Love Drama

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RIALTO Times Square Maurice Tourneur's "The White Heather." Soloists. Scenic. RIALTO ORCHESTRA

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COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. The Royal Vagabond A Cohanized Opera Comique Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."

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WIRES RUN AT LOSS, BURLESON ADMITS

Congress Must Appropriate Money if the Courts Do Not Allow Increased Rates.

THE DEFICIT IS CONSTANT

Postmaster General Puts Blame for Added Cost on Operating Expenses and Less Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The telegraph and telephone system while under Government control have not been self-sustaining, Postmaster General Burleson admitted in a statement tonight. He announced also that if he was not permitted to increase rates by action of the courts, Congress must make an appropriation to meet the deficit in the event of the return of the system to their owners, which he has recommended to President Wilson.

Mr. Burleson did not state the sum which must be paid out of the Government coffers to meet the promises made to the companies by the Post Office Department when the systems were taken over, but he stated that a report was being prepared for the information of Congress in regard to financial operations. A number of the properties, he said, "are now being operated at considerable loss." Here is Mr. Burleson's statement:

"A statement is being prepared by the Wire Control Board for the use of Congress which will show the financial operations of each of the wire companies during the period of Government control.

"In the matter of fixing compensation for telegraph and telephone companies which the Government took over under the joint resolution of Congress, a basis was adopted which proved acceptable to the companies which do the larger part of the business, with the exception of the Postal Telegraph Company. The compensation so fixed was in every case more favorable to the Government than that fixed by Congress as a basis for compensating the railroads. For purposes of administration the compensation thus agreed upon is considered a charge on the operating revenues, and the operating expenses due to increased cost of labor and materials, taken in connection with the falling off of business and resulting loss of revenue coming with the armistice, made certain increases in the rates necessary. Congress made no appropriation for operating these properties.

"The Postmaster General regarded it his imperative duty to fix the rates for telegraph and telephone service so as to produce sufficient revenue to operate the properties. A failure to do so would necessitate asking an appropriation from Congress for the purpose. Many of the State Public Utilities Commissions have insisted that the rate-making power for these properties is still in their control, and a number of injunctions have been obtained in the State courts to restrain rates fixed by the Postmaster General, with the result that a number of these properties are now being operated at considerable loss.

"The question of the power of the Postmaster General to fix such rates is now pending before the Supreme Court. If these injunctions are dissolved and the properties remain in the possession of the Postmaster General for sufficient time, no appropriation by Congress will be required. On the other hand, if these properties are returned at an early date it will be necessary for Congress to make an appropriation to meet the situation, the faith of the Government having been pledged by the law to pay to the owners just compensation for the use of the properties."

PUTS BLAME ON WORKERS.

Shoe Factory Manager Testifies in Alleged Army Defrauding Case.

BOSTON, May 8.—Orders to live up to Government specifications and not allow anything to leave the factory that was not absolutely correct were given by Frank J. Sears, Vice President and General Manager of the A. J. Bates Company, shoe manufacturers of Webster, according to Stephen G. Sullivan, Superintendent of the factory in the Federal Court today. Sullivan was the first witness in the defense in the trial of Sears on charges of bribery, conspiracy to bribe, and conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the manufacture of marching shoes for the army.

Sullivan admitted faults in the soles of shoes put in evidence, but, in many cases, declared the defect was in the workmanship.

NEW INVENTIONS FOR AIRPLANES SHOWN

Aeronautic Convention Is Told of Device to Guide Aviators in the Densest Fog.

AID FOR THE REPORTER ALSO

More Than Twenty Patents for Aerial Transportation Granted During the War, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 8.—An invention to enable aviators to make accurate landings even in the densest fog, as well as to keep always in touch with their stations, was explained today to the second Pan-American Aeronautic Convention by Earl C. Hanson, a Californian, who invented the device while serving in the Radio Division of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department. Mr. Hanson addressed the aerial men by special permission of Acting Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Another device demonstrated by Mr. Hanson was a modification of the wireless telephone which, he said, would enable news to be transmitted to newspapers by an aviator aloft in his craft at the scene of the happening. In all, said the inventor, twenty patents for aerial transportation were issued during the war, few of which have yet been made public by the War Department.

Mr. Hanson said that as near as his invention could be described to the layman, it amounted to an "electrical scent" that served as a director to the aviator. By means of a powerful wireless telephonic apparatus, installed on the field or station, the aviator, he said, would be kept in touch through radiated audio-frequency energy, or energy transmitted at a strength sufficient to act upon a telephone receiver attached to the flying airplane. Through a special arrangement, said Mr. Hanson, the wave length of the energy could be guaged by the aviator so that he would be able to fly directly over the transmitting instruments and know just how high he was above them.

The invention of an airplane propeller, regarded as exceptionally durable, was disclosed to the convention by Major Reed G. Landis, second American ace and son of Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis of Chicago. Major Landis's blades are rubber covered and he claimed that this feature worked to prevent the edges from becoming serrated, as in ordinary propellers.

Shortly after he had addressed the convention on the Steel Pier, the Major and Pilot Edward V. Gardner had a narrow escape when their airplane crashed to earth at the municipal air port in the Chelsea Heights section. Major Landis and Gardner were making a preliminary flight preparatory to flying to New York.

CROMWELL SISTERS BURIED.

Suicides Laid at Rest in France with Military Honors.

The bodies of the Misses Gladys and Dorothea Cromwell, sisters, who, overwrought from war work in France, leaped to death into the Gironde River from the French Line steamship Lorraine after she had left Bordeaux for New York on Jan. 24 last, were recovered and buried with full military honors, according to a cable message made public by the American Red Cross here yesterday.

According to the message, the bodies of the two New York women were found on the same day, and that of Miss Gladys was buried at La Rochelle and Miss Dorothea at Pauillac.

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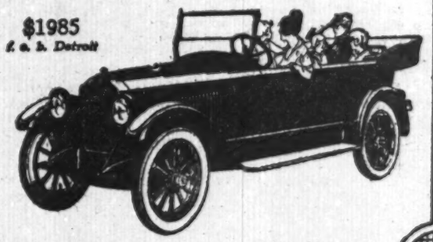

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CURRENT HISTORY

May Issue

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The Peril of Bolshevism
The Revolution in Hungary.
The Conflicts in Poland.
The Struggle of the Czech Republic.
The Reforms in Rumania.
The Warfare in Russia.
The Problems of Jugoslavia.
The Banishment of Emperor Charles.
The Unrest in Egypt.

Special Reviews

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The full text of Lloyd George's review of the Conference — Summary of the month's work.

Work of the Knights of Columbus
The colossal tasks performed.

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How the work is proceeding.

Lenin and Trotzky
Two intimate character sketches.

The Truth About Bolshevism
Its doctrines expounded by its leaders.

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Review of the work.

Canada's Share in the War
A summary of the Dominion's participation.

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$641,000,000 BACK OF GOULD PROPERTIES

Father Turned Over to Son Corporations with $350,000,000 Capital, $291,000,000 Bonds.

STEADY LOSS OF PRESTIGE

Family Still Represented in Important Boards—Transcontinental Scheme a Failure.

If the courts order an accounting of George J. Gould's management of the estate left by his father, much highly involved railroad financing will be uncovered. In the period which has passed since Jay Gould's death control of the greater part of the great Gould railroad empire has passed to other hands. The elder Gould left to his son's direction railroad and telegraph property which had a capitalization of more than $350,000,000, and bonds which totaled $291,000,000, while the railroad systems owned 8,500 miles of track, extending through the West and Southwest. This is not to say that the Gould estate owned so great a par value of securities as this. The actual holdings have not been disclosed since the original appraisal of $86,000,000 was made in 1892, but in the years of his power in financial affairs Jay Gould rose to a position where he dominated many millions more than he owned.

The leading Gould roads were the Denver & Rio Grande, the Missouri Pacific, Texas & Pacific, International & Great Northern, St. Louis Southwestern, and the Wabash. Of these properties four have either passed through receiverships since George J. Gould became the leading executive of the estate, or are in receivership now. Still, members of the Gould family, or their representatives, are Directors of all the companies mentioned except the Wabash Railroad. This was reorganized by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in 1911, and the Directorate was made up of new men at that time.

Jay Gould owned at the time of his death between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which was sold by the estate in November, 1900, to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and later was disposed of by the new owner to a banking syndicate that distributed the stock to the public. The Manhattan Railway Company, which owns the elevated lines of this city, is still nominally under control of the Goulds and the Rockefellers through ownership of the greater part of the $60,000,000 stock, but actually is managed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company through a long-term lease. Through organization proceedings and natural additions to capital by growth of properties the companies are now much more havily capitalized than when Jay Gould owned them.

The following table is presented to show the extent of the interests which came into George J. Gould's hands in 1892:

	Stocks.	Bonds.	Mileage.
Denver & Rio G.	$1,650,000	$42,897,500	1,686
Mo. Pacific....	47,436,000	54,013,000	2,200
Tex. & Pacific.	$3,710,000	53,781,000	1,400
St. Louis S. W.	$6,509,000	28,000,000	1,222
Wabash	52,000,000	78,000,000	1,932
Manh. Elevated	30,000,000	19,975,000	34
West. Union....	$6,196,800	15,195,000	...
Total	$382,564,800	$291,534,400	8,575

In considering the Gould roads, exception should be made of the St. Louis Southwestern among those handled by the estate during the decline of George J. Gould's authority, inasmuch as this company has been directed for many years by Edwin Gould as Chairman, and has not experienced financial reverses.

The opinion of Wall Street about the size of the Gould estate has been sharply divided for a long time past. When the several railroad companies were slowly slipping from the Gould control between 1908 and 1915, it was thought in many quarters that tremendous losses had been suffered. Around 1900 Denver & Rio Grande preferred stock sold above par, and the common stock changed hands above 50, later to slide down to quotations under $10 a share after a heavy judgment was found against the property to satisfy holders of bonds of the Western Pacific Railway, guaranteed by the Denver & Rio Grande. Missouri Pacific stock was as high as 125 in 1895, and afterward slumped downward to receivership prices. Bonds of the railroad companies, held in great blocks by the Gould estate, and considered gilt-edged for a number of years, were heavily depreciated when financial troubles overcame the roads.

George J. Gould did not succumb to a force of circumstances without many spectacular fights. In 1911 it was believed in financial circles that he had lost control of the Denver & Rio Grande, but a few days later he proved that he was still in power through the election of several representatives to the Board of Directors. Again in 1914 he appeared to be permanently ousted from Missouri Pacific affairs, and yet did not fail to retain Directors to look after the Gould interests. An expensive operation which was thought to have eaten heavily into the Gould resources was the building of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad in 1904 to give the Wabash entrance to Pittsburgh. The road cost a great deal of money, and could not be made profitable, with the result that it went into receivership in 1908, and the process of unscrambling Wabash and Wabash-Pittsburgh interests later involved a maze of financial complications that had hardly been equaled in American railroad history.

The Gould interests are looked after on the Denver & Rio Grande directorate by George J. Gould and Finley J. Shepard; on the Texas & Pacific by Mr. Gould, his son Kingdon, and Mr. Shepard; on the Missouri Pacific by Mr. Shepard. While the holdings of stocks in the quondam Gould properties are understood to be small, the estate is popularly supposed to be heavily interested in bonds. Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, is said to be one of the largest bondholders of the Missouri Pacific, and this company is a large stockholder in the Texas & Pacific. About five years ago Mrs. Shepard took an active interest in the Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande affairs, and was known to be an active supporter of George J. Gould when opposition to his policies was reaching the critical point.

The many episodes of the closing years of Jay Gould's life are still familiar to men active in the Wall Street districts, and they have watched later developments with keen interest. A former partner of the elder Gould yesterday discussed the involved railroad deals.

"Some time after the death of his father, in 1902," he said, "George J. Gould started to create a transcontinental line and formed a syndicate which bought the Wheeling & Lake Erie, which was extended to Pittsburgh, and acquired the Western Maryland road, which was to go to Baltimore. He also acquired control of the Western Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande.

"But this scheme proved to be a failure and led to receiverships for all the properties involved. There was an enormous shrinkage in the values of the securities and it is likely that the questions in dispute are largely due to the failure of this undertaking.

"Andrew Carnegie had arranged originally for the extension of the Wheeling & Lake Erie into Pittsburgh. This was when the road was controlled by W. E. Connor and Myron T. Herrick, Mr. Carnegie giving them a long contract from the Carnegie Company, but before this extension was started George J. Gould bought control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie from Messrs. Connor and Herrick, and he built the extension. The original estimate for building this line was $15,000,000, but it cost over $30,000,000, and it was claimed at that time that there had been great extravagance in its building. The first mortgage bonds of $1,000 which at one time sold at $900, went down to $150.

"There has been a number of litigations in connection with the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal, which was the name of the extension, and at one time a verdict of about $6,000,000 was rendered against George J. Gould as one of the syndicate managers.

"At one time there was a close alliance between the Gould and Rockefeller interests, particularly as to the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal and the Western Maryland, but this did not continue, as differences arose between them."

FRANK GOULD SUES TO OUST GEORGE J.

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

George Gould evaded service of the order for his examination until he was pursued in an automobile and his car stopped by a traffic policemen. He refused to open the car door, and the order was thrown under the chauffeur's feet and the chauffeur subsequently threw it into the street, it is alleged.

The charges of Frank Gould state that George Gould has failed to create six separate trusts, as provided in the Jay Gould will, and that he has exercised a dominating influence in the management of the residuary estate. His brothers and sisters permitted this, "relying on his business acumen, honor, and integrity."

It is alleged that George Gould in particular and Edwin on occasions abused their positions as executors, deviated from the explicit instructions in the will, and acted in bad faith in respect to the management of money, as a result of which the $25,000,000 has been lost and Frank and Anna Gould subjected to great loss of income.

The petition says that Mrs. Shepard was never fully informed of all the underlying facts regarding estate transactions and that she was never told of the sale of 210,028 shares of Western Union stock to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at $85 a share until after the delivery of the stock. The estate got $17,852,308 on April 29, 1909, for the stock, and in addition certificates of deposit which were liquidated from time to time. George Gould is accused of cashing these certificates and of entering on the books of the estate the item of $12,886,730 as an indebtedness to him under the title "George J. Gould Stock Account."

Admits Mistake.

In his answer to the charges George Gould says that this was a banking transaction purely, which was carried out to prevent the fact of the sale of the stock becoming public and that he now realises that it was a mistake. In testifying before trial, he said that the sale of the stock was negotiated by his attorney, Thomas L. Chadbourne, and that commissions of $801,682 were allowed.

He gave Chadbourne $125,000 and retained the remainder. This money has since been refunded on the suggestion of Mr. Chadbourne. In explaining the Western Union transaction, George Gould said that it was one of the only two matters kept from the knowledge of his sister Helen. He said this was done because she was "sentimentally attached to the large interests her father had owned." At various times she refused to approve the sale of stock holdings acquired by her father, and in 1906 George and Edwin Gould wanted to invest the greater part of the estate in Government securities and because of her objections the idea was not carried out.

In justification of the sale of the Western Union stock, George Gould said that for some years before 1909 complaints of poor service had been heard, and he had tests made under which, by his direction, telegrams were sent simultaneously from certain cities to other points over the Western Union and Postal lines. "The Postal invariably beat the Western Union sometimes by several hours," Mr. Gould said. He and his attorney also made an analysis of the Western Union's financial condition, and decided to accept an offer of $85 a share, when the market price was $65, and some years later had an opportunity to buy back from the purchasers at $50. Concerning the need of secrecy, Mr. Gould said:

"It developed during the negotiations that, if the telephone company was to buy the stock, it wanted the purchase to be kept secret until it could accusom the public to the idea of the telephone company controlling the telegraph lines. One reason that we did not tell Helen was because of her intimate friendship with Mrs. Russell Sage, and we feared the result in case she told Mrs. Sage and, thus destroyed the secrecy of the transaction. We made arrangements for Helen to sell her own stock if she wished to do so."

Secret Profit Alleged.

Concerning the charge that he and Mr. Chadbourne made a secret profit of $620,401, which he retained until after he had been served with an order for his examination, he said that the commission was the usual brokerage commission and was paid by the buyer and not by the seller. He said that he as well as his other brothers is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and he thought that he had a right to charge the usual commissions. He saw no difference between this and any other stock sale, as far as accepting a commission was concerned. He said that in April, 1917, Mr. Chadbourne advised him that, although he could have kept the commission from the buyer and Mr. Chadbourne himself would have been entitled to the commission from both, he would not be entitled to hold the commission if the money should be regarded as part of the purchase price.

Further charges by Frank Gould against his brother are that in 1902 George Gould sold 20,400 shares of Manhattan Railroad stock for $2,758,250, but did not immediately credit the sum to the trust estate. On March 4, 1903, he paid $1,000,000 of this sum to the estate and later attempted to apply as part of the purchase price 17,000 shares of Wabash Railroad stock, fixing the price at $546,650, or between $31 and $32.50 a share, while the market price was between 29¾ and 30⅝, it is alleged. Attorney Walker for Frank says that no dividends were ever paid on the stock and that the holdings were wiped out in the reorganization of the road and that George Gould has refused to pay the loss.

The petition further alleges that in 1900 and 1901 George sold 20,000 shares of Manhattan stock for $3,550,087, which was not reported on the books until 1902, and then a considerable portion of the sum was paid by the transfer of the indebtedness of $1,496,037 owed to him by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, of which he was President. The attorney alleged that when Mr. Gould was asked, on his examination, if he would stand this loss he expressed an unwillingness to do it. It is further alleged that on June 1, 1908, an indebtedness of $450,000 of George Gould to the estate was wiped out by the transfer of a debt to him of the same amount by the Missouri Pacific, which has not been paid.

Frank Gould charges that, in order to provide the Missouri Pacific with funds to pay some of its indebtedness to the estate George Gould underwrote $7,000,000 worth of bonds, on which he got an underwriter's commission of $180,000, and which bonds last year were worth only $2,450,000. The papers allege that George Gould and others formed a syndicate to reorganize the WaSash and recoup their losses through bond issues and that the Wabash failed, following the refusal of the estate to advance further moneys. George Gould is alleged to have admitted that the estate lost $180,000 in the reorganization.

The charges against Mr. Gould lay great stress on allegations that a large amount of papers, check-books, and other records of Mr. Gould, dating up to 1913, in which the transactions complained of are set forth were burned in his home at 857 Fifth Avenue, after having been removed from his office. On his examination Mr. Walker asked:

"'Were they burned by some of your employes in the furnace there, or did you personally attend to it?'

Burned the Books Himself.

"I attended to it. My son Kingdom was with me and assisted me," was the answer. "I had decided to burn them when I made up my mind to remove to smaller quarters and was getting out of my railroad interests and was just recovering from a surgical operation."

Frank Gould's petition also accuses George of abusing the confidence of his sister Helen, who trusted him implicitly, and of making short sales of stocks and bonds through trading accounts, and thereafter so conducting himself that he would not lose on the short sales. It is alleged that many of these sales were not listed on the books until many months afterward, and then appeared as estate transactions, and thus "he continually kept himself in the position with respect to such short sales that if the market went against him, he could and did treat such sales as sales for the estate, and they would appear in the books as of anterior date and as having been made many months before at lower prices."

A further charge of bad faith is made, concerning a transaction in the transfer of Denver and Rio Grande stock by George Gould. It is alleged that he transferred the stock to the estate, knowing that it was not a permissible asset for a trust fund, and retained the commission allowed a broker. A similar objection is made concerning an alleged deal, by which John D. Rockefeller and George Gould reorganized the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and George used the property of the estate to recoup himself for $1,529,166 money invested in the stock, which is alleged to be still due. The company yielded no income from 1902 to 1917. It is alleged that there is no record on the books showing at what time George Gould elected to have the estate assume his obligations in Colorado Fuel and Iron.

Edwin Gould is jointly accused of gross neglect in one case, in permitting George to use estate funds in such a way that a loss of $210,000 of income resulted. Both are accused of showing bad faith in holding stocks of "problematic and highly speculative values."

George Gould is alleged to have been a member of a pool in 1901 to force the price of Missouri Pacific stock to $125 a share. He is criticised because he did not avail himself of the opportunity to sell the stock on the ground that it would have "deprived him of control of a considerable position in the world and an opportunity to make money for himself in private deals." Edwin is accused of acquiescing in that policy. It is alleged that a few years later, when the financial condition became stringent, each "got from under" by disposing of his personal stock and leaving the estate to carry the load and run the risk of terrific loss which ultimately overtook it."

The trustees began selling the estate stock at $53 in 1915, and it went down $15. Missouri Pacific stock, valued on the books at $11,463,000, went down to $3,419,919, a loss of more than $8,000,000. It is alleged that on various occasions the railroad borrowed $26,094,509, and that as a result of the management and control of the road by George J. Gould, aided and abetted by Edwin, the principal and income of the trusts, which they dominated as trustees, have suffered an aggregate loss of $25,000,000.

Calls It Family Affair.

George Gould's affidavit in reply occupies 750 printed pages. He states that the preceding is due to hostility by Frank against him and Edwin Gould for four reasons. The first cause of animus stated is "the refusal of our family to recognize Frank's second wife, whom he married (I have since learned) while they were traveling together in Scotland on Oct. 29, 1910, and whom he is now suing for divorce and charging with immorality."

Mr. Gould says that the second cause of animus is the refusal of himself and Edwin in 1912 to let the estate further finance Frank's management of the International and Great Northern Railway, which down to the time when the estate's support was withdrawn had lost the estate roughly about $2,000,000.

The third ground of animus, Mr. Gould says, is the claim made by Edwin that, in October or November, 1912, Frank, when he knew the International and Great Northern was in bad financial condition, had borrowed $100,000 from the Bowling Green Trust Company, of which Edwin Gould is the head, in the name of the railroad and represented that "the note for the loan would be personally indorsed by Frank." George says that Frank got $100,000 in advance and then refused to indorse the note and used the $100,000 to pay an indebtedness to him of the railroad.

George Gould explains the final cause of Frank's bitterness as follows:

"It is due to efforts on my part for the last year and a half, known to Frank, to have the executors, for their own protection, secure an interpretation of the second codicil to my father's will concerning marrying without consent and its effect on the payment of income to France since his second marriage."

George Gould says that the hostility was first manifested in 1911, when Frank tried to get outside interests upon the board of the Missouri Pacific without the knowledge of any one in the family except his sister Helen, whose proxy he got. Concerning this, Mrs. Shepard wrote to George:

"I am so glad you are letting Frank peg away at the problems of the International and Great Northern, for I think that the longer we can hold him here at work the greater chance there is for the old habits of industry to resume their away and for him to settle down and be a help."

George says that Frank's hostility was further manifested in 1911 when he tried to get outsiders into the St. Louis & Southwestern. At this time Helen wrote George, under date of Sept. 28:

"Edwin felt hurt over Frank getting proxies on the Cotton Belt. I sympathize deeply with dear Ed's hurt feelings, but if we can get Frank really interested in work it would make it easier for you and him and it would perhaps save Frank from frivolling away his life abroad or worse and would be a good thing for the family. I greatly deplore this little misunderstanding between the two boys."

Determined to Live in Paris.

George says that in 1912 Frank began to withdraw from all connection with the management of the estate and expressed his intention of living the rest of the time in Paris. He left this country in March, 1913, and has not been back. He sums up Frank's effort to remove him in the following:

"Under the will, if otherwise fit, he (Frank) would be the heir apparent for any vacancy in the office of executor."

George explains his failure to create separate trust funds under the will because of his belief that "by solid operations the expenses would be greatly reduced and the property handled as my father did, and the procedure would be in conformity with his real desires."

Mr. Gould believed that the provisions for separate trust funds were made merely "to satisfy certain supposed requirements of the law of bequests." Concerning the charges of abuse of his discretion Mr. Gould said:

"I have worked as whole-heartedly as I ever did when my father was alive. The money compensation meant nothing. I just had the feeling that I wanted to give the best that was in me and to justify the confidence he had always shown."

George says that of the eleven leading charges made against him in Attorney Walker's affidavit "Frank can be shown to have participated in some and to have been connected in some way with every one of them. The transactions themselves were proper transactions in the administration of the estate. I positively deny the charge that I used the estate funds for personal transactions."

Mr. Gould says that but for the objections of his sister Helen and brother Howard in 1896 he could have sold the Manhattan Railroad stock to J. P. Morgan personally for $10,000,000 more than the stock brought, which he said would have wiped out the present loss in the estate. He says that often his recommendations concerning estate transactions did not prevail.

"There has been great difficulty in managing this large estate," said Mr. Gould. "In 1902 the estate employed 112,372 persons, at a monthly payroll of $4,994,762. Among the things causing trouble were competition, rate cutting, wage demands, and arbitrary rulings of State Commissions. Upward of $8,000,000 of loss in the Gould estate occurred because of the reorganization of the International & Great Northern in 1911 by Frank."

Concerning his brother Frank's attitude, George said:

"Frank has permitted this administration to proceed for twenty years since his majority and has even actively participated therein along the lines of operation of which he now complains. Candor would have demanded that he long ago disclosed his objections, if he had any. He has resorted to artifice in this action to develop an apparent liability against me and has multiplied incorrect accusations to create an unfavorable atmosphere."

George says that he entered his father's office at the age of 17 and began to help manage his father's property. He was in constant companionship with him until his father died. When Edwin became of age he sustained similar relations with his father. He said his sister Helen took active interest and developed an unusual knowledge of railroad management. Frank was subsequently admitted to an active part in the management of the estate and was always kept advised.

Money Made Since 1915.

Mr. Gould says that the estate now has $1,150,000 in cash uninvested and has made investments since June, 1915, of $15,445,994, which cost $15,273,998, and sold securities having a par value of $4,722,000, which cost the estate $4,652,031. Every security sold by the estate since 1915, representing a total of $8,167,000, he says had been sold at a substantial profit. Mr. Gould says that, since being relieved of the necessity of financing railroad systems which were inherited the estate has made large investments in Government and municipal securities.

Attorney Walker, in replying to the answer of George Gould, insists that George disposed of no property until great losses had resulted and when "further losses and receiverships were staring him in the face." He still insists that the estate lost approximately $25,000,000 in spite of George Gould's explanations, due to decreases in values and private profits made by George and that this sum be repaid with legal interest. He insisted that Frank Gould has had nothing to do with the management of the estate, and that, while he had power to draw checks, he had this canceled in 1912.

Concerning George's explanation that his sister Helen had been advised of his acts and was competent to appreciate his acts, Mr. Walker declared that "it is a cowardly effort to take refuge behind his sister, and would be wholly frivolous if it were not characterized by a sinister design of holding her to the same responsibility to which he should be held." The attorney, in concluding his charge, says:

"He [George Gould] should be removed for the reasons disclosed and because he is mentally and morally incompetent to comprehend the fundamental principles of trusteeship."

Helen Gould Shepard, a sister and co-executor, sided with her brother, George, in her affidavit filed by De Forest Bros., in which she said:

"This motion asks for the removal of my brother, George, as executor and trustee under my father's will, and my understanding clearly is that no act of mine has any relation to the determination of this question. Therefore it appeared unnecessary and inappropriate for me now to answer in detail the various allegations contained in the affidavits filed in this motion bearing upon my knowledge of the estate. Taken as a whole, these allegations are inaccurate and distinctly misleading, and the actual facts will be clearly brought out at the proper time, in the suit now pending for the accounting of executors and trustees."

The will of Jay Gould contained the following clause conferring controlling powers on his son, George J. Gould:

"My beloved son, George J. Gould, having developed remarkable ability and having for twelve years past devoted himself entirely to my business, during five years of that time having taken entire charge of my difficult interests, I hereby fix the value of his services at $5,000,000, to be paid $500,000 in cash and $4,500,000 as follows: $500,000 Missouri Pacific Railway bonds, $500,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern bonds, 10,000 shares of Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, 10,000 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, 10,000 Missouri Pacific Railway Company. And I do prescribe that the executors and trustees of my estate shall act as a unit, it being understood and directed that, if there be any division of opinion, he (George) shall decide the matter as his judgment shall dictate."

George J. Gould gave notice in his affidavit yesterday that he would ask to have all the issues passed upon by a referee. Mr. Gould said last night at his home:

"It is an unfortunate family quarrel which I regret very much. I did my best to avoid it. Frank Gould, as you know, is abroad. We all did the best we could to get him to come back here and see if the difficulties could not be adjusted. He thought otherwise and preferred to bring this suit. My answer, denying the charges, is on file. The matter is in court now, and I don't think it dignified for me to say anything further."

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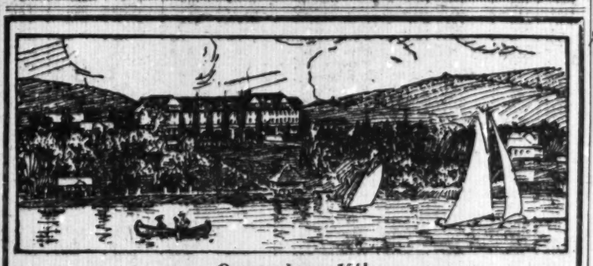

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Forward Movement in Stocks Continues, Although Money Rates Stiffen—Great Crop Report.

In the most active session of a long series of extraordinarily active markets the quotations of many stocks yesterday scored strong advances. The character of dealings was unchanged from what has been witnessed for many days. The issues which have been speculative favorites in consistent fashion since the upward movement began in Feburary occupied the centre of popular interest and where speculative fancy broke out it reached into a number of the low price railroad stocks. As was the case last week when the railroad list was stirred up, those issues had the greater following which had attached to them possibilities of petroleum production on railroad lands. The underlying tone of business showed as little sign of strain as at any time in recent weeks, and traders continued to express through the upbidding of stocks already much higher than a month ago confidence in the ultimate course of the market. There were indications, however, that bank credits were beginning to feel the result of million-share markets, as well as preparations to finance the heavy payments on Victory Loan bonds. The ruling rate for call money was 5½ per cent., a level 1½ per cent. higher than the day before. With the Victory Loan campaign drawing to the finish it would not be surprising if the banks were attempting to visualize the direct participation they might have to make at the close and were taking stock of their resources to the end that credit facilities be amply conserved through protective interest rates. Liberty Bonds moved irregularly. The general bond market displayed the effect of a larger demand than had been seen for some time.

Late in the day the financial community had opportunity to study a truly amazing report on condition of the growing crops. The Government's monthly report, which had been expected to disclose a decline in the Winter wheat estimate, as of May 1, showed an actual increase in condition from 99.8 on April 1, to 100.5. This is the best May statement ever issued by the Department of Agriculture. It indicated a crop of 886,915,000 bushels, compared with 837,000,000 bushels the month before. Abandoned acreage of only 544,000 acres reflected the highly favorable Winter weather of last season, inasmuch as 5,770,000 acres had to be plowed up last Spring, and no less than 12,437,000 acres were converted to other use two years ago. Such a crop as the Government forecast will, if realized, be more than 100,000,000 bushels in excess of any aggregate Winter and Spring wheat yield before the war, and the chance is not altogether remote that the Winter wheat crop may actually approach 950,000,000 bushels, as private estimates make the condition higher than the Federal investigators do. As time passes the needs of the world for breadstuff grow more substantial, permitting the inference once again that the burden upon American taxpayers because of the guaranteed price will not be nearly as large as was expected two months ago. The promise is held out that the accretion to new wealth produced by the country's soil this year will dwarf all expectations based upon comparatively recent data. The stock market apparently paid little attention to the crop report, as it appeared when the day's business was nearly over, but it should have influence on investment and speculative operations either before or after the proceeds of the great grain yield are realized.

Sterling scored further improvement and francs were a little more favorable to Paris than the day before until offerings increased in the afternoon. The neutral exchanges again moved downward.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	4.75	4.85	4.75	4.90
Spelter	6.30	6.50	6.20	
Antimony	..	7.00		6.75
Quicksilver	77.00	..	77.00	..
Aluminium	31.00	33.00	31.00	33.00
Iron, silicon	..	31.90	..	31.50

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15¾c and on the Metal Exchange at 15¼c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	76	10	0	76	7	0
Copper, futures	76	15	0	76	10	0
Tin, spot	229	10	0	228	10	0
Tin, futures	228	5	0	228	5	0
Spelter, spot	34	15	0	34	15	0
Spelter, futures	35	5	0	35	5	0
Lead, spot	24	2	6	24	2	0
Lead, futures	24	7	6	24	7	0

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5½ Sixty days 5%
Ninety days	5½ Ninety days 5%
Four months	5½ Four months 5%
Five months	5½ Five months 5%
Six months	5½ Six months 5%

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4½
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼@5½
4 to 6 months 5¼@5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.67¼	$4.68¼	+.00¼
Cables	4.69¼	4.68⅜	4.69¼	+.00¼
France—				
Demand	6.14	6.16	6.15½	—.00½
Cables	6.13	6.14	6.14	—.01

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.68¼	$4.68¼
5.1813 Paris	6.16½	6.14
5.1813 Belgium	6.43	6.40
China—		
Hongkong	$2.00	$2.10
Shanghai	130.00	130.25
Peking	128.00	128.25
40.22 Holland	39.875	40.00
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.30
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.25	35.50
Calcutta	35.25	35.50
5.1813 Italy	7.72	7.50
Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.50
Yokohama	51.25	51.50
19.50 Spain	20.20	20.30
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.10	26.30
Copenhagen	24.40	24.60
Christiania	25.40	25.60
South America—		
Buenos Aires	44.75	44.875
Rio	27.75	27.875
5.1813 Switzerland	5.01	4.98
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	12.50	12.70
500 rubles	12.40	12.60

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.64½	$4.63

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $742,868,440; balances, $63,035,868; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,832,940; Federal Reserve credit balance, $36,785,631.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London 48¾d; in New York, $1.03; Mexican dollars, 47¾@50½c.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis 25@10c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $39.375 premium.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,775,665	1,114,893	540,454
Year to date	80,779,673	45,257,199	67,781,708

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
25½	37	1,400	Adams Express	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	36	+1
32	32½	500	Advance Rumely	32	32½	32	32	— ⅛
68½	69½	700	Advance Rumely pf	68⅝	69⅝	68½	69½	— ⅜
90½	91	1,100	Ajax Rubber	91⅛	91⅝	90½	90½	—1⅝
..	..	100	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	...
1⅞	2	9,400	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	...
41½	41¾	4,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41⅜	42	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
94½	95	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	95	95	95	95	+ ⅜
110	110¼	2,600	Am. Agricul. Chem	109	111	109	110	—1
100½	101½	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101	101¾	101	101½	+ ⅛
40	41	100	Am. Banknote	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+1⅛
82½	83	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	83	83⅞	83	83	...
86½	86¾	3,400	Am. Beech. Magnet	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86¼	+ ⅜
55⅞	55½	9,800	Am. Can	56	56⅞	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
103	104	100	Am. Can pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
91½	97⅜	6,400	Am. Car & Fdry	97⅜	98½	97⅜	97½	+1¼
55⅝	56	1,500	Am. Cotton Oil	56⅜	56⅝	56	56	— ⅜
13	13½	1,400	Am. Druggists	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
28	28½	3,800	Am. H. & Leather	28	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
118	118½	1,500	Am. H. & L. pf	118¼	118½	118	118¼	+ ⅛
49½	49¾	1,200	Am. Ice	49⅜	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+1⅛
70⅝	71½	700	Am. Ice pf	70⅝	71½	70⅝	71½	+1½
88½	88¾	45,100	Am. International	87½	89¼	86⅝	88¾	+1⅝
60	60¼	12,400	Am. Linseed	58⅝	60½	58¼	60	+1½
96⅝	97	600	Am. Linseed pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ⅛
77½	77¾	13,800	Am. Locomotive	75⅝	78¾	77¼	77⅝	— ⅛
2¾	2¾	1,300	Am. Malting	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾	...
53	53¾	400	Am. M. 1st pf. cef. d. s.	53	54	53	53¾	— ⅛
75⅛	76	13,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	76	76⅛	75⅝	75⅞	+ ⅜
36⅜	36¾	35,100	Am. Steel Fdries	37⅝	37⅞	36¾	36⅝	— ⅛
132½	133	6,800	Am. Sugar Ref	131⅝	133	131	133	+1½
106½	107½	5,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	107	107⅝	105½	107	...
92½	95	800	Am. Sumatra T. pf	93⅝	95⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
104¾	105	2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	104	104½	104	104½	+ ⅜
209½	210	2,200	Am. Tobacco	209½	210½	209½	209½	...
77⅛	79⅝	10,100	Am. Woolen	67⅜	78	67⅜	78	+10¼
100	100½	300	Am. Woolen pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
45¼	45½	2,100	Am. Writing P. pf	46⅛	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
16¼	16¾	900	Am. Zinc, L. & S	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
63¾	64	7,000	Anaconda Copper	64⅜	64½	63⅝	63⅝	— ½
1½	1¾	100	Assets Realisation	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
45	45½	1,600	Asso. Dry Goods	44¾	45⅝	44¾	45	+1
75	..	100	Ass. Dry Gds. 1st pf	75	75	75	75	...
75	..	200	As. Dry Gds. 2d pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅛
93	94	4,000	Associated Oil	92½	96¼	92½	94½	+2⅝
94½	95	2,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93½	95⅝	93	95	+ ⅛
86½	86¾	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
10	11	100	At., Birm. & At	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...
101¼	102	300	Atlantic Coast Line	101⅜	102	101⅜	101¾	— ⅛
169	170	20,600	At., Gulf & West	159½	160½	159	169	+11
76	77	900	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	75	76½	75	76	+1½
93½	93½	10,800	Baldwin Loco	93¾	94⅝	93½	93½	+ ⅛
49⅞	50	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	50⅜	50⅜	50	50	— ⅜
54½	55½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	55⅜	55⅜	55	55	— ⅜
134	135	8,900	Barrett Co.	125	127½	125	134½	+5⅞
114	117	300	Barrett Co. pf	114½	115	114⅝	115	+ ⅞
1⅝	1⅞	2,700	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅝	...
73	75	600	Bethlehem Steel	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ¼
74	74¼	8,800	Beth. Steel, class B	74½	76	74¼	74½	+ ½
21	21½	8,500	Booth Fisheries	21½	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
23	23½	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	23⅛	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
22⅞	23	100	Do. ctfs. of dep	23	23	23	23	...
10	10½	500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	10½	10½	10	10	— ¼
150	151	700	Burns Brothers	151	152	150	150	—1
9⅝	9⅞	2,500	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22½	23⅜	900	Butte & Superior	23⅛	23⅞	23½	23½	...
64½	65	4,200	California Packing	65	65⅜	64½	65	— ⅛
28⅝	29¼	7,700	California Petrol	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
74	74½	5,900	California Pet. pf	73	74⅜	73	74½	+2⅛
59⅝	61	100	Calumet & Arizona	61	61	61	61	+1
167½	167⅝	2,000	Canadian Pacific	160¼	169¼	167¼	167½	—1½
..	..	200	Central Foundry	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
..	..	100	Central Foundry pf	40	40	40	40	...
84	84½	35,300	Central Leather Co	81	84	81	84	+3⅝
48½	49	200	Certain-teed Prod	49	49	49	49	—1
40½	40⅝	1,900	Cerro de Pasco Cop	41	41	40½	40½	+ ¼
145	147	800	Chandler Motor	145	147	145	146	+ ¼
63½	..	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	63½	66	65	65	— ½
9⅞	..	9,400	Chesapeake & Ohio pf	9⅞	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
27	27⅛	1,100	Chi. Great West. pf	27	27⅜	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
39	39⅜	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39¼	39⅜	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
..	..	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	69¼	69¼	68⅝	69¼	+ ⅛
..	..	700	Chi. & Northwest'n	97¼	97¼	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛
27	27½	4,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	27	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
80	80½	300	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
67	67⅜	100	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	...
24½	24⅝	8,400	Chile Copper	24½	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	2,200	Chino Copper	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
42	43	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	42	42	42	42	...
67	67	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	67	67	67	67	—1
72⅜	74⅛	2,400	Cluett, Peabody	72⅜	74⅛	72⅜	74⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	46⅜	1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅞	46⅜	44½	44½	— ¾
30	30	200	Col. & Southern	30	30	30	30	...
46⅜	46⅝	1,700	Columbia Gas & El	46⅜	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜	...
101¼	101¾	1,100	Consolidated Gas	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101¾	+ ⅝
7	7⅛	400	Con. Int. Cal. Min	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
80	80½	1,000	Continental Can	80	80½	79⅝	80	+ ¼
71	72	200	Continental Insur	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
64	64¼	17,600	Corn Products Ref	64	64¼	63⅜	63⅞	+ ⅛
71	71⅜	7,000	Crucible Steel	71¾	72⅞	70⅝	71	— ⅛
37	38⅛	19,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	37	38⅛	36⅝	38	+1⅛
83	83	3,700	Cuba Cane S. pf	85	85¼	84½	84½	...
195	198	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	197½	198	198	198	+6½
111½	113¼	600	Delaware & Hud	111½	113	111½	113	+2¾
200	216	100	Del., Lack. & West	215	215	215	215	—2
8	8	300	Den. & Rio Grande	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11	11¼	4,400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
116	118	50	Detroit Edison Co	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
14½	14½	1,200	Dome Mines	14	14½	14	14½	...
4½	4¾	200	Duluth, S. S. & A	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	...
77	78	400	Elec. Storage Bat	77	78	77	78	+1
29½	30¼	700	Elk Horn Coal	30½	30½	29½	29½	— ⅜
17½	17⅝	4,000	Erie	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
28½	29	3,700	Erie 1st pf	29½	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
19½	20	1,300	Erie 2d pf	20	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅜
12⅜	13	400	Federal Min. & S	13½	13⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
57	58	600	Fisher Body	58	58	57½	57½	— ⅜
95	110	100	Fisher Body pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+1⅝
29½	29½	1,200	Gaston, W. & W	29⅜	29⅜	29	29⅛	— ⅛
175	180	100	General Chemical	178	178	178	178	+1½
71	72	5,000	General Cigar	73	73¼	71	71½	— ⅛
163	164½	1,400	General Electric	163⅜	164⅞	163¾	164⅜	+2½
154½	155	24,400	General Motors	181½	185½	181½	184½	+3½
90¼	90¼	600	General Motors deb	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ½
71½	72	6,700	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	72	72⅝	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
107⅝	108	300	Goodrich pf	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	...
65	66½	100	Granby Consol	66	66	66	66	...
93	94¼	2,000	Great Northern pf	94¼	95	94½	94½	— ½
45½	45⅝	9,500	G. Northern Ore ctfs	45½	46	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
40½	40¾	200	Greene-Cananea	40½	40¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
59	61	1,000	Gulf States Steel	59	61	59	60	+1½
55⅝	55⅝	2,200	Haskell & Barker	55⅝	55⅝	53½	53½	—1⅝
101⅝	102	200	Illinois Central	101½	102	101⅝	102	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	5,500	Inspiration Copper	51½	51⅝	61	61	+ ⅛
4¾	4¾	2,500	Interboro Consol	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
14	15½	6,900	Interboro Con. pf	14	15½	14	14½	+ ⅛
26⅝	26½	2,200	Int. Agricultural	26⅝	26½	25	25	—2
82½	82⅞	1,900	Int. Agricultural pf	82½	82⅞	80½	82	— ½
132½	132⅝	1,200	Int. Harvester, new	132½	132⅝	132	132	— ⅞
45½	46⅜	64,000	Int. Mer. Marine	45½	46⅜	44½	46⅜	+2¼
115½	118¼	69,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	115½	118¼	114⅝	118¼	+3¾
25	25¼	10,000	Int. Nickel	25	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅛
52	52½	4,100	Int. Paper	52	52⅝	52	52	— ⅛
38	38½	500	Jewel Tea	38	38½	38	38½	— ⅛
23¾	23⅞	1,600	Kansas City South	23¾	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
129	129	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	129	129	129	129	+4
125⅜	126½	1,000	Kelly Springf. Tire	125⅜	126½	125	125	...
33½	33⅝	9,700	Kennecott Copper	33½	33⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
94½	95	4,000	Keystone Tire & R	94½	95	94½	95	+1¼
72¾	73½	3,100	Lackawanna Steel	72¾	73½	72⅝	73	+ ⅛
34	34½	1,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	34½	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	1,200	Lehigh Valley	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
200	215	300	Liggett & Myers pf	111⅝	112	111⅝	112	— ⅛
56½	57	1,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	56½	57⅜	55½	55½	— ⅛
101	103	100	Loose-W. B. 1st pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
165	167	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	165½	165½	165½	165½	+ ⅛
109	119	100	Loril. (P.) Co. pf	110	110	110	110	...
117	119	100	Louis. & Nash	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ¼
75¾	78	100	Manhattan Elev	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
112	112½	1,400	Manhattan Shirt	110¾	112¾	110¾	112¾	+1⅛
31	40	100	Mathieson Alkali	32	32	32	32	+1½
42½	43¼	5,300	Maxwell Motors	43⅜	44	41⅝	43	— ⅛
..	..	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	70¾	70¾	70	70	— ⅛
32½	33	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	33⅜	33½	33	33	+ ⅛
91⅝	92	1,900	May Dept. Stores	90	92	90	92	+1½
178¼	178¾	37,600	Mexican Petroleum	177¼	181	176½	178½	+1⅜
23¾	23½	500	Miami Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
45⅝	46	6,800	Midvale Steel	45⅝	46⅜	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	1,400	Minn. & St. L. new	14½	14⅝	14	14⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	10⅝	14,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9½	10⅝	9¼	10⅜	+1½
19	19	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	16½	19	16½	19	+2
32⅛	32¼	69,200	Missouri Pacific	30⅝	32½	30	32¼	+2¼
57	58	2,000	Missouri Pacific pf	55⅝	57⅝	55½	57	+1½
69½	71	300	Montana Power	70	70	69½	70	...
36¼	37	300	Nat. Acme	36⅞	38⅝	36⅝	38½	— ¼
118	122	100	Nat. Biscuit	120	120	120	120	—3½
19¼	19½	3,400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	20	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅜
63½	63¾	1,400	Nat. Enam. & St.	63⅜	63⅝	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
102	110	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	103	103	103	103	+3
73	74	500	Nat. Lead	74	74	73⅝	74	...
..	..	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
..	..	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
..	..	800	N. O., Tex. & Mex	33	33	31	31½	—1½
112	113½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	112	112	112	112	—1
76½	77	3,700	N. Y. Central	77	77⅜	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
29	30	400	N. Y. Dock	31	31	30	30	—1
50	53	100	N. Y. Dock pf	50¼	50¼	50½	50½	+ ¼
30¼	30¾	2,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	31	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
21¼	21½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
108	108¼	1,200	Norfolk & Western	108½	108½	108	108¼	+ ⅛
52	54	100	North American	52	52	52	52	—2
94	94½	1,200	Northern Pacific	94½	94½	94	94	...
61	62	800	Nova Scotia S. & C	61½	61½	59¾	61	—1
30,800	48¾	48¾	Ohio Cities Gas	48¼	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ⅛
6,300	8	8	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
25,100	10⅜	10⅜	Okla. Prod. & Ref	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
500	51½	51½	Owens Bottle	51½	51½	51	51	— ⅛
2,000	39	39	Pacific Mail	38⅝	39	39	39	+ ⅜
300	26	26	Pacific Tel. & Tel	26	26	26	26	...
33,100	87	89½	Pan-Am. P. & T	87	89½	87	88½	+3
200	153	153	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	152	153	152	153	+3
2,350	44¾	45	Penn. R. R	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	...
400	31	31	Penn. Seab. Steel	31	31	31	31	+ ¼
2,900	52¼	52¼	People's Gas, Chi	52¼	52¼	50¼	50¾	—1⅝
4,900	20	20½	Pere Marquette	20	20½	19½	19½	...
500	61¼	61¼	Pere Marq. prior pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
3,300	40¾	40¾	Philadelphia Co	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ⅛
5,900	51	51⅜	Pierce-Arrow	51	51⅜	50½	50⅝	— ⅛
100	105	105	Pierce-Arrow pf	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
32,400	26¼	26¼	Pierce Oil	26	26¾	25⅞	26½	+ ⅛
100	48	48	P., C., C. & St. L	47	47	47	47	+2
10,100	56	56¾	Pittsburgh Coal	57¼	57¾	55¾	56	— ¼
100	88	88	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅛	87½	— ⅛
2,000	37	37	Pittsburgh West Va	37	37¼	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
1,500	17⅛	17⅛	Pond Creek Coal	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	—1⅛
3,500	78⅝	78⅝	Pressed Steel Car	79⅜	80	78¼	78¼	—1½
1,300	121½	122¾	Pullman Co	121½	122	121½	122	+ ⅛
400	56⅝	56⅝	Punta Alegre Sugar	57¼	57½	56½	56½	— ¼
2,000	87½	88	Railway Steel Sp	88⅜	88⅜	87⅝	87⅝	—1
4,500	20½	20½	Ray Con. Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
24,700	86½	86⅝	Reading	87¼	88	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅜
200	37¼	37¼	Reading 2d pf	37⅛	37⅜	37	37	...
7,900	84½	84½	Rep. Iron & Steel	83⅜	84⅞	83¾	84½	+ ⅛

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WINTER WHEAT CROP VALUE $2,034,000,000

Department of Agriculture Estimates This Year's Yield Will Be the Largest on Record.

KANSAS LEADS AS PRODUCER

Forecast for That State Is Almost 22 Per Cent. of the Total for the Whole Country.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The greatest crop of Winter wheat ever produced in any country is in prospect for this year's harvest. Today's forecast of production, estimated by the Department of Agriculture, placed its size at almost 900,000,000 bushels—in exact figures, 809,915,000—which would make this year's harvest worth $2,034,000,000 at the Government's price guarantee of $2.26 a bushel.

Kansas is producting an enormous crop, the forecast for that State being almost 22 per cent. of the country's total indicated output. Illinois has a forecast of nearly 66,000,000 bushels, Indiana about 56,000,000, Ohio 55,000,000, and Oklahoma slightly more than 54,000,000.

The May 1 condition and production forecast of Winter wheat by principal States follow:

Pennsylvania — Condition, 101; production, 34,039,000.
Ohio—105 and 54,765,000.
Indiana—100 and 55,809,000.
Illinois—100 and 65,960,000.
Missouri—101 and 72,423,000.
Nebraska—101 and 70,700,000.
Kansas—103 and 197,539,000.
Oklahoma—102 and 54,134,000.

The acreage is the largest on record, and the area abandoned from Winter-killing, overflows, and other causes is extremely low, 1.1 per cent. Growing conditions have been splendid, and the crop, from April 1 to May 1, made an improvement, bringing it to 100.5 per cent. of a normal, which is the highest condition on record for May 1. Continued good growing conditions from now to the time of harvest might result in a crop larger than 900,000,000 bushels.

In commenting on the report, the Bureau of Crop Estimates made this statement:

"The present condition of 100.5 per cent. is highest of record for Winter wheat on May 1. Earlier expectations of a minimum acreage abandonment have been confirmed, May 1 returns showing only 1.1 per cent. loss of acreage from Winter-killing, overflow, &c. This insignificant abandonment results in an acreage of Winter wheat for harvest of 48,953,000, being one-third greater than last year and 62 per cent. approaching two-thirds, above the pre-war five-year average of about 30,000,000 acres.

"The indicated increase in forecasted production over the April 1 promise is about 63,000,000 bushels, and the promise of a round 900,000,000 bushels will, if realized, be the greatest ever produced in any country.

"The only materially unfavorable word comes from Illinois and a few nearby States, where a yellowish color in or on the wheat over considerable areas has been diagnosed by some authorities as a serious fungous disease. The favorable moist weather during April has in some sections, through excess of moisture, resulted in a slight yellowing of the wheat plant on heavy and poorly drained land, which reporters think will be corrected by later hoped-for warmth and sunshine. No material insect damage is reported from any section.

"California alone of the important wheat States gives this month an unfavorable report, having suffered a serious deficiency of rainfall that has reduced the condition to 85 per cent. and resulted in 10 per cent. of abandonment of planted fields. All others show 100 per cent. or higher, reaching 103 in Kansas and 105 in Ohio."

Winter wheat production, based on April 1 conditions, is estimated at 837,000,000 bushels and rye production at 101,000,000 bushels, while last year's Winter wheat crop was 558,449,000 bushels and the rye crop 89,103,000 bushels.

Prospective rye production was forecast at 122,946,000 bushels, an increase of almost 22,000,000 bushels over the April forecast.

Production of hay is forecast at 114,930,000 tons, compared with 89,833,000 tons last year and 98,439,000 tons in 1917. The expected hay acreage this year is about 71,224,000, consisting of 55,927,000 tame and 15,297,000 wild. The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 94.3, compared with 89.6 on May 1 last year, and a ten-year May average of 88.1.

Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated at 8,493,000 tons, against 11,476,000 on May 1 last year, and 11,803,000 tons, the five-year average on May 1.

U. S. TO GET CANADA WHEAT.

Barnes Takes 4,000,000 Bushels to Keep All Mills Busy.

Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, returned to New York yesterday from Chicago and announced that he had completed negotiations to bring 4,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat into the United States for distribution to the mills. He said that, after a survey of the mill situation, he believed this quantity would be sufficient for those mills which have not provided their stocks up to the new crop. Many mills, he found, have more than they can grind before the new crop.

Mr. Barnes said the United States Grain Corporation, of which he is the head, will sell its standard grades of flour at $11.50 a barrel, in carload lots, to bona fide users. The sales will be from its current stocks and its current movement through the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The offices at these ports have been instructed to sell on the $11.50 basis until the domestic situation is entirely relieved.

Reports to the Grain Corporation office indicate that the nervousness and excitement heretofore ruling in the flour market are being gradually allayed, and flour prices have shown a distinct decline the last week.

In accordance with the agreement made between the Spanish Government and the American Relief Administration, the movement of wheat to Spain in Spanish bottoms will soon be begun. The steamship Manuel Arnus will sail from this port with 3,600 tons of wheat, the initial consignment of the 15,000 tons allotted to Spain in return for tonnage to bring American troops home.

Spain has assigned four ships to be used as United States army transports. They are the Alphonso XIII., which recently arrived in New York; the Infanta Isabella, which left Marseilles April 28, and is the first vessel to bring American troops homeward through the Mediterrainean, and the Antonio Lopez and Pedro de Satrustegui, both of which sailed from Bordeaux May 2.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	3	La Rose	25	35
Amer. Oil	5¼	5¾	Lion Bloss	40	60
Bay S Gas	6	8	Iron Cap	10	11
Bos Aris	..	7/16	Jer Verde	.55	62
Bos Mont	72	74	Majestic	16	19
Bohemia	75	90	Mass Mex	.16	19
Begole	25	50	Moj Tung	10¾	11¾
Butte & Lon.	11	12	New Baltic	1	1¼
Champion	2	2½	Nat L & Z	.12	14
Calaveras	1	3	Nixon	21	23
Chief	3¼	3¾	New Doug	.15	20
Con Cop	5	5¼	Oneco	20	40
Cortez	12	20	Onondaga	12	13
Crystal	20	22	Rainier	.80	83
Crown Res.	38	50	S W Miami	1¼	1⅝
Earle Eagle	3	4	Seven Mets.	30	32
Eagle B B	2¾	2⅞	Texana	.02	03
Fortuna	3	4	U S Exten.	57	57½
Gold Lake	1⅝	1¾	Victoria	.15	18
Houghton	20	50	Yukon	76	90
Homa	40	41			

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	65.36	64.65	64.96	+ .01
25 industrials	98.16	96.71	97.36	+ .59
50 stocks	81.76	80.68	81.16	+ .30

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
May 7	81.52	80.33	80.86	+ .39
May 6	Holiday			
May 5	81.37	80.09	80.66	+ .32
May 3	80.69	79.88	80.34	+ .41
May 2	80.55	79.17	79.93	+ .73
May 1	79.30	78.50	79.20	+ .43

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

May.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919.	81.76	May 8	78.50	May 1	81.16
1918.	74.22	May 16	67.58	May 1	69.33
1917.	83.78	May 31	75.77	May 9	82.77
1916.	89.16	May 25	82.39	May 5	87.94
1915.	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.06

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919.	81.76	May 8	69.78	Jan. 21	81.16
†1918.	70.95	Feb. 17	64.12	Jan. 15	70.78
			Full Years.		
1918.	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15*	73.39*
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.65
1916.	101.53	Nov. 20	86.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 23	68.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.75	+ .47	+ .83	+ .61

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

May 7	77.26	+.13	Apr. 30	76.89	—.12
May 6	Holiday		Apr. 29	77.01	+.06
May 5	77.15	+.16	Apr. 28	76.93	+.09
May 3	76.99	+.06	Apr. 25	76.84	—.08
May 2	76.93	+.06	Apr. 24	76.92	+.01
May 1	76.87	—.02	Apr. 23	76.91	+.15

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	77.75
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 21	75.77	Apr. 5	77.14
			Full Years.		
1918.	82.26	Nov. 12	75.95	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	5	May 15,'20	99⅝	99⅞	5.75
Dom of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.00
Dom of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	97⅞	98	6.05
Dom of Can.	5	Dec., 2915	95½	96¼	5.65
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.40
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	98⅜	5.90
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	58	60	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'20	111	117	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	48	50	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	99⅞	5.40
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100	5.15

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan.,'20-22	100	101	6.40
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¼	99¾	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¼	100½	5.75
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	94	96	7.80
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
A., T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99⅞	100¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	101	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	102	102⅜	5.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	102⅜	102¾	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅜	102¾	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	104	104⅜	5.85
Ark. Val. Ry.					
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99¾	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	100	100⅛	5.60
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	101½	101⅝	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	101½	101⅞	6.30
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	101⅝	102¼	6.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	102	102¾	6.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101	101⅝	5.75
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	86	90	7.90
Chi. Fn. Tool.	8	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Fn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	94½	96½	6.25
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 19,'21	95¾	95¾	5.85
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98½	6.55
Con. G. & P. Bal.	7	Aug., 1922	100½	101	6.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	6.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¾	6.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	102¼	102¾	6.25
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	99	5.80
Duq. Ld. Co.	6	July, 1921	98¼	100	6.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	99½	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100¼	100½	5.30
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100¾	100¾	5.60
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sept., 1920	98¾	99	6.80
Hocking Val.					
R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97¾	97¾	5.65
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	99½	99¾	8.60
Met. Edison.	6	Dec., 1920	94	97½	7.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.50
Okla. G. & E.	7	Apr., 1920	99	99¾	7.70
C. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	9.10
Ott. Ry. & L.					
1st & ref.	5	June, 1924	88	91	..
Pac. G. & E.	7	Apr., 1920	97	99¼	8.80
Penn Co.	4½	June15,'21	97	97¼	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¾	7.30
Pitts. & S. R. & L.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101⅛	101⅜	5.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102¼	102½	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102½	103	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅝	104¼	5.70
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	100⅝	97¼	7.05
Rock. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
San Diego C. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	8.10
Shawinig. W. & P.	6	Dec., 1919	109	111	..
St. G. & E. Sec.	7	Sep., 1921	97	99	7.90
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¼	99¾	6.15
Stude Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100½	6.25
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1920	98¾	99	7.20
United Ld. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	8.10
U. L. & R. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	98	99	7.70
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	91	92	8.75
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19,'20	100	100¼	5.80

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Forecast:

S. Car., N. Car., and Ga.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; cooler.

Fla.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat., except fair and cooler Sat. in n. w.

Ala.—Thunder showers Fri., cooler in s. Sat., fair.

Miss.—Clearing Fri. Sat., fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Showers and cooler Fri. Sat.; fair.

Ind. and Ohio—Showers Fri.; Sat. fair, with rising temp.

Mich.—Cloudy Fri., probably rain in extreme s. Sat., fair, with rising temp.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Fri. and probably Sat.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat., cloudy; cooler.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair and warmer Fri.; unsettled Sat.

COTTON SUFFERS ANOTHER SETBACK

Most of Day's Losses Came in First Hour, When Prices Fell 43 Points for May.

DAY'S NEWS NOT FAVORABLE

Report of Threatened Labor Trouble Abroad Cause of Uncertainty in the Market.

The cotton market yesterday suffered another setback which, while it did not go so far as have some other recent breaks, was more discouraging to the bulls than most of the others because of the sharpness of the break and the way the market acted after the low levels had been reached. Most of the day's losses were suffered in the first hour, when prices fell 25 to 35 points for the general list and 43 points for May. After that the trading quieted down and the market slowly worked back, but it took all of the remaining hours to get prices back to where they had closed on Wednesday, and May never did get back, finishing some 14 points off on the session.

The early break was brought about by a none too vigorous selling movement. The selling was aggressive at times, but never as aggressive as it has been on many days when the break was less than that of yesterday. And, after the selling had run its course, there was absolutely no underlying strength to take hold and cause a recovery. It was this feature that was so discouraging and sent many bulls home, wondering what the next turn will be. Those who were talking "readjustment" in a way to show they did not look for much decline, last night were wondering how far the market might decline before a new buying movement starts.

The news of the day was not favorable. The Liverpool market came in much lower than due, and both local and Southern trade interests sold freely as a result of the cables. In explanation of the decline abroad, it was reported that fresh labor trouble is threatening and that operatives are shortly to meet to discuss the new demands. Just how serious this may turn out, nobody on this side can say, but there was a disposition yesterday to be fearful of a very embarrassing situation.

Exports of cotton for the season to date yesterday passed the 4,000,000-bale mark. The total for the day was reported as 45,039 bales, which put the total for the season at 4,007,144, against total exports at this time last year of 3,304,310 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	27.75	28.02	27.68	27.90	27.98
July	26.31	26.54	26.15	26.45	26.48
Oct.	24.36	24.61	24.28	24.57	24.58
Dec.	23.92	24.16	23.84	24.10	24.12
Jan.	23.60	23.84	23.53	23.77	23.80
March	23.37	23.55	23.35	23.50	23.52

28.10
26.50
24.58
24.11
23.78
23.51

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points lower at 28.75c for middling upland; sales, 800 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29c; New Orleans, 27.63c; Savannah, 27.50c; Augusta, 27.75c; Memphis, 28c; Houston, 28.40c; Little Rock, 27c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	12,121	7,868	11,168
Exports	45,039	....	....
Exports, season	4,007,144	3,866,620	3,304,310
New York stocks	90,296	89,250	170,971
Port stocks	1,245,058	1,268,610	1,407,948
N. Y. arrivals	1,993	1,459	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in good demand at 16.96d for middling. Sales, 7,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American. Imports, 10,000, none American. Futures opened easy, at 20 to 27 points decline, and closed steady, 30 to 38 points off on the day. Prices: May, 16.78d; June, 16.45d; July, 16.19d; September, 15.87d. Manchester yarns and cloths were firm.

EARNINGS.

Public Utility.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Trans. rev.	$16,379,640	$28,209,520	$11,829,889
Tot. op. rev.	17,023,354	29,560,798	12,537,444
Net op. loss	2,970,003	†1,163,265	*4,133,268
Op. deficit	3,250,263	†831,417	*2,901,685
Deficit	3,176,084	†1,624,852	*3,800,936

*Increase. †Surplus. ‡Net deficit of $2,176,084 for 1918 does not give recognition to the reduction in express privileges, Federal operated railroads for the six months ended June 30, 1918, in the sum of $1,724,325, which was credited to profit and loss.

Miscellaneous.

BURNS BROTHERS of New Jersey and Burns Brothers of New York for year ended March 31—

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Net sales	21,286,870	20,984,483	15,235,010
Gross profit	2,280,081	2,610,674	*3,565,080
Net profit	894,068	1,170,129	921,375
Total net prof.	1,136,442	1,449,833	1,289,785
Pref. dividends	106,485	114,319	116,993
Com. dividends	719,407	418,394	275,000
Surplus	310,800	917,120	896,792
P. & L. surp.	*2,193,519	*1,093,394	1,470,735

*After deducting common dividends paid in stock and Liberty bonds and other charges.

CALIFORNIA PACKING CO. for the year ended Feb. 28—

	1919.	1918.	Decrease.
Exp. & Fed. taxes	2,398,000	3,614,531	1,216,531
Total income	3,689,279	6,147,940	2,458,661
Pref. dividends	570,998	592,268	21,270
Com. dividends	1,355,668	508,343	*847,325
Surplus	1,762,713	5,047,329	3,284,616

*Increase.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. sales for April—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
April	9,138,593	7,447,332	1,691,260
Four months	32,589,080	28,378,990	4,206,090

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99½	99¾
Anglo-French 5s	97⅜	97⅝
Argentine 6s	82¾	85
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98	98½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	97	97½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97	97½
Chinese Government 5s	70½	71½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	99¼	99⅝
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	91¾	92¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	84½	86
Dominican Republic 5s	95	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	99⅝	100
City of Lyons 6s	99⅝	100
City of Marseilles 6s	99¼	100
City of Paris 6s	99½	99¾
Japanese 4½s	90¾	91¼
Japanese 4½s, second series	91	91½
Japanese 4s	73	75
City of Tokio 5s	79½	80
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅝	99⅞
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99⅝	99⅞
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	99¼	99½
United States of Mexico 5s	69	70½
United States of Mexico 4s	47	50
Russian Government 4s, 1894	28	..

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	99¾
2s, c, 1930	99¼	99⅝
3s, r, 1946	80	92
3s, c, 1946	80	92
4s, r, 1925	106¼	106¾
4s, c, 1925	106¼	106¾
Fan 2s, r, 1936	98¾	99⅛
Fan 2s, c, 1936	98¾	..
Fan 2s, r, 1938	98¾	99¼
Pan 2s, r, 1961	90¼	92
Pan 2s, c, 1961	..	..
Pan 4s, r, 1961	90¼	92
Pan 4s, c, 1961	..	..
Dist of C 3-65s	97	100

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus	185	195
Am B N	..	..
Am Bag	44½	50
Am B Sug	..	..
Am Can	94	94½
Am Can. pf.	116⅞	117
Am Coal	48	..
Am Cot. Oil	..	..
Am Ex	90¼	93
Am Exp	85	90
Am Hide & L. pf.	105½	106
Am Ship	114	143
Am Sm pf.	..	..
Am Steel Fdy	93	94
Am S & R	..	..
Am Sug	107	108
Am Sugar	120	125
Am Tob. pf.	95	100
Am Sug R pf.	118	119¼
Am T & C	98	101
Am T pf.	100¼	101
Am Z pf.	48¼	49½
Ann Arbor	4	8
Atl G & W I	..	..
Atl Gulf & W I pf.	106	106¼
Atl Refg	1,106	1,120
Atl Refg pf.	106	107
Baldwin Loc.	125	130
Beth S 7% pf.	98	..
Beth S pf.	98	..
Do 8% pf.	110¼	111
B'klyn Ed.	97	99
B U Gas	81	85
Brown Bros.	87	92
Do pf.	99	101
B, R & P	80	86
Do pf.	96	..
Buff & S.	71	72
Do pf.	50	53
Burns Bros	..	..
Do pf.	105	113
Bush Ter.	80	97
But'k Co.	23	25
Cal P pf.	113	116
Can So	45¼	48¼
Cass (J I)	..	..
Do pf.	97½	100
Cent L pf.	111	113
Cent Leather	103	106
Do pf.	111	114
Cent Foundry	21	23
Cent Foundry pf.	50	60
Cerro de Pasco	48	49
Chand Mot	120	125
Chic Pneu Tool	20	40
Chic R I & P	13	18
Chic R I & P pf.	67	73
Chic Ry Sec	50	60
Chic Ry Sec pf.	103	106
Chile Copper	16	18
Chi Pneu Tool	83	84
Chi Pneu Tool pf.	103	106
Chi Rys	5	6
Chi Rys pf.	10	12
Chi Rys 1st pf.	25	30
Chi Rys 2d pf.	10	12
Chi Rys 3d pf.	3	4
Chi Rys 4th pf.	1	2
Chi Rys 5th pf.	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf.	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 2	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 3	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 4	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 5	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 6	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 7	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 8	1	2
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Chi Rys Part Ctf 11	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 12	1	2
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Chi Rys Part Ctf 80	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 81	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 82	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 83	1	2
Chi Rys Part Ctf 84	1	2
Chi

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$2,176,083 DEFICIT FOR WELLS FARGO

Express Company Report for 191 8Shows Heavy Loss, as Compared to Preceding Year.

FEDERAL CONTROL BLAMED

President Caldwell Estimates Net Income for 1919 at $780,000— Dividends Are Not Resumed.

A deficit of $2,176,083 after the payment of operating charges and taxes, as compared with a surplus of $1,624,852 in the preceding year, is shown by the report of Wells, Fargo & Co., for 1918. Transportation charges in 1918 decreased more than $25,600,000 to $34,115,502 from the 1917 figures, and there was a drop of $13,850,057 in the item of express privileges, to $17,736,262.

B. D. Caldwell, President of the company, in his remarks to stockholders, estimates net income for 1919 at $780,000, or approximately 3¼ per cent. on the capital stock. He says the balance sheet surplus may be further reduced from $3,278,369, by claims pending to an amount approximating $1,000,000. He says in the report:

"The period from January to June, 1918, inclusive, was a most difficult one as affecting not only the current operations but the furure interests of your company. The loss of its contracts with the Railroad Administration for continuing its individual operations culminated in an enforced retirement from domestic express operation and the transfer of the company's property used in the express business to the American Railway Express Company on June 30, 1918.

"The operating conditions of 1917 became progressively worse in 1918, with the result that the company was subjected to heavy losses—the loss and damage account alone increasing in 1918 100 per cent. over the same period of the previous year, and being four times greater than in 1916.

"A rate advance applied for in November, 1917, fully justified by existing conditions, and which it was expected would have been granted early in 1918, was withheld, pending the reaching of an adjustment with the Director General, until July of that year, after which the company had retired from business. Subsequently, a claim made by this company to the Railroad Administration for losses sustained during the six months January to June, 1918, inclusive, by reason of the conditions described, was granted in part, but proved insufficient to protect the company against the losses sustained.

"In estimating the ultimate value of your company, consideration must be given to the general transportation situation. The contract between the Government and the American Railway Express Company is limited to the period of Federal control of the railroads, and the value of your interest in the property of that company will undoubtedly depend in large measure upon the solution of the railroad problem and of the relation established between the express business and the railroads upon the termination of Government control."

President Caldwell said that because of existing conditions Directors believe it would be inadvisable to resume the payment of dividends.

At the annual stockholders' meeting retiring Directors were re-elected. President Caldwell was re-elected and G. G. O'Brien, formerly the company's foreign representative, was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

8,100 Bales Offered at London Sale.

LONDON, May 7.—There were 8,100 bales offered at the wool audtion sales today. Good wools were firm, but other clips moved irregularly. New Zealand scoured sold at 6s and Melbourne greasy 5s. Americans have made no purchases to date.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Am. International	$1.20	Q	June 30	June 16
Cent.Ark.Ry.& L.pf.	1¾	Q	June 2	May 15
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	July 1	May 31
Do	1½	Ex	July 1	May 31
Do pf	1½	Q	July 1	May 31
Homestake Mining	50c	M	May 26	May 20
Niles-Bement-Pond	2	Q	June 20	June 2
Do pf	1½	Q	May 20	May 8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	1½	Q	May 20	May 8
Southern Pacific	$1.50	Q	July 1	May 31
Underw'd Typewrit.	$2.00	Q	July 1	June 5
Do	*5.00	Ex	July 1	June 5
Do pf	1.75	Q	July 1	June 5
Union Pacific	2.50	Q	July 1	June 2

*Payable in Victory notes.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.90	5.50
Balt., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5-6	5.95	5.65
Canadian North	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.50	6.12
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.95	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	6.15	5.65
Chi. & Northw'n.	1918-'23	4½	5.65	5.25
C., R. I. & Pacific	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.85
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.87	5.35
Chickasaw Refin.	1919-'21	6	7.50	6.90
C., C. C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.90	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.85	5.40
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.45	5.75
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	5.70	5.30
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.85	5.30
Michigan Central	1919-'32	5 @6	6.10	5.70
Minn. & St. L.	1919-'27	5	6.37	5.90
Mo., K. & Texas	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.35	5.75
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1919-'29	4½@5	5.95	5.60
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	6.15	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.70	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@5-6	6.40	5.90
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.60	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.75	5.40
Sea. Air Line	1919-'26	5 @6	6.50	5.90
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	7.15	6.00
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.70	5.30
Southern Railway	1919-'24	4½@5	6.15	5.65
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.00	5.50

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.11	Mexican	.60
Andes	.33	Ophir	1.95
Best & Belcher	.30	Overman	.13
Bullion	.06	Savage	.16
Challar	.15	Sep. Belcher	.06
Confidence	.23	Sierra Nevada	.22
Con. Imperial	.07	Union Con.	.40
Con. Virginia	2.95	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.13	Mexican dollars	.77½
Jacket	.23		

TONOPAH.

Cash Boy	.10	Operator	.13
Gypsy Queen	.06	Reno	.12
Great Western	.05	Revert	.42
Halifax	.15	Rosetta	.32
Jim Butler	.40	Royal	.21
McNamara	1.00	Silver Divide	.44
Midway	.53	Silver King	.28
Mizpah	.11	Smuggler	.19
Monarch Pitts.	.07	Sutherland	.24
Montana	.20	Syndicate	.19
North Star	.10	Tonopah Divide	10.65
Rescue	.21	Tonop. Dividend	.97
Tonopah Exten.	2.50	Trilby	.12
Tonopah 76	.17	Verdi	.62
West End	2.05	Victory	.47
West Tonopah	.26	Western	.27
DIVIDE.		Wonder	.20
		Zone	1.27½
		GOLDFIELD.	
Allied	.23	Atlanta	.04
Alto	.43	Blue Bull	.03
Anaex	.14	Booth	.13
Belcher	.49	Crackerjack	.03
Belcher Exten.	.25	Florence	.40
Ben Hur	.26	Fraction	.07
Brougher	1.95	Goldfield Cons.	.10
Calumet	.07	Great Bend	.03
Chariot	.14	Jumbo Exten.	.13
Consolidated	.38	Kewanas	.04
Divide City	.20	Lone Star	.11
Divide Extension	.06	Merger	.05
East Divide	.42	Red Hills	.05
Eureka	.08	Silver Pick	.10
Gold Reef	.62	Spearhead	.11
Gold Wedge	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Grimes	.26	Como	.50
Hasbrouck	.06	Manhattan Cons.	.06
Hennessy	.22	Mayflower	.08
High Divide	.22	Nevada Hills	.05
Homestake	.25	Packard	.20
Junior	.16	Rand	.19
Keystone	.19	Rochester	.18
Liberty	.08	Round Mountain	.40
Lucky Boy	.11	White Caps	.28
Mohawk	.23		
Nevada Divide	.09		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4¾	Dr. J'pot.	4¾	4¾
Elkton	6¼	6¼	McKinney	7	9
El Paso	18	21	Portland	99	101
Golden C.	180	182	U. Gold M.	16	19
Granite	15	25	Vindicator	31	33
Isabella	5¼	5½	Rose Nicol.	10	17

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Forty-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,396,500, were chartered today. They include:

Crown Sales Corp., Manhattan, funeral merchandising business, $5,000; J. Kaplan, J. A. List, M. E. Reiburn, 665 West 160th St.

Apollo Hat Frame Co., Manhattan, $25,000; B. Mann, B. Yablonsky, B. Zuckman, 234 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Dispawel Case Co., Manhattan, show cases, $5,000; E. R. Hirsch, R. Heymann, S. L. Schmid, 325 West 93d St.

Fuller Pratt MacDonald Co., Manhattan, advertising business, $10,000; D. Wheelerk, E. I. Read, H. MacDonald, 54 Riverside Drive.

The Modern Leather Goods Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Burat, M. Kolotkan, L. Zabursky, 170 Chester St.

Morris, Williams, Inc., Manhattan, insurance business, $10,000; M. and F. and M. Williams, 40 West 120th St.

The Ace Products Corp., Manhattan, chemicals and paints, $50,000; D. R. and B. F. Broy, H. Herz, 224 West 122d St.

Plimack Bros., Inc., Manhattan, woolen and other fabrics, $20,000; E. and H. and J. Plimack, 500 West 176th St.

Quick Sales Auto Exchange, Inc., Buffalo, $10,000; F. E. S. Estes, A. F. Voght, W. A. Lorimer, Buffalo.

John Lincoln & Co., Manhattan, commission business, $10,000; D. Mandelburg, A. N. Jordan, J. W. Lincoln, 106 Wall Street.

Paxflat Barrel & Crate Corp., Manhattan, $200,000; G. A. Lefevre, A. G. Dannell, M. G. O'Donnell, 141 Broadway.

Seacoast Steel Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; F. C. Owen, A. R. Warwick, A. J. Dunkle, 8,315 13th Street, Brooklyn.

The Macrae Drug Stores, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; N. Gray, M. Fox, L. J. Tompkins, 27 Cedar Street.

Apparel Sales Corp., Manhattan, $150,000; A. Pursch, L. Levin, F. Chodorov, 164 Underhill Avenue.

Miller & Oseas, Inc., Manhattan, restaurant and lunch rooms, $6,000; P. Miller, J. Oseas, M. Blumenfeld, 161 Tompkins Avenue.

Tidewater Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $6,000; S. Weisman, M. Shapiro, F. Wallach, 1,935 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Kane Kostumes, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $30,000; F. Polaretzky, M. Shenker, S. J. Kane, 148 Hayward Street, Brooklyn.

Dater Realty Co., Bronx, $10,000; A. Muller, G. Roos, G. Schmid, 470 Brook Avenue.

Fowler-Caruthers Lumber Co., Manhattan, $25,000; R. A. Fowler, L. Caruthers, A. R. Dunnell, 15 Park Row.

Taubman and Zeiger Restaurant and Bakery Co., Manhattan, $30,000; E. Ackerman, L. Zeiger, L. Taubman, 40 St. Nicholas Place.

Gustave Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; T. J. Mullen, W. Knecht, D. Leavennouh, 256 Broadway.

Katzman & Weinberg, Inc., Manhattan, clothing and haberdashery, $15,000; M. Weinberg, N. Katzman, W. Kaufman, 7 Beekman St.

Tel Ray Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; F. C. Thorner, B. R. Smith, G. W. Jones, 192 Waverley Place.

Elmira Star-Gazette, Inc., formed by consolidation of Star-Gazette Co. and Star-Gazette Building Co., Elmira, $300,000; F. E. Gannett, E. R. Davenport, W. J. Copeland, Elmira.

McKinley, Washington, Lincoln, Jackson, Roosevelt, and Cleveland Blouses, Manhattan, (six corporations,) $10,000 each; S. A. and J. J. Lerner, D. Slute, 15 West 36th St.

Christian Socialists Publishing Co., Utica, $5,000; G. H. Strobell, A. Land, Byron Curtiss, 1,361 Lexington Av.

Poz and Shank Textile Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; L. W. Eisenberg, O. Shank, W. M. Poz, 478 Central Park West.

R. and P. Mfg. Co., Manhattan, gas and electric fixtures, $30,000; A. H. Rosenbaum, B. L. H. Phillips, F. B. Klose, 100 44th St., Brooklyn.

Barney Schaeffer, Inc., Manhattan, furs, $10,000; M. W. Scheinholz, C. Bush, B. Schaeffer, 2,111 Clinton Av.

Caxton Composing Co., Manhattan, printing, $25,000; J. H. Hull, H. A. Eberhardt, and H. J. Cuskley, 37 Liberty Street.

The Deck & Fischer Studios, Inc., Manhattan, advertising, $15,000; L. Duysters, L. Fischer, and F. A. Deck, 31 Union Square.

H. M. G. Realty Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; F. Wischer, D. B. and H. M. Greenberg, 385 Central Park West.

N. J. Welling, Manhattan, jewelry, $1,000,000; F. H. Levy, A. Ostherwald, and N. J. Well, 452 Fifth Avenue.

Colonial Empress Corp., Mnnhattan, mercantile business, $20,000; H. Green, F. K. Riegel, and W. E. Reed, 78 Broad Street.

Siegel-Rubinstein Co., Manhattan, women's wearing, $20,000; V. Solitto, I. J. Rubinstein, and J. N. Siegel, 10 East Thirty-third Street.

Matlif Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. Matlock, A. Lifschitz, and R. Smith, 167 Riverdale Avenue, Brooklyn.

Cico Men's Shop, Inc., Utica, $10,000; T. J. Cianciolo, H. S. Ingalls, and F. H. Cookinham, Utica.

Universal Tire Sales Co., Buffalo, $50,000; M. A. and J. K. and F. X. Turski, Buffalo.

Main Shoe Repairing Co., Buffalo, $10,000; same as preceding.

May & Smith, Inc., Patchugue, contracting and civil engineering, $10,000; H. S. Smith, A. D. and E. A. May, Patchogue.

Standard Shoe Repairing Co., Buffalo, $50,000; M. A. and F. X. and J. K. Turski, Buffalo.

684 Riverside Corporation, Manhattan, realty, $60,000; J. Paterno, N. F. and A. Campagna, 344 Northern Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

David Mesibov, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Dorries & Co., Buffalo, $120,000 to $50,000.

Dana W. Robbins, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $30,000.

James A. McClurg Corporation, Manhattan, $90,000 to $75,000.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

Wildroot Chemical Co., Buffalo, to Wildroot Co.

The H. F. Slawson Funeral Co., Utica, to Gordon & Crocker, Inc.

Broadway Taxi Operating Co. to Broadway Auto Renting Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Smith-Amberg-Scott-Welding Co., Mich., $1,000; rep., C. H. Scott, 507 West 57th St.

United States Alkali Export Association, Inc., Del., 2,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $1,000; rep., H. M. Hooker, 171 Madison Av.

Williams Steamship Co., Delaware, $300,000; G. T. Williams, 44 Whitehall St.

Hirshon & Co., Delaware, general merchandise, $100,000; E. A. Hirshon, 155 Chamber St.

Union Radiator Co., Inc., Pennsylvania, capital not given; J. J. Kramer, 220 Broadway.

William S. Hine Co., New Jersey, realty, $10,000; F. A. Grasmuck, 55 Liberty St.

Maritime Cont. Corp., New Jersey, stevedoring and shipping, $3,000; M. T. Garcila, 120 Wall St.

Best Wall Mfg. Co., Delaware, make material for wall covering, $100,000; R. H. Holderbaum, A. Kron.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Galdieri & Co., Manhattan.

Gulf Coast Development Co., Manhattan.

James E. Morris & Co., Manhattan.

Riverhead Fov and Fur Corp., Riverhead.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—Charters filed: Florida Lumber and Crate Co., Newark, $125,000; William H. Rademaeker, Sr., and Paul E. Menk, both of Newark, and James T. Kelly, of East Orange.

Goldman & Engelberg Co., Bayonne, twine, &c., $10,000; Charles Goldman, Sarah Goldman and Samuel Engelberg, all of Bayonne.

G. Dinapoli, Inc., Hackensack, contractors, $20,000; Gaetano dy Napoli, Antonio Pepe and Donato Pepe, all of Hackensack.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 8.—Charters filed: Sholan Co., to deal in and with securities and investments of all kinds, $100,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, Wilmington.

The Sta-Tite Spike Mfg. Co., mechanical devices, $1,000,000; Albert W. Posey, William M. Lupton, Ralph Lupton, Wilmington.

Woodlast Shoe Mfg. Co., $500,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington.

Alliance International Corp., carriage of passengers, freight, &c., $500,000; Paul E. Britsch, Brooklyn; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

The W. S. Dudley Oil and Gas Co., $250,000; W. S. Dudley, G. P. Morrison, Lexington, Ky.; Richard Godson, Midway, Ky.

Quimby Interlocking Tile Co., $100,000; L. B. Phillips, Harry McDaniel, A. J. Kingsbury, Dover.

The American Router and Mfg. Co., electric and hand power routing machines, $50,000; Samuel Hunter, Beaver, Penn.; Frederick Forrester, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Otto Stickel, Ligoner, Penn.

Deelken Bros., Inc., meat and provisions, &c., $50,000; T. L. Croteau, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, Wilmington.

Electric Flim Corp., $2,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, Wilmington.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Bech Van Sicien & Co., New York, $275,000 to $1,500,000.

Stuarts Corp., New York, $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Livestock Finance Co., Pittsburgh, Penn., $25,000 to $250,000.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

7 WALL STREET,
New York, N. Y.,
May 1, 1919.

The undersigned have this day formed the firm of

BUTLER, HERRICK & MARSHALL,

to transact a general business in stocks and bonds at the above address.

ARTHUR W. BUTLER,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
E. HICKS HERRICK.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

We beg to announce that Mr. WILLIAM C. TAGGARD has this day become a general partner in our firm.

TAYLOR, SMITH & HARD
49 Wall Street, New York

REEDER & COMPANY
60 Broadway, New York

We wish to announce the formation of the above co-partnership to deal in high-grade bonds and stocks.

Mr. Maxwell B. Smith and Mr. Cecil P. Young, formerly of J. B. Harris & Co., will manage the trading department.

Geo. A. Reeder — Henry A. Seesselberg
Wm. F. Haynes — A. Walt Tourelle

Telephones Rector 675-676-677-678-679

Great Western Petroleum

Owns leases on 3,500 acres in the newly proved Lance Creek Field of Wyoming.

Its properties are being developed by the Western States Oil & Land Company, a subsidiary of the Midwest Refining Company.

Through this affiliation, the development work is being carried out by the most experienced oil men in the country.

Traded in on the New York and Denver markets.

Information on Request.

ANTONIDES & CO.
Investment Securities
First National Bank Building — Denver, Colo.

Invest in the Victory Liberty Loan

Government Loan Organization
Second Federal Reserve District
Liberty Loan Committee, 120 B'way, N. Y.

This space contributed to Help Finish the Job by

McBee, Jones & Co.,
Frederic H. Hatch & Co.,
Gwynne Bros.,
J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co.,
Chas. H. Jones & Co.

GLOBE OIL Company

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Columbia Graphophone

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

FOR SALE
75 Shares or Part
Central Sugar
Preferred Stock
(Par Value $100)
@-$40 per share
Hanson & Hanson
74 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rector 2721

Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co.
O'Gara Coal Co.
Beech Creek Coal & Coke 5s
Crawford, Patton & Cannon
Established 1903
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges
61 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Office, Morris Building.

Remington Typewriter Common

This Company has emerged in sound financial condition. The demand for its product both from foreign and domestic sources assures a brilliant future. There is an active market for these shares on the New York Curb. Also interesting data on the following:

Continental (Oil) Refining
Intercontinental Rubber
Lima Locomotive
Savoid Tire
Sinclair Gulf Corporation

Write for Copy 108-A.

DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 1900-5 Hanover.

STANDARD (OIL) Securities

Will Buy and Sell

Imperial Oil Co. of Canada
Prairie Pipe Line
Union Tank Line
S. O. California
S. O. New Jersey
South Penn Oil
Vacuum Oil Co.
S. O. New York

Midwest Refining

R. W. P. Barnes & Co.
Dealers in Standard Oil Stocks.
35 BROAD ST. Tel. Broad 1754-5.

Am. G. & El., Com. & Pfd.
Columbia Graphophone
Butterworth-Judson
Nat. I. & C'l, 1st & 2d Pfd.
Stan. G. & El. Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power
Northern Ohio Elec. Corp.

Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330.

Gulf Oil Corporation
Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Magnolia Petroleum
Central Petroleum Pfd.
Arkansas Natural Gas
Tropical Oil
Pittsburgh Texas Oil & Gas

Bought & Sold.

Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
Famous Players-Lasky
Franklin Insurance
Gulf Oil & Refining
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lone Star Gas
Metropolitan Trust
Midland Securities
Penn. Coal & Coke
Prairie Oil & Gas
Tex. Pac. Coal & Oil Stock & "Rights"

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

American Graphophone 6s
Columbia Graphophone Stks
Remington Typewriter

Markoe, Morgan & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9710 Rector.

WE WILL BUY
$50,000 Sinclair Gulf Corp. 6s, 1927
at the market.
McGeorge & Vanderhoef
34 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6495.

VICTORY Liberty Loan

The tax exemptions of Victory Loan Notes put them on an equal profit basis with apparently better paying investments which are fully taxable.

We invite business men regardless of whether they are Depositors of this Bank, to avail themselves of the services of our Liberty Loan Department in determining how the various features of the Victory Loan Notes apply to their individual or business finances.

THE IMPORTERS *and* TRADERS NATIONAL BANK *of* NEW YORK
247 Broadway, Opposite City Hall Park

We are specialists in
Western States Oil & Land Co.
Both old & new Stocks
Gwynne Bros.
Tel. Broad 3330 to 3335. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

NATIONAL SURETY
R. S. DODGE & CO.
74 BROADWAY Phone 6810 Rector

Take Time To Get Your Tax Returns Correct

You have until June 15 to file complete corporation Federal tax returns. But this extension of time doesn't make the work less complicated and difficult.

Our organization is thoroughly familiar with all the technicalities and intricacies of The Internal Revenue laws and requirements. We can do for you what we are doing for other corporations and individuals—preparing returns *accurately* and in full accordance with the law. Why not get in touch with us immediately—we will be glad to explain exactly what we can do for you, in making up your returns. Phone or write.

Take the worry out of the job —we can do that for you.

Lewis, Murphy & Co.
141 Broadway
New York

D. B. Lewis & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
45 Milk Street, Boston

FACTS ABOUT FIGURES
FIGURES ABOUT FACTS

Cities Service Bankers Shares

Afford small investors an opportunity to own a high-priced security. Bankers Shares equivalent to one-tenth share Cities Service Common Stock.

Monthly cash dividends. Stability guarded by diversification of Company's operations. Ten Bankers Shares exchangeable for one share Cities Service Common.

Yield at present prices about 13½%

Write for circular "T."

Claude Meeker
Specialist in Cities Service Issues
Empire Bldg., 71 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone Bowling Green 6540

Safety & 5½% Guaranteed First Mortgages
$3000, $4000 & $6250
Also Mortgage Certificates
$50 and Up
Interest from date of purchase.

The Principal and Interest are absolutely guaranteed and secured by first mortgage loans on improved N. Y. real estate. Legal investment for Trust Funds.

No one ever lost a dollar in these certificates.
Booklet "T" upon request.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza
Long Island City, N. Y.

We beg to advise that on April 1st, 1919, Mr. Arthur Barnwell, Jr. withdrew from our firm.

TEFFT & CO.

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888
New York Office: 166 Montague St. 569 Fulton St.
Brooklyn Offices: 1005 Wallabout Market. 46 Wall Street.

Banco Internacional de Cuba

Head Office: Havana, Cuba
at Mercaderes y Teniente Rey

34 Branches
throughout the Island enable us to render

Efficient Banking Service in Cuba

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Andrade Baptista & Co.
Head Office, Rua 15 de Novembro
Sao Paulo, Brazil

House founded in 1904 and has Branches in all the principal towns in the interior of the State of Sao Paulo.

Is open to do business in

CORN, COFFEE, SUGAR, LEATHER, IRONWARE, MACHINERY, AUTOMOBILES, OILS, Etc.

Will also accept agencies for

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES
TRANSPORT COMPANIES
AND EXPORTING HOUSES.

For references apply to the following Banks:

London & Brazilian Bank, Limited
British Bank of South Africa
National City Bank of New York

or any of the principal houses in Sao Paulo.

BRAZIL,
SOUTH AMERICA.
RELIABLE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, MINING, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS OF THIS COUNTRY MAY BE OBTAINED BY APPLYING TO
William Abbott Witman, Sr.,
808 BERKS TRUST BUILDING,
READING, PENN., U. S. A.

Latest Financial Literature is reviewed in the Investors' Book of Booklets
Sample copy of latest issue free.
Address
RUDOLPH GUENTHER-RUSSELL LAW, Inc.
25 Broad Street, New York.

Statistician and Market Developer
offers services to manufacturer who wishes to chart his sales course and carry through intensive campaigns in different fields. I work out in advance the sales and advertising programs and keep both departments supplied with ammunition. Salary $5,000. Age 30, married, employed. C 106 Times.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY

20-Year 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on May 15th, 1919, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $39,593.89.

The unersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee,
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
May 9th, 1919.

DIVIDENDS.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Underwood Typewriter Company at its regular meeting held yesterday, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share on the preferred, and $2.00 per share on the common stock of the company, payable July 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record June 5th, 1919.

The Directors also declared an extra dividend of $5.00 per share on the common stock in United States Victory Notes, payable July 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record June 5th, 1919. Odd shares will be payable in cash. Certificates will be enclosed with checks for the cash dividend, calling for the delivery of the United States Victory Notes as soon after July 1st as obtainable from United States Treasury.

D. W. BERGEN, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY DIVIDEND NO. 51.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, May 31, 1919. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
May 8, 1919.

UNION RACINIC RAILROAD CO.

A dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Monday, June 2, 1919.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treas.,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
May 8, 1919.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

DIVIDEND 92.

At a meeting of the Directors held today the usual quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 31st of March last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue and three per cent. per annum from special income account, was declared payable 30th June next to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on 30th May instant.

ERNEST ALEXANDER, Secretary.
Montreal, May 7, 1919.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

120 Broadway, New York City.

A dividend of one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per share has been declared payable on the 30th day of June, 1919, to the holders of record of the Common and Preferred Stocks of this Corporation at the close of business on June 16, 1919.

CECIL PAGE, Secretary.
May 8, 1919.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 87.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Arthur D. Little, Incorporated, held April 15th, 1919, the regular quarterly dividend of $2.00 a share was declared payable May 15th on the outstanding preferred stock of the Corporation. This dividend is payable to stockholders of record as of the close of business May 8th, 1919.

WILLIAM W. CASWELL, Treasurer.
May 1, 1919.

FEDERAL UTILITIES, INC.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
May 8th, 1919.

The Board of Directors has today declared a dividend of one an one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of Federal Utilities, Inc., payable June 2nd, 1919, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on May 16th, 1919.

L. J. HART, Treasurer.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.,
43 Exchange Place,
New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Sixty-Fourth Quarter) of One and One-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1919, to stockholders of record May 15, 1919.

A. L. DeCAMP, Secretary.

A quarterly cash dividend of 1½% payable from the Company's surplus earned since January 1st, 1916, will be paid on May 31st, 1919, to stockholders of record May 15th, 1919, at close of business. Transfer books will not close.

THE NATIONAL ACME COMPANY
N. S. RATHBURN, Secy.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Savings in the Franklin Society

For Home Building and Savings are greater now than at any time since 1888. But from now until the end of the U. S. Victory Loan Drive, the Society's large facilities (as was done during the Liberty Loans) are at the disposal of its thousands of members and others who wish to

Buy United States Victory Notes

on the easiest plan yet provided.
38 Park Row, N. Y. (Potter Bldg.)

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

7 WALL STREET,
New York, N. Y.,
April 30, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM OF BUTLER, HERRICK & KIP has this day terminated.

ARTHUR W. BUTLER,
E. HICKS HERRICK,
HENRY S. KIP.

Col. Graphophones
Com. & Pfd.
Fam. Players-Lasky
Stock
Hale & Kilburn
Com. & Pfd.
Sincl. Opt. Warrants
S. O. of Kentucky
S. O. of California
Bought, Sold & Quoted
Charles E. Doyle & Co.
30 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 7106-7-8-9.

New York
Honduras
& Rosario
Traded in on the New York Curb.
Bernard J. Ferris
Specialist
25 Broad St., N. Y. 'Phone 64 Broad

Sinclair Central
American Oil
Columbia
Graphophone
Ernest Smith
20 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 6157

Hendee Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
Butte Water 5s
Buffalo & Lake Erie Trac. 5s
Ft. W., V. Wert & Li. Trac. 5s
Empire Lumber 6s
New Brunswick Power 5s
Waltham Watch Com. & Pfd.
Boston-Mexican Petroleum
HOTCHKIN & CO.
53 STATE ST.
Tel. Main 460. **BOSTON** Cable Torkin

We are specialists in
Republic Motor Truck
Caddo Oil & Refining
(Old Stock & New Bonds)
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
(Stock & Rights)
Gwynne Bros.
Tel. Broad 3238 to 3235. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Goose Creek Oil Corporation
Lobitos Oilfields Co., Ltd.
Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd.
N. Y. Oklahoma Oil Co., Pfd.
Oilfields of Mexico Co.
Pennsylvania Caroline Com. & Pfd.
E. BUNGE & CO.
64 Broad St., N. Y. Phones Broad 6061-6.

Int. Motor Truck
Com.—1st Pfd.—2nd
J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 26 Wall St., N. Y.

Atlantic Holding
American Chicle
Selvay Securities
Imperial Tob. of Gt. Britain
Pettijohn Pure Food Prod.
Peerless Truck & Motor 6s, 1925
Beverley Bogert & Co.
Tel. Broad 3316-7-8. 25 Broad St.

Columbia Phonograph
Gillette Safety Razor
New England Fuel Oil
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
Phelps Dodge
Foreign Trade Banking Corp.
Commonwealth Power, Ry. & Lt.
Babcock & Wilcox
LYNCH & McDERMOTT
2 WALL ST. NY.—*Tel* RECTOR 2515

OILS
and
CAUTION
A leading New York Daily pertinently remarks:
"During the last few weeks the speculative craze for oil stocks has created fertile ground for the flotation of many companies, which offer nothing more tangible as to real oil development than hope."
We echo this sentiment. There are, however, many substantial and meritorious issues in which commitments should prove profitable. Remember that intelligent investment is based on three fundamentals
INFORMATION
DISCRIMINATION
CO-OPERATION
Our Statistical Department places these essentials at your disposal. Inquiries are invited and will receive our prompt and careful attention.
S. S. RUSKAY & CO.
Established 1877.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
20 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 2471-2-3-4
P. S. Caution and Conservatism are unnecessary in subscribing to the Victory Loan.

LIBERTY BONDS
All denominations bought for cash. Based on the closing we pay to-day
$99.50 for a $50—3½% Bond, 57 Coupons
$97.81 for a $50—2d 4% Bond, 2 Coupons
$97.40 for a $50—3d 4½% Bond, 2 Coupons
$94.96 for a $50—4th 4¼% Bond, 3 Coupons
PURDY & CO.,
Bnd., John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

SAYS TOLLS WOULD BE CUT.

Mackay Again Asks for Return of Postal Telegraph Lines.

In a letter sent yesterday to Postmaster General Burleson by Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal System, appears the statement that $1,000,000 a month would be saved to the public by the return to the Postal of its land lines, which would result in cutting off the 20 per cent. increase imposed by Mr. Burleson on telegraph tolls. The letter repeats a former statement that the Postal needs no legislation before regaining control of its property, because it asks nothing above what the lines have earned, and denies the justice of withholding the property until a financial adjustment satisfactory to the Western Union Company can be made.

Mr. Mackay writes that any person responsible for diverting money due the Postal will be held personally responsible, and says that this statement is based on a careful opinion by former Justice Charles E. Hughes, and the company's own counsel, William W. Cook. Part of the letter reads:

"If you will return our lines at once, we will within twenty-four hours reduce the telegraph rates throughout the United States by the 20 per cent. increase which you inaugurated April 1, 1919. This will mean a saving to the American people of over $1,000,000 a month, if the Western Union would do likewise, as conditions would force it to do.

"We are entitled to keep what our lines have made. I have a written opinion to that effect from Justice Charles E. Hughes and William W. Cook, carefully considered and carefully demonstrated. They arrive at the conclusion that we are entitled to keep all that we earn, and that any one who attempts to divert it will be personally liable, and that such diversion would be unconstitutional and a usurpation."

Mr. Mackay says that he assumes the Western Union would be able to take care of itself. He says he is certain that such a company as the Western Union does not need the Postmaster General to protect it against the Postal.

In one part of the letter Mr. Mackay asks Mr. Burleson if he thinks it is right to continue to exclude the writer and the other officials of the Postal Company from the operation of their own lines. Then the letter asks:

"Do you think it is a square deal to compel us to submit all proposed new construction through Bell Telephone and Western Union officials for approval; Do you think it's a square deal to bulldoze our staff, threaten them with instant dismissal if they criticise you, and forbid their distributing our monthly publication? Is it not wise to turn back our lines before the storm bursts and Congress takes action?"

In concluding, Mr. Mackay says:

"Some one has given you very bad advice and has landed you in the predicament in which you now find yourself."

Mr. Burleson, having forbidden the employes of the Postal Company to distribute Postal Telegraph, the monthly publication of the company, it is now sent to each employe by mail.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.69	$1.62	$1.69	$1.66¾
July	1.66	1.59	1.65¾	1.64½
Sept.	1.59½	1.51½	1.58¾	1.58¾

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	.68½	.67½	.68¼	.67¾
July	.69¾	.67½	.69¼	.68¼
Sept.	.68½	.64¾	.66¾	.66

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 80½c; No. 2 white, 80¼c; No. 3 white, 79¼c; No. 4 white, 78@78½c; ordinary clipped, 78@79c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
May			33.25	33.60
July	32.03	31.60	31.90	32.00
Ribs—				
May	28.90	28.37	28.90	28.95
July	28.15	27.80	28.00	28.15
Pork—				
May	53.75	53.75	53.75	53.75
July	51.30	50.95	51.15†	51.45

COFFEE.

Closing Prev.

Range of Prices.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Close.
March	17.60	17.35	17.54	17.55
May			18.75	18.95
June			18.75	18.90
July	18.78	18.71	18.71	18.84
Sept.	18.35	18.12	18.25	18.26
Oct.			18.07	18.11
Dec.	17.80	17.52	17.70	17.71

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	$1.61½	$1.57	$1.60¼
July	1.64½	1.59	1.64

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,760 packages. Supplies are more moderate than was generally anticipated, owing to detention in delivery. This forced prices up about 1-1½c, but at the higher rates the market closed barely steady. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 60¼@61c; extras, 92 scores, 59½@60c; firsts, 88 to 91 scores, 58@59c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 55@57½c; lower grades, 52 @ 54c; unsalted, higher than extras, 63@63½c; extras, 62@62½c; firsts, 59 @61c; seconds, 57@58½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 58@59c; good to prime, 55@57c; common to fair, 48@ 54c; renovated, extras, 52@ 52½c; firsts, 50@51c; lower grades, 46@49c; imitation creamery, fancy, 49@50c; ladles, current make, firsts, 46½@48c; seconds, 45c; lower grades, 43@44½c; packing stock, current make No. 1 44@44½c; No. 2 43c; lower grades 39@42½c.

EGGS.—3,117 cases. The arrivals are running somewhat lighter so far this week and the tone of the market holds firm. Trading was fairly active during the day yesterday. Today the movement is perhaps a little less free on the local market but the situation is fully sustained on fine qualities of which the proportion in the supply is becoming smaller. Ungraded stock rather freely offered. Continued strike of express drivers is preventing the delivery of nearby express shipments, except where receivers send their own trucks for the goods at the delivery stations. A few lots have come in by parcel post and there is still some accumulation from previous arrivals, the demand for which is limited, at unimproved prices. The liberal accumulation is growing at the express stations and the outlook is uncertain. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 48@48½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 47½; firsts, 46@47c; gathered, extra firsts, 47@47½c; firsts, Nrbcox facilities, 45@ 46½c; Southerly sections, 44½@45½c; seconds and poorer, 40½@44c; dirties, No. 1, 41½@42½c; No. 2 and poorer, 37@40½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 40@41c; undergrades, 35@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 52@55c; ordinary to prime, 47@51c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 47@51c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 52c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 46@51c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 49@50c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 44@48c.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 21, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 20th day of May, 1919.

The Poll will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1919, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st day of May, 1919. DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1919.

ELECTION NOTICE.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Missouri Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 13th, 1919, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
HARRY BRONNER, President.
H. L. UTTER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of
PAVENSTEDT LAND COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the PAVENSTEDT LAND COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 23rd day of May, 1919, at 12:45 in the forenoon, to take action upon a proposition that this Company be dissolved forthwith in accordance with the provisions of Section 231 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated May 1st, 1919.
EDUARDO GIORGETTI, President.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day.	W'nes-day.			Yester-day.	W'nes-day.
	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.		Bid.	Ask. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¼	101¾	101¼	3½s Nov., 1954	81¾	82¾ 81¾
4½s June, 1965	101¼	101¼	101	3½s May, 1954	81¾	81¾
4½s Mar., 1963	101¾	101¾	101¼			
4½s Nov., 1957	101	101¾	101	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s May, 1957	101	101¼	101	4½s 1924-1931	4.65	4.45 4.65
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96¼	96¾	96¼	4½s 1920-1923	4.65	4.50 4.65
4½s Mar., 1964	96¼	96¾	96¼	4½s 1919-1925	4.60	4.50 4.60
4½s Mar., 1962	96¼	96¾	96¼	4½s 1924-1933	4.65	4.40 4.60
4½s Mar., 1966	96¼	96¾	96¼	3½s 1924-1933	4.65	4.50 4.65
4½s Sept. 1960	96¼	96¾	96¼	3½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50 4.65
4s May, 1909	91¼	91¾	91¼	3½s 1930-1952	4.70	4.55 4.70
4s Nov., 1953	91¼	91¾	91¼	3½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.55 4.70
4s Nov., 1957	91¼	91¾	91¼	3½s 1916-1921	4.70	4.55 4.70
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91¼	90¾	3s 1940-1952	4.65	4.50 4.65
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	91¼	90¾	3s 1918-1922	4.70	4.55 4.70
4s Nov., 1936	92¼	93¼	92¼	3s 1926-1960	4.70	4.55 4.70
3½s Nov., 1955	81½		81½			

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,725	Cities Service	374	371	373	375
2,400	Cities Service pf.	79½	79¼	79¾	80¼
$192,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	131½	129½	131	132
$83,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	102½	101½	101½	102½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14	16
Adiron Elec Power pf.	74	76
Am Gas & Electric	150	151½
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	43
Am Light & Traction	270	274
Am Light & Trac pf.	98	100
Am Power & Light	73	74
Am Power & Light pf.	74	77
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf.	32	37
Am W W & Electric	¾	1¼
Am W W & El 1st pf.	58	61
Am W W & El partic.	10	12
Carolina Power & L.	32	35
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf.	97	101
Columbus Electric pf.	70	75
Com Pow, Ry & Lt.	22¼	23¼
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	50	52½
Conn Power pf.	74	
Consumers' Power pf.	80	83
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	75	
El Paso Electric	95	100
Electric B & S pf.	92	96
Empire Dist. Elec pf.	72	75
Federal Light & Trac.	10	11½
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	46	49
Galveston-Houston Elec	15	17¼
Galveston-Hous El pf.	65	69

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	65	68
Appalach Power 1st 5s	72	74
Arizona Pow 6s, 1933	84	88
Central P & L 6s, '46	90	95
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	93½
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99	99½
Col (J & E) deb 5s	77	80
Col Power 5s, 1953	87	89
Conn Power 5s, 1963	88	92
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	90	94
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98	99
El Paso Elec col 5s	85	90
Empire Gas & F 6s	97½	98½
Empire Refining 6s	93	95
Gt. West Power 5s, '46	83½	85

Miss River Power	9½	12				
Miss River Power pf.	41	44				
Northern Ohio Electric	18	20				
Northern Ohio Elec pf.	55	58				
Northern Ont L & P	11	15				
Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf.	56	72				
Northern States Power	71	73				
Northern States P pf.	89	91½				
Northern Texas Elec.	50	55				
Northern Tex Elec pf.	70	75				
Pacific Gas & Electric	53	55½				
Pacific Gas & Elec pf.	88	90				
Puget Sd Trac, Lt & P	16	18				
Puget Sd T, L & P pf.	65¾	67¾				
Ry & Light Secur pf.	80	82½				
Republic Ry & Light	19	20				
Republic Ry & L pf.	60	62				
Southern Cal Edison	88½	90				
Southern Cal Edison pf	99	103				
Standard Gas & Elec.	40	41				
Standard Gas & Elec pf	46¼	47¼				
Tampa Electric	110	112				
Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow	4½	5				
Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf.	20	21½				
United Light & Rys	40	41				
United Light & Rys pf.	70	72½				
Western Power	17	18				
Western Power pf.	65	68½				
West, Uhurch & Kerr	81	84				
West. Church & K pf.	80	84				

Bonds.

Gt West Power 6s, '25	89	92
Middle West U 5s, '25	87	90
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	78	80½
Nor Ont L & Pow 6s	82	86
Nor States Pow 6s, '26	93½	95½
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	87½	89¼
Par Gas & El 6s, 1931	87	90
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	99¼	100½
So Cal Edison 5s, '20	88	90
S W Power 6s, 1943	80	85
Twin C G & E 5s, '23	88	91
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	85	87½
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	86	88
Un Util cv 6s, '43	73	77
U S Pub Svc 6s, '27	84	91
Utah Securities 5s, '22	90	91½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Atl Petrol	3	2¾	3	20	Md Cas	90¾	90½	90½
100	Balt Tube	83	82½	83	20	Mt Vernon	78	78	78
1,000	Celestine	1.25	1.25	1.25	12,110	Do pf	79¼	78	78¾
1,360	Cosden	9¾	9¼	9¾	1,360	Hous Oil pf.	96	93	96
20	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	1,450	Poole	45	44	45
900	Con Coal	56	55	56	160	United Rys	16	15	16
925	Elkhorn	30¾	30	30		incomes	52	51½	52
35	Davison	35½	35½	35¾	1,750	Do pf	37	37	37
20	Drov&M Bk	21	21	21					

Bonds.

$11,000	Cosden 6s,B	95½	95½	95½	$7,000	United Rys incomes
4,000	Kirby Lum 8s	99¼	99¼	99¼		

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am Zinc	17½	17½	17½	965	New Arc	1¾	1½	1½
25	Ahmeek	70	70	70	120	New River	15	14	15
125	Algomah	30c	30c	30c	40	Do pf	71½	71¼	71½
75	Allouez	34½	33½	33½	200	New Idria	9¾	9	9¾
25	Anaconda	64¾	64¾	64¾	30	NewCornelia	17½	17½	17½
60	Arix Com'l	12	12	12	2,720	Nipissing	12½	10	12½
10	Bingham	8	8	8	340	N Butte	10¾	10	10
365	Cal & Ariz	60½	59¼	60	70	Old Dom	34	33¼	34
33	Cal & Hecla	377	375	377	200	Pond Creek	17	17	17
50	Cerro de Pas	43¼	42¾	43¼	50	Quincy	57	56	57
50	Cop Range	44	43	43	120	Shannon	2¾	2½	2½
45	Davis-Daly	5¾	5½	5¾	10	Shattuck	13¾	13¾	13¾
125	East Butte	8¾	8¾	8¾	35	St Mary's	46	44	44
1,400	Franklin	2¾	2	2	100	Superior	64¾	64¼	64¾
20	Granby	67	67	67	125	Sup & Bos	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Hancock	5½	5½	5½	118	Trinity	2¾	2½	2¾
50	Inspiration	51¼	51¼	51¼	500	Tuolumne	78c	78c	78c
155	Island Creek	48	48	48	2,630	U S Smelt	50	47	48¾
250	Isle Royale	25¾	25½	25¾	75	Do pf	49¼	48¾	48¾
285	Kerr Lake	6	5½	5½	100	Utah Apex	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼	905	Utah Con	3¾	3¾	3¾
970	Lake Cop	4¼	4	4¼	100	Utah Metal	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,475	Mayflower	3¾	3½	3¾	50	Victoria	2	2	2
410	Michigan	44	39½	44	150	Winona	90c	85c	90c
240	Mohawk	56½	56	56½	88	Wolverine	16½	15½	16

Railroads

51	Bos & Alb	136	136	136	222	NY, NH & H
95	Bos Elev	73	73	73	70	Fere Marq
7	Bos & Me	33	32½	32½	15	Do pf
27	Chi Junc	134	134	134	70	Rutland pf
1	Conn River	112½	112½	112½	50	West End

Miscellaneous.

71	Am Ag Ch	111	110	110	945	Libby
2	Do pf	101	101	101	65	Mass Gas
597	Am Bosch	86¾	86	86	8	Do pf
63	Amoskeag	100	98	100	12	McElw 1st pf
100	Am Sugar	131½	131½	131½	5	Mergenthaler
10	Do pf	118	118	118	114	N E Tel
380	Am T & T	104¼	104	104¼	515	Punta Sug
35	Am Wool	73¾	73	73	90	Pullman
155	Do pf	100	99¾	100	370	Stewart
18	A, G & W I	162	162	162	633	Swift & Co
140	Century	14¼	14	14½	810	Do Int
920	Cuban Port	17½	17	17	177	Torrington
335	East Boston	6¼	6¼	6¼	80	Un Fruit
26	East S S	10¾	10¾	10¾	1,628	Un Shoe
107	Do pf	48	48	48	45	Do pf
140	Edison	157	156½	157	1,300	Ventura
840	Fairbanks	64	63	63	200	Walworth
184	Gorton	34¾	34	34½	250	Warren
90	Gen Elec	164½	163¾	164½	20	Do 1st pf
47	Int Prod	35	35	35	3	Do 2d pf
1,610	Int Port	8¾	8	8	28	W U
102	Island Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾		

Bonds.

$1,000	Am T & T 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	$17,000	Punta S 6s
60,000	A, G W I 5s	82½	82	82	2,000	Swift 5s
1,000	Chi Junc 4s	95½	95½	95½	1,000	West Tel 5s
1,000	Pond C 6s	96	96	96	12,000	Ventura 7s

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am Ship	116¼	115½	115¼	515	Mitchell	45	48	48
938	Armour pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	115	Page Wire	4	4	4
2,440	Booth Fish	21¾	20¾	20¾	15	Qua Oats pf	102	102	102
40	Do pf	80	80	80	685	Reo Motors	30¼	29¾	30½
100	Chi Pneu T	67¾	67½	67½	1,070	Rep Truck	50¾	48	48
18	Chi Tk & Tr	187	187	187	219	Sears, Roeb	191	190	191
60	Cudahy	122	121½	121½	550	Stew Mfg	48¼	48¼	48½
76	Com Edison	111¾	111	111¾	455	Stew Warn	92	91¼	91½
360	Cont Motors	9¼	9	9¼	7,050	Swift Inter	83¾	83¼	83¼
2,190	La Rose, Ltd	30¾	30¾	31¼	140	Swift & Co	146¼	147	
25	Lindsay Lt	20¾	20¾	20¾	3,730	Un Carbide	72¾	72¼	72¾
10	M Ward pf	110¼	110¼	110½					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Buff & Sus	71	71	71	2,060	Phila Elec	25½	25¼	25¾
285	Brill	47	47	47	611	Phil & West	8	6¾	6¾
2,264	Elec Stor	77½	76½	76¾	210	Do pf	30	30	30
3,333	Gen Asphalt	74	73	74	895	Phila R T	25	25	25
2,167	Do pf	111	109¾	110¾	31	Phila Trac	69¾	68¾	69¾
81	Jno Co N A	30¾	30¾	30¾	600	Ten Belmont	3¾	3½	3½
16	Key Tel	10	10	10	2,200	Ton Mining	3¾	3½	3½
4,326	Lake Super	20¾	20¼	20¾	110	Union Trac	38½	38½	38½
60	Lehigh Nav	70	70	70	$1,127	Un Gas Imp	71	70	71
150	Lehigh Val	50¾	50¾	50¾	48	W J & S	41¼	41¼	41¼
19	Penna Salt	81½	81½	81½	80	Westm Coal	73½	73½	73½
138	Phil Co. pf	36¾	36½	36½	206	Wm Cramp	128	126	127

Bonds.

$2,000	A G & E 5s	84	84	84	$1,000	L V Coal 5s
6,000	El & Peo 4s	69	68½	69	3,000	Phil Elec 5s
1,000	L Sup Inc	62	62	62	1,000	Read'g 4s
4,000	Leh Val 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000	Welsbach 5s

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	Am Sewer P	28	27	27¼	100	Ohio Cit Gas	48½	48¼	48¼
385	Am WGMach	90	87¼	87¼	90	Pitts Brew	6¼	6	6½
10	Do pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	30	Do pf	16	16	16
25	Con Ice pf	26½	26½	26½	20	Pitts Coal pf	87¾	87¼	87¾
200	Ind Brewing	3¾	3¼	3½	1,550	Pitts Jerome	18	18	18
65	Do pf	10	10	10	1,495	Pitts O & G	13½	13¼	13¾
925	Mfrs Lt & H	55	53¾	55	400	Riv'side East	1¼	1¼	1¼
965	Nat Firepfg	11¼	10¾	10¾	1,000	San Tcy	7	7	7
465	Do pf	22	21	21	280	U S Glass	33¼	32¼	32¼
509	Ohio Fuel Co	34¾	34¼	34¼	200	U S Glass	100½	100½	100½
140	OhioFuelSup	49¾	49¾	49¾		25 W'house AB	114	114	114
1,010	Okla Gas	36¼	36¼	36¼		105 W'house Elec	56	55	55

Bonds.

$6,000	Ind Brew 6s	53¾	53½	53½	$2,000	Pitts Brew 6s

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
Anglo-Am Oil	24½	25	Penn-Max Fuel	60	62
Atlantic Refining	1380	1385	Prairie Oil & Gas	700	710
Berne-Scrymser	500	520	Prairie Pipe Line	293	298
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	106	Polar Refining	395	405
Chesebrough Mfg	333	350	Southern Pipe Li	172	176
Continental Oil	690	700	South Penn Oil	318	325
Crescent Pipe Line	38	38	S W Penn	100	104
Cumberland P L	215	225	Stand Oil of Cal	291	294
Eureka Pipe Line	160	168	Stand Oil of Ind	840	850
Galena Signal Oil	118	123	Stand Oil of Kan	635	650
Do pr, new	120	140	Stand Oil of Ky	420	430
Do pf, old	133	136	Stand Oil of Neb	550	575
Illinois Pipe Line	186	190	Stand Oil of N J	746	750
Indiana Pipe Line	100	104	Stand Oil of N Y	390	395
Int Petrol Co, Ltd	32	32½	Stand Oil of Ohio	530	540
National Transit	23½	24	Swan & Finch	110	115
N Y Transit	180	185	Union Tank	136	138
Northern Pipe Line	110	112	Vacuum Oil	477	487
Ohio Oil	393	398	Washington Oil	37	42

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

H. C. DERBY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the H. C. Derby Company, will be held at the office of the company, No. 622 West 50th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1919, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before said meeting. C. L. TINGLE, Secretary.
April 28th, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., May 1, 1919.

The annual Election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 111 William Street, N. Y., on Monday, the 19th day of May, 1919, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Although the market on the Consolidated Exchange was subjected to some selling pressure in the last hour of business yesterday due to profit taking, the general tone of the market continued distinctly strong. There were seeming very sharp advances scored by both the industrial and railroad issues, and the issues that were reactionary moved off in most cases only small fractions. The market continued very active and broad.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---

FORMS NEW COMMITTEE.

Bankers Select Executive Board to Take Up Railroad Problem.

The special Railroad Committee of the Investment Bankers' Association, which recently met at the invitation of Allen B. Forbes, Chairman of the special committee, has organized an Executive Committee composed of the following: Mr. Forbes; W. H. Porter, Otto H. Kahn, Frank A. Vanderlip, and Charles H. Sabin of New York, John E. Oldham and Robert Winsor of Boston, George H. Frazier of Baltimore, and A. H. S. Post of Philadelphia.

This Executive Committe is not expected to work out a "plan" for the return of the railroads to private operation, but will probably declare for certain general principles which it desires to see observed when Congress reassembles and takes up the work of restoration of the carriers. It is not expected that a report of the committee will be made public just yet, but it is understood that it is actively engaged in going over the situation and may possibly make private recommendation to the members of the General Committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sunday evening, Freeport station. Long talkad, oval diamond brooch; with old gentleman's picture; reward. Mrs. Grifenberger, 814 South Ocean Av., Freeport, or Mrs. Rosenthal, Hotel Monterey, Broadway and 94th.

LOST — Brief case, on Broadway car, Wednesday afternoon, containing photo case and typewritten reports; name stamped under cover flap. Reward if returned to Geo. S. Daigeid, War Camp Community Service, 1 Madison Av.

LOST—Pearl earrings, small diamond set above, either Ansonia Turkish baths or Commodore Hotel, street car at 69th-Broadway, 9 P. M. Monday night. Reward, no questions asked. M. B. Keiser, Commodore.

LOST—Chamois bag containing diamond, bayallfere and brooch pin, on Monday; unreplaceable memorial keepsake; substantial reward. Please call Mrs. Windsor, Academy 1670, or notify Box T 172 Times.

LOST—Bunch of keys on keyring, somewhere between Bowling Green, N. Y., and Erie R.R. train, New City, Rockland County; suitable reward if returned to L. W. Simmons, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—A black leather handbag on Western drive, Central Park, between 58th and 110th Sts., 11 A. M., May 6; value $100. Notify 200 West 57th St., Apartment 14, M. J.; phone Circle 3560; reward.

LOST—Pearl earrings, small diamond set above, either Ansonia Turkish baths or Commodore Hotel, street car at 69th-Broadway, 9 P. M. Monday night. Reward, no questions asked. Phone Columbus 6485.

LOST—Tuesday night, at Villa Richard, Coytesville, N. J., diamond solitaire ring, silver mesh bag, containing gold vanity case, money, &c. Suitable reward, no questions asked, if returned to Villa Richard.

LOST—United States Rubber Co. common stock certificate No. A66767 for three shares registered in name of Eleanor E. Book. Please return to E. E. Book, Ellenburgh Depot, N. Y.

LOST—Lady's leather handbag, City Hall-Times Square subway, containing small purse, spectacles, &c.; keep money. Phone 6773 Forest Hills.

LOST—Overcoat, Saturday, May 3, between 110th St. and Longview Hotel, Hastings. Please return to owner; liberal reward. Phone 6886 Madison Square.

LOST—Fisher fur neckpiece, in Moore's Restaurant between 7 and 9, Thursday; liberal reward, no questions asked. J. Marsh, 321 West 55th St.

LOST—On Tuesday, Brooklyn to N. Y., gold filigree brooch, conventional design, three pearls; greatly valued for memory. Suitable reward if returned to V 37 Times.

LOST—Black leather portfolio, Lexington Av. subway, Wednesday; reward. Return Mitchell Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St, Beekman 7300.

LOST—By messenger, Jeannette's letters, (engagement and pictures); reward. W 586 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gold dial Elgin watch, chain, name inside, Tuesday night, around Hotel Bristol; no questions; reward. Schuyler 9725.

LOST—Graflex camera, 4x5, near Dyckman St. ferry, Sunday; very valuable; reward for recovery. Phone Spring 1911, Murray Hill 8657.

LOST—A mink neckpiece, Wednesday night, on 72d St. or 5th; reward. Thatcher, Columbus 6650.

LOST—Fur scarf, between 92d, 86th and Broadway, Thursday morning; reward. Return to Corman, 251 West 92d St.

LOST—Leather portfolio containing valuable papers; big reward. Telephone Murray Hill 8657.

LOST—On Amsterdam Av., between 119th and 125th Sts., cameo pin; reward. Return 424 West 119th St., Mrs. White.

LOST—Hotel Astor, emerald-diamond scarf-pin; $50 reward, no questions asked. Telephone Circle 5200, Mr. Hitchborn.

LOST—Shanley's, 42d St., silk umbrella, Malacca silver mounted handle. Finder please phone 1000 Bryant, extension 182.

LOST—Small gold mesh pin, at aviators' ball Saturday night at Ritz; suitable reward. Miss E. W. Emmet, 535 Park Av.

LOST—Gold serpent ring, three diamonds, Wednesday night, near or in Vanderbilt Hotel; reward. Room 411, 17 East 38th St.

LOST—Small white ermine neckpiece, in Ritz Hotel; will be rewarded by returning promptly, 40 West 45th.

LOST—Taupe fox scarf, between 57th and 72d, Riverside, Wednesday evening; reward. Miss Mason, Columbus 9856.

LOST—Purse, Lexington Av., subway, between 103d and 14th St. stations. Stuyvesant 3105.

LOST—Gold locket, inscribed. Reward if returned F. R. L., Room 736, Woolworth Building.

LOST—Purse, Wednesday, Grand Central or 6:04 train; reward. A. A., 107 Times.

LOST—Keen's, 44th St., sable neckpiece, 64 West 96th St. Reward.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of lady's black seal traveling bag with contents, lost in 8th Ave. car going to Hoffman Av., about 5:30 P. M. Thursday. Apply 1,361 Union St., Brooklyn.

REWARD $100;
NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

Open-faced gold Waltham watch, initialed "R. C. E." on inside; also inscribed on back cover; drop chain, with Masonic emblem with diamond, inside engraved "R. C. E." Communicate with R. C. Ecby, 40 Wall St.

$50 REWARD

for earring, pierced gold top and drop, set with circle of turquoise and pearl; lost Sunday evening, 53d St. and Park Av., thence to 51st St. and Lexington Av. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD for return of pocketbook containing $801, the savings of a lifetime of workingman; lost 23d St. Hudson tube station or in train. Communicate with E. Wetter, 165 West 23d St.

HENRY HOLLANDER

Importers of Wines and Whiskies for the Connoisseur.

149-151 West 36th Street Just West of B'way

TO-DAY'S SPECIALS

	Per Case	Per Bottle
Imperial Gin	$24.50	$2.15
Dove Gin	27.00	2.30
Gordon Gin	29.00	2.45

ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL OR PHONE
ALL THIS WEEK
SEND OR CALL FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST
Telephones Chelsea 3218-3219

Open until 8 P. M. until July 1st for the convenience of business men.

OLD BUSHMILLS IMPORTED WHISKEY

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ROOSEVELT REFUSES LEGION NOMINATION

"Buck" Private Who Ran Against Him Says to Soldiers, "No Bolsheviki."

TEXAN MAN ELECTED HEAD

After Three Hours of Appeal, Col. Roosevelt Refuses to Serve, Saying "No Politics."

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Determined efforts by the Delegates to the National Caucus of the American Legion, which opened here today, to force the Chairmanship of the organization on Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt failed and Major Henry D. Lindsley of Dallas, Tex., was elected Chairman.

For nearly three hours the delegates urged the nomination on Colonel Roosevelt, who steadfastly declined, saying he "had no desire to hold office in the organization" but wanted to be simply a booster. After several speeches in which he urged the caucus to "take him at his word" and nominate someone else, he shouted: "I'll tell you just why I can't accept this nomination. They say I am a politician and that I formed this organization to make a grand stand play and—"

Shouts of "No, no!" drowned out his words, and after trying for thirty minutes to establish order Colonel Roosevelt finally sank breathless into his chair. Pandemonium continued for nearly an hour, with chanting of "We want Teddy," and "Make him take it."

Colonel Bennett Clark, son of ex-Senator Champ Clark, then temporarily took the chair and told the convention that it must force Colonel Roosevelt to accept the nomination, and requested that someone make a motion to that effect. The motion was made, but Colonel Roosevelt again insisted that he would not accept and the delegates finally yielded. Other candidates offered to withdraw and make his nomination unanimous.

Running against Major Lindsley, who was supported by Colonel Roosevelt, was Sergeant Jack Sullivan of Seattle, Wash., the candidate of the "Buck Privates." When the State of Washington was reached in the voting Sullivan caused Major Lindsley's election to be made unanimous. The vote at the time was: Lindsley, 630; Sullivan, 209.

Major Lindsley, who was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal, was formerly Mayor of Dallas, Texas. The day his term of office expired he enlistetd, serving in the Service of Supply in France. He will hold office only until the convention of the order, which probably will be in November.

Sergeant Sullivan was unanimously elected First Vice Chairman, and Second Lieut. Reed B. Humphreys of Roswell, N. M., was chosen Second Vice Chairman over Chief Petty Officer J. F. Goerke of New York. Lieut. Col. Eric Wood of Washington was elected Secretary.

Formal announcement was made by the delegates from the Far West that they will endeavor to have the convention take some definite action concerning the I. W. W. and Bolshevism. Sergeant Sullivan presented a resolution which will be acted upon tomorrow requesting that a petition be sent to Congress urging drastic laws to curb I. W. W. activities.

The resolution says in part:

Whereas, there is an element living among us who mistake liberty for license, free speech for mob law, and who by their action and speeches and radical papers would revolutionize this Government and make this land of freedom a land of free love. Be it

Resolved, that this convention petition Congress that all members of radical organizations such as the I. W. W., Bolsheviki, and kindred organizations be deported. That a stop be put to the printing of their literature and that any one found guilty of distributing their literature be rendered guilty of a criminal offense.

The caucus has received a notice from the George Washington National Memorial Association of Women's Clubs that it is willing to turn over one floor of its building in Washington, including an auditorium seating 1,000 persons, to the American Legion for its permanent use.

Statements of arriving delegates made it appear that Lieut. Cols. Theodore Roosevelt and Bennett C. Clark will find it difficult to confine the caucus to organization measures and restrain a plunge directly into the national problems on which the returning soldier is known to have definite views and a strong desire to make them known. For instance Lieutenant C. A. Palmen, who headed the Colorado delegation, asserts that he will start a discussion of the prohibition question. He will declare that the nation had no right to banish liquor at a time when the man serving his country could have no voice in the decision. "It is not a question of the right or wrong of the matter," he said, "but a question of the justice or injustice of a measure that does not represent a decision of all the people."

Sergeant L. R. Collier of Pocatello, Idaho, speaking for his State, says that he will demand that the legion support a measure for the reclamation of waste lands in Idaho for the benefit of the returning soldier.

Lieutenant H. R. Smoot of Utah, son of Senator Smoot, says he will demand early action toward the same end in his State.

Representation is on the basis of each State being allowed delegates equal in number to twice the number of its representatives in Congress. The fact that every State probably will have its maximum representation is taken as further evidence of the impatience of the returned soldier to air some of the grievances he found during his contact with affairs as they are now administered by the National Government.

Private Leslie A. Miller of Wyoming announced upon his arrival that he would broach the question of universal military service. He declares that army life has not convinced all who served of the desirability of military training and that he will oppose adopting that system of preparedness against future wars.

It is the plan of the temporary officers to forestall all this discussion and confine the action of the caucus to questions of eligibility for membership and organization, postponing the discussion of policies for the first annual convention, which will be held in November.

Colonel Roosevelt announced his belief that even the temporary officers should hold over until the November convention. Yet even the problems of organization, it now appears, are furnishing material for clashes in the caucus. Many of the delegates are bringing the information that there is a suspicion among enlisted men that the Legion and its Governing Committee are trying to head off the investigation of the Government's war activities.

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Lieutenant H. R. Smoot of Utah, son

TRAFFIC IS TIED UP BY EXPRESS STRIKE

Business Completely Stopped in Manhattan, Long Island, and Part of North Jersey.

The system of the American Railway Express Company in the city, on Long Island, and in parts of Northern New Jersey was completely tied up yesterday by strikers augmenting the 2,000 garage employes and drivers who walked out in Manhattan Wednesday. The leaders in the dissatisfaction over the wage award made by the Railroad Administration May 1 asserted that 6,000 express workers went out yesterday, and that more would follow today.

The strike affects the constituent companies of the American Railway Express, formerly known as the Adams, American, Wells Fargo, and Southern Express Companies, now under Government control. Drivers of motor and horse vehicles, their helpers, mechanics, and platform workers at the terminal and branch offices of the company, about 3,500 strong, attended a mass meeting in the Central Opera House yesterday afternoon, and heard James Muldrew, Chairman and delegate of the express workers, outline the terms of a new contract embracing the demands.

Meanwhile no packages were being received or delivered at the branch offices of the company, and Robert E. M. Cowie, Vice President of the Railway Express, after a conference at the Grand Central Terminal offices with M. Banks, representative of the Division of Labor of the Railroad Administration, said he was awaiting the presentation of formal demands by the men.

The demands, he said, would be referred to the Division of Labor at Washington. It was intimated that an adjustment might take more than a few days, though Mr. Cowie said he looked for an early settlement.

The demands, it was announced, include a flat increase of $25 a month for the express handlers, an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, a week's vacation each year with pay, and Sundays and holidays off, or double pay for work done on those days. The number of holidays was placed at ten.

NEW AUTO BILL SIGNED.

Every Applicant for License to Operate Must Show Fitness.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—To protect the children of New York City Governor Smith today signed the Knight-Wheelock bill, designed to minimize automobile accidents by barring inexperienced drivers from operating automobiles in New York City streets. The Governor made known in signing the bill that he will ask the Legislature, when it reconvenes in January, to extend the provisions of the new act to the rest of the State.

The new law means that every New Yorker who applies for a license to operate an automobile must undergo an examination to be conducted by the Secretary of State's office as to fitness to operate a car and that unless an owner of an automobile is found qualified to drive a machine he will have to employ an experienced chauffeur.

In signing the measure the Governor said:

"While the bill should be Statewide in its application, there is nevertheless no sound argument why the people of the City of New York should not get the due protection which the provisions of this bill will bring about, particularly in view of the fact that the City Magistrate presiding over the Traffic Court in the City of New York has certified to me that in the year 1918 500 persons were killed by automobiles in the five boroughs of Greater New York and 13,603 were injured, and that in the first two months of the year 1919 59 persons were killed and 1,781 were injured.

BERGER CLAIMS HIS SEAT.

Asks Congress Members' Aid, Pending Disloyalty Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Victor Berger of Milwaukee, who was elected to the House of Representatives after having been convicted of a charge of disloyalty, has sent a letter to members-elect in which he presents his claims to be seated in the new House. The letter is accompanied by a printed review of the case and other documents bearing upon the charge of which he was convicted.

High Cost Ribbons Still Strong.

The demand for high-priced goods continues to feature operations in the ribbon trade. Despite the advances, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent., that were made a little over a week ago, buyers show no disposition to balk at placing orders and the business of the manufacturers is governed only by the ability to make deliveries. There is an increasing tendency on the part of sellers to go slower and curtail orders on goods for future delivery. The millinery trade at present is the biggest factor in the business being placed.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means verses or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Admiralty.
Mills<New Eng SS. Co.
Hagemeyer Trading Co<St Paul, &c, Ins. Co.
Thomsen<same.
Standard Oil Co<Tug Wm H Taylor.
B & O RR<JE Moore & Co.
Atlantic & P SS Co<SS La Touraine, &c.
Camp Gen Transp<SS Santa Clara.
Loque<Tug John Arbuckle.
DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 231, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.
Trials:
A. E. Brown.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
Kridel<Borden.
Taylor<Trav Ins Co.
Luckenbach<Bark Theda.
Steuer<Garvan.
Branower<Palmer.
Spengelberg<Garvan. (2.)
Phila Ship Co<Mengel Metal<Mayer.
Autuito<SS Gouverneur der Lantahure.
Lindermann<Rose.
Tension Envelope Co<Kenmore.
Victor T. M. Co<Goldman.
Bonnie B. Co<Gignet.
Vauldain<Kenington.
San Francisco Corp<Australasian.
Meyer & Bush<Wellbacher.
Morris<Stern.
Re Moss.
Re Williams.
Jameson<Tug C R Stone.
Catrietis<Phoenix Ins Co.
Beiasco<Megrue.
Jameson<Tug C H Stone.
Con Gas Co<Newton.
Protective Amuse Co<Pathe Exchange.
Kuhnhold<Deutsch-Australische.
Red Star<C RR. N. J.
Clausen-Flanagan<McElligott.
Nat. Ice &c. Co<Mesick & Mesick.
Am Steel Co<Steel Prod Exp Corp.
Donnelly<Garneau.
Am Surety Co<Am Mills Co.
Mfrs Commi Co<Werthan.
Martin<Blackford.
De Montebello<Cohen.
Ultramarine Co<same Bury<Erie.
Henry Ehmendorf.
Hoffman<McElligott.
Everard<Everard's.
Re Lighter Ilion.
Compagnie<Berner.
Heinfeld<Moore.
Dampskibs<Blake.
Re Massullo.
Davidson<Hamburger.
Re Cohen.
Juillard<Shapiro.
Komissaroff<Grand Tout, &c. Works.
Ordway<Goldstein.
Anderson<Swedish Am Cent. Ins Co.
Applebaum<Lebenson.
Ascher<Mine and Smelter Supply Co.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Perimutter<Int R T.
Aeronson<same.
Moretz<Klein's Bkln Express, Inc. (2.)
Blumenthal<N Y Hippodrome Co.
Nolan<Bibominglads.
Willer<Block.
Beck<Etra.
Ramsey<NY Pie Baking Co.
Weisbert<Habst Brew
Cullam<Greenbaum.
L Luse<CNY.
W Luse<same.
Gallinat<Taylor.
Rosenberg<Goldstein.
S Algieri<Cioffi.
A Algieri<same.
Stanland<Lipschitz.
Levine<Rubin.
Henry<Goldberg.
Barnes<Hilton.
Joseph & Bros Co<Levine.
Abrahams<S W & W Amusement Co.
Pejansky<Brew Local Express Co.
Rosenblat<Swan & Finch Co.
Rooney<Blumenthal. (2.)
Lieber<Charles & Co.
Timerald<Casab Auto Supply Co.
Lawyers<Chasanoff, Lowenthal & Meisler, Inc.
Shapiro<N Y C RR.
Mayer<Dennis.
Goodson<NY Cent RR.
C. Mescato<Cane.
J. Mescato<same.
Gallati<Boulevard Amus Co.
Beamanoff<Griffenhagen Bros & Co.
F. Goldsmith<Hoffman
H. Goldsmith<same.
Suarez<Ehret.
I. Herman<Schirmeister.
F. Herman<same.
T. Quaiemi<Emery-Bass Co, Inc.
P. Quaiemi<same.
Filardo<Mason & Hanger, McArthur Bros.
Antinez<Deitz.
Healey<NY Con RR.
Glazer<Int R T.
Silverman<Hyman (2)
Palermo<CNY.
Goldstein<Int R T.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
McLaine<Co-op Apart.
Schelman<N Y Life Ins Co.
Am Sec. &c, Co<Driggs.
Sharon Co<Stire.
Zalud<Herzog Cloak and Suit Co.
Pilar<Armour.
Granger Co<CNY.
Slaton<Sloan, Dannenhower & Co.
Cohnfeld<Towe.
Same<Browning.
Same<Hibbon Corp.
Same<Frame.
Same<Goodwin.
Same<Heilner.
Same<Jeff Person.
Same<Todd.
Same<Pilss.
Same<Karz.
Same<Union Dime Sav Bank.
Same<Swann.
Same<Japanese Fan Co.
Same<Kohn.
Same<Livingston.
Same<Watkins.
Same<Schoenfeld.
Same<Chenderick.
Same<Behles.
Same<Giles.
Same<Ayer.
Same<Alpha Club.
Same<Pilss. (2.)
Same<Galenski.
Kaback<Hamilton.
Kimber<Page.
Winter<Same Council of Royal Arcanum.
Cohen<Atlantic Can Co.
Newman Tire and Rubber Co<N J Car Spring & Rubber Co.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M.—
McGuire<Miller Carriage.
Cronsohn<Susquehanna Silk Mills.
PART VI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Not in session.
PART VIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Not in session.
PART XI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:
Jennie Rosenblatt, J. L. Rosenblum, Sarah Zaspitis, Jacob Lorillard, Joseph Neubert, Harold L. Colton, Ann E. Allin, Jacob I. Gedalia, M. Schrenkeisen, Cecilia Aurada, James F. Meegan, Michael O'Connell, A. Cameron, 3d, Rosa F. Robertazzi, Maria Arighiello, William Kramer, David Wolf, Harry Monsky, H. H. F. Fischer, Thomas Farley, Mary J. Mullin, Reuben H. Weaver, Wassily Schedko, Ellen B. Schnedko, Jane O'Kane, Victorina Lee, Ciro Perrone, Ellen Reilley, G. W. Rockwell, Jacob Lorillard, Elisabetha Raunbahler, Martha C. Seguin, Therese Simon, Margaret Hayes, Harriet S. Ward, (2.) Clara S. Macy, John Keys, Gustave Eckstein, A. E. Purchase, Gustav H. Kissel, Adelina Grant, Amanda Nilson, Giuseppe Zanzi, Pincus Gutz, H. D. Silverman, Lydia Hill, Jessie Murray, Sophie E. Lewis, Henry Friedmann, Fanny M. Clarkson, F. Bradbury.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Contested wills:
Sara F. Elmer.
Samuel S. Cortis.
Harriet Cummings.
Eliza Ann Zaspitis.
Jacques Ballin.
H. Rutherford.
John McMahon.
Valdemar Hansen.
Lucy Swan.
Anna Poynton.
C. Troensegaard.
Jennie Fountain.
Anna Auradas.
Grace Harvey.
B. McElearney.
Margaret G. Bogart.
Belmont Kramer.
Benjamin F. Edgar.
Carl Rathemacher.
Marie L. Tillotson.
Ida L. Olmstead.
Theresa B. Lehrburger.
Edward Wetmore.
Arthur Aaron.
George T. Bruce.
Joseph W. Bondy.
M. Louis Knapp.
Margaret Clancy.
Jacob Jung.
Charles Flack.
Augustus Flack.
Estates of:
Henry Bosman.
Margaretha Rothenbach. (Issue of fact.)
Mary Leary, (issue of fact.)
Wills for probate:
George B. Bergen.
Wilhelmina Gindler.
Henry M. Young.
C. A. Whittier.
Stephen J. Clancy.
Laura Ginsel.
C. L. Crowhall.
Rosie Hirschberg.
Charles H. Buck.
Oscar Stiner.
Horace Fletcher.
F. Robinson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Palsa<Brew Co<Van Garrel Cafe Co.
Rogan<Ross.
Mutual Rice Co<Marwell Bros.
Cooper<Roggen.
Levitzky<Bruestle (2.)
Blumberg<Bowery Bank of N Y.
City Personal Loan Co<White.
Sersauso<Hauser.
Shea<Hart & Hutchinson Co.
Harris Co<Bluh.
Shapiro<Crane Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Goldhagen<Tanensapf.
Sullivan<Reed House Corp.
Silberstein<Mittleman.
Charlton<Barwitz. (2.)
Tarlow<Chesson.
Levy<Shaur.
Beres<Fishman.
Deutsch<Wolf.
McDermott<Cons Gas Co. (2.)
Kossoff<Flax.
Greenberg<Silverman.
Waters<Beau Site Co.
Edelson<Rotany Worsted Mills.
Schedwin<Branning.
Werthelmer<Adler.
Abramowitz<Stern (2.)
Novick<Moore.
Murphy<Lovelock.
Devereux<Rosenblum.
Schneider<NY Con RR.
Raler<Int R T Co.
Machbar<Int R T Co.
Tynan<Diefenthaler.
Hartman<Lawrence.
Rosenthal<Shell.
Steinhardt<Gray.
Ladbrace<Guerci. (2.)
Achille Staracce Co<Bklyn Bridge Freezing, &c, Co.
City Personal Loan Co<White.
Re Falvey.
Schmale<Jaroslowsky Trucking, &c, Co.
McCarthy<Mandel.
Breene<NY Rys.
Levy<Wechsler, Inc.
Klau<same.
Sigman<same.
Fujii<5th Av Coach Co.
Levy<Barrett.
Cooley<Int R T Co.
Kaufman<Friedberg.
Radow<NY Rys.
Kaiser<Barrett.
Dembert<Wagner.
Lago<Great Lakes Dredge Dock Co.
Bayer<Shapiro.
Dare<54th St Rty Co.
Inan<Carvel.
Sperling<Mans. (2.)
Schor<Cole & Dixon. (2.)
Sarro<Vesell. (2.)
Schnack<Rosenthal. (2.)
Schwartz<Schoenberg.
Mans<Geidner Auto Delivery.
Simon<Schur.
Sabie<Bernard.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
AmPrinters' Accs Co<Brachtenberg.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Miller's Brass Fitting Co<Liberty Asroll Corp.
Heller Bros<Adler, Thorman, Muller & Nussbaum<Alexander.
The following cases will be passed for the day:
Saxauer & Lisenka<Farit Hanaken Co.
Humphries Co<Crowley Co.
NY Iron, &c, Co<Gillespie.
Bank<Smith.
PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Green<Milfein Corp.—Schuyler E. Day.
Shumway<Shumway—Charles P. Easton.
Dewaing<Kissel—Richard V. Weeks.
Pulitzer<Pulitzer—Phoenix Ingraham.
Surut<Surut—Emanuel Van Derzoot.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Israel Bernson<Jacob Greenblatt—John V. Hewitt.
SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Evangeline Bonbright<Sarah E. G. Smith—Herman Knobloch.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Peristein<Peristein.
Cohen<Hohenburg.
Hallahan<Kreiner.
Lefkowitz<Broadbar.
Meyers<Feinberg.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.
Baumgarten<Baumgarten.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Cavagan, J.
Verro<Union Ry.
O'Brien<West Elec RR. (2.)
Vernora<7th Av Con.
Jicha<Parks.
Weiser<W Cornish Con Co. (2.)
Weber<Holstein.
Galloway<Booth & Flynn, Ltd.
Bayrock<Iron.
Cotter<Union Ry.
Molahad<Rubinowitz.
Grimm<Maurocordate.
Cerasanto<Marrazzi Con Co.
O'Rourke<Northern Union Gas Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 2305.
PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Short cause calendar.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from this term, Part I.
Schenk<NY Produce Ex Bank.
Isaacson<J. L. Blum Co.
Valk<Silberstein.
Bay Port Fish Co<Lakeside Fish Co.
Landau<Putterman.
Heller<Griegel.
If answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Connery Bros Co<Hotating Engine, &c.
Brody<Abrahamson.
Lefsky Silk Mills<Kleinfeld.
Price<Wolfson.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Kapper, J.; Part III.—Aspinall, J.; Part IV.—Ketcham, J.; Part V.—Seeger, J.; Part VIII.—Cropsey, J.
Lambo<Nassau Rd.
David<Proech Powder Co.
Barker<CNY.
Jungmann<Sommer.
Ciotti<Pisani.
Kennedy<Pilgrim St Laundry Co.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 12.
Highest number reached on regular call, 8100.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Contested wills of:
Caroline Hopkins,
Mary Sullivan.
Estate of:
William Barker.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—McDermott, J.—At 10 A. M.—
Schneider<Meyerhoefner.
Hayden<Slavin.
Weinstein<Standhope

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kobbe<Kobbe.
Cardamone<City of New Rochelle.
Also for the hearing of motions, ex parte business, and the naturalization of aliens.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., no Justice sitting; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Title Guaranty & Sur Co<Heeney.
Sabia<Ryan. (2.)
Ward<Vil of Mamaroneck.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Muzzey<Yonkers RR.
Rothschild<Haviland.
Bond<N Y & S Ry.
Strumke<NY C RR.
Buster<Power.
Read<Abendroth Bros.
Thiel<Union Ry.
Lord & Burnham<Wier
Moore<Liverpool & London & Globe Ins.
Di Donato<Van Ness.
Vena<Aiuto. (2.)
Pietrowski<Taylor.
Myers<Kaufman.
Valentine<Sterling Piano Co.
Westchester Package Delivery<Allen.
Highest number reached on regular call 1046.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Slater, S.
Wills for probate:
Emma Underhill,
Anna Abraham,
Robert Black,
Adam Fisher,
Deldamia E Meeker.
Adm'r's accounting:
Patrick Tierney.
Administration:
Angelo Scaraggi,
Cesare Perine,
Frank Pugsley.
Executor's acctg:
Adam G Inness.
Compulsory acctg:
Caroline L Carpenter.
Discovery:
David Silver.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Meyer<Sullivan:
Griffin<Hardy.
Finn<Springsteel.
Lousi<City of York.
Chambers<Koesler.
Fyne & Co<Rexford Mfg Co.
Goldberg<Smith.
Bradford<West Elec RR.
Hupfel's Sons<Bachman.
People<Lodge.
Miller<O'Reilly.
Franck<Schmidt.
Civil calendar of this court will continue through week of May 12.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Fawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.
Heller, as admr, &c<Robbins D D & Rep Co.
Case on. Remainder of calendar passed to May 12, 1919. Cases will be added to the ready section of the day calendar from the day calendar of May 5, 1919, when required. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2136.

RABBIT SKINS SELL WELL.

Importations from Australia and New Zealand Bring Good Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—Australia and New Zealand held the floor on the International Fur Exchange today, when 50,000 pounds of New Zealand and 500,000 pounds of Australian rabbit were sold during the entire forenoon and early afternoon sessions. These importations of rabbit skins from the Antipodes in no wise conflict with sales of American rabbits. The latter are of no use for felting and very little for fur, while Australian rabbits make fine felt for hatters and piano makers' uses. Their fur, when sheared and dyed, is used for coats and other fur purposes, and sold as sealine, moline, French coney, &c.

Many representatives of the hatters' trade were present and competed briskly with the fur men. Prime New Zealand rabbit sold up to $2 a pound and Australian up to $1.90. Other prices were from $1 to $1.50 for good stuff, and down as low as 2 cents a pound for the poor. The bidding was good throughout. Paris bought some choice New Zealand rabbit. New York was the heaviest buyer. The entire offering brought $400,000.

In the early afternoon 250,000 American opossum were offered. The opening lot brought $1.82. The crowd cheered and applauded when a St. Louis buyer paid $3.50 per skin for four large lots, the highest price, it is said, ever paid for American opossum. First qualities sold from $1.60 to $2.70, seconds from $1 to $1.50, thirds from 25 to 50 cents, and fours from 2 to 12 cents. The total sales of American opossum approximated $348,000, making the day's total $750,000, and sales to date, approximately $9,000,000.

The official market announcement quotes Australian and New Zealand rabbits advanced 25 per cent. and American opossum advanced 30 per cent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION
OF
BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
AND
MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANIES
PLAN AND AGREEMENT
DATED MARCH 6, 1919.

TO CREDITORS OF BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY WHO HAVE PRESENTED OR SHALL PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE OF MARCH 11, 1919:

Notice is hereby given that creditors of Bay State Street Railway Company who on the eleventh day of March, 1919, had presented or who thereafter have presented or shall present their claims in accordance with the provisions of Article Thirteenth of the decree entered on that date in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts in the Consolidated Cause, entitled The Archibald McNeil & Sons

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Black, brown, and green; Spring 9142; any quantity; for cash. M. Frank, Sons & Co., 702 Broadway.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—2002 Jullliards broadcloths, all shades. Room 1746, McAlpin Hotel.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All colors, also plushes. Call Farragut 2833.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus; best grades; cash. National, Tel. Canal 4222.

CARICUL Wanted.—Salts black lampex kakara or similar. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

COATS Wanted.—Infants', children's, and juniors' for Fall; will look at samples all week from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. S. E. S. Co., 140 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber ready to place orders on Fall coats and suits. Call, with samples, all week, 1,140 Broadway, 8d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers will look at junior and misses' coats will of this week. 8th floor, 150 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber, placing orders; better grade garments. Call mornings, first floor, 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. Fourth floor, rear elevator, 131 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will look at Fall samples, better grade. 11th floor, 145 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better kind; large jobber placing orders for Fall. 1st floor, 104 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders. Ullus, 37 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on smart Fall coats, 32 W. 27th, 10th floor.

COTTON TAFFETAS Wanted.—In colors; lower grades. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th.

CREPE Wanted.—Large quantity Lawrence kimono crepe, plain colors desired. Room 115, 396 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Open for quantity 3-thread flesh and white at a price. Berliner Costume Co., 114 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINES AND PAULETTE Wanted. Hyman W. Ginsburg, 25 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for any quantity georgettes, crepes, taffetas, for cash; also looking at new samples and placing large orders; bring samples all week. Harris, 9 W. 31st. Madison Square 6060.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders georgette, voiles, gingham, better kind. Call before noon all week. 14 East 27th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for Fall styles, tricotines, serges, satins, and tricolettes, all of better grade, up-to-date models; large orders placed. 319 5th Av., 2d Floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on better grade tricolette, tricotine, serges, satins, and voile. See Mr. Kline, 31 West 24th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will buy for cash jobs any quantity silk or wash dresses; submit samples 9-5 daily. Wiener, 20 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on party, georgette, taffeta, tricolette, and wash dresses; submit samples 9-5 daily. Wiener, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on Fall serge, tricotine, satin, and charmeuse dresses; snappy models. L. & R. 129 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open to buy Fall styles in tricotine, serges, satins georgettes. Call early 38 West 33d, Room 508.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for silk and serge dresses. Call with samples, 4th floor, 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—For cash; georgettes, crepe de chines, taffetas, and satins; must be at a price. 319 5th Av., 2d Floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on satin, serges, and tricotines. S. B. Horowitz & Co., 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber buying better class Fall dresses. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job georgettes, taffetas, and figured georgettes, for cash. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber pays spot cash; any quantity silk and wash dresses. 4th floor, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cash for jobs; looking at silk, serge models. Chic Made, 33 West 34th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on satin and serge dresses. 256 5th Av., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Fall styles; better kind. Morris Waldman, 17 West 28th.

DUVET DE LAINES Wanted.—Also Botany, yalama; all colors. Chelsea 4634.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open for large quantities in all colors at a price. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Also silks of all descriptions. Klein, 47 East 29th St.

GEORGINES Wanted.—Open to buy large quantities of georgines and crepe de chine; all colors; at a price. Curley Waist, 145 Greene.

GINGHAMS, Percales, Chambrays, Crepes, and Elderdown wanted.—Quantity no object. Central Mills, 621 Broadway.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids or small checks; for cash. Kailah, 28 West 22d.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds; cash. Madison Square 8671.

JAP SILK Wanted.—4½, 5, 5¼, M/M; naturals only; for cash. Madison Square 1345.

KHAKI HANDKERCHIEFS Wanted.—Open for large quantities, for cash. Stern Publishing and Novelty Co., 149 West 36th St., New York City. Telephone Greeley 2907.

LINENS Wanted.—Pure linen crashes; spot cash. Dainty Mfg. Co., 28 East 10th. Stuyvesant 2497.

NETS Wanted.—72 inch, cream color, 36 hole up. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 407-9 Broadway. Canal 1570.

PANAMA Wanted.—All colors, also white serge. Manhattan Skirt Co., 1,180 Broadway.

PLUSH BEAVER Wanted.—Any make. David Zimmerman, 127 West 28th. Farragut 9297.

POLET SILK REMNANTS Wanted.—Herring-Schneck, 12 West 17th.

POM POM Wanted.—Will exchange taupe for Burgundy and green. Lieberman & Dear, Farragut 2830.

POM-POM Wanted.—12075 quality, all colors. Telephone Spring 9166.

POPLINS AND SERGES Wanted.—60610, 06077, 09070, 600 and French serges for dresses. Gramercy 1074.

RADIUM SILVER CLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity. Mayer Costume, 10 West 32d.

SAMPLES Wanted.—Of foreign woolens, worsteds, cloakings, dress goods, shirtings, &c. Textiles, T 192 Times.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black, cheap; also pearl twill sateens. Passaic Trimming Co., 11 West 21st.

SATEEN AND VENETIANS Wanted.—Plain and flowered; for cash. Madison Square 3071.

SATIN Wanted.—Wash satin; good quality; fleah. Farragut 3792.

SECO Wanted. — Also cotton goods, all kinds; spot cash. Madison Square 8871.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, 99, 09070, 0686, also velours, tricotines and broadcloth. Markowitz & Schlossman, 40 West 32d.

SERGE Wanted.—1209-W. F. X. 54289 and others, also U. S. tricotine yalama, Joel's silvertone. Madison Square 5814.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. X., 54289, 528, 519, or similar; also tricotines, U. S. and Scotia; cash. Gramercy 3961.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 0686, 0609, 6254, 3001, 4632, and other men's serges; pay cash. Orchard 5483.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman 104, 100 pieces; spot cash at best market price. F. S. L. Mfg. Co., Chelsea 8127.

SERGES Wanted.—54289 and 11433, also tricotines; will pay cash. A. G. Rose Co., 103 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 528, 11433, and 704; will pay cash. Chauser, 137 West 27th. Farragut 3990.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0609 navy; will pay cash. Dubin, 1,269 Broadway. Mad. Square 4545.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity of MFL and 0686; for cash. Phone Farragut 8504.

SERGES Wanted.—54289 or similar; quantity; spot cash. Kleva-Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 6301 or 7301; dark navy. Sohon System, Inc., 109 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted—6002, 7002, V. S. L., similar; navy. Irving Finkelstein. Mad. Sq. 2844.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 104 navy or similar. Spring 9630, Extension 42.

SERGES Wanted.—509, 11433, 1464, 528, 519, 99, 104, 54289. Farragut 9407.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton warp, black and navy; cheap. Feynman, 19 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 1464, 600, 54289; for spot cash. Gramercy 1814.

SERGES Wanted.—104, W. F. X., 4060, tricotine. Gramercy 5425.

SERGES Wanted.—WFX, 7120, 54289, navy. Wm. B. Frankel, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 5669.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, navy only; quantity. Phone 2570.

SHIRTINGS Wanted.—Any kind of silk shirting, striped or plain; large or small lots. Rainbow Shirt, 189 Greene St.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silk, satin, taffeta, georgettes, printed foulard, novelties of velvet and velveteens, also chiffons and tender silk. Call Madison Square 2978.

SILKS Wanted.—Cash; any quantity; satins, taffetas, Georgettes, foulards, novelties, &c. Madison Square 4620, Ext. 31.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SILKS Wanted.—Georgettes, satins, crepes, and other silks in all qualities. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

SILKS Wanted.—Satin stripes, crepe de chines, and taffetas; cash prices. Pansy Waist, 45 West 30th.

SILKS Wanted.—Wash satins, 40 inches; all colors; georgenes; good quality. E. Lowenstern, 456 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—36-40 inch charmeuse satins; cash. 9 West 20th; store.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For cash; Americans 15030, 15032, 16007. Spring 5372.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors; all makes. Phone Vanderbilt 4634.

SILVERTONES Silvertips, and Polos Wanted.—Chelsea 8080.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Looking at Fall samples. Call all week, Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber now placing orders on snappy Fall suits. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Fall suits and coats of better grade. Call 12th floor, 39 West 29th.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for quantity; navies; at price. Felb, 32 East 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—We are open to buy large quantities of Scotia 2999, U. S. 907, and Arthur Joel's 6308, at a price. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. 907 navy; 1 piece up. Madison Square 2740.

TRICOTINE Wanted. Hyman W. Ginsburg, 25 West 31st.

UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Army rejects, also firsts and balbriggans in firsts and seconds; cash. A 643 Times Downtown.

VELOURS Wanted.—Botany, yalamas, F. & H., Duvene, Delaine's velours and U. S. tricotines. Farragut 5759.

VELVETS Wanted.—500 pieces of black Lyons velvet. Chicago Mercantile Co., 621 Broadway.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Jullliards 665, or Stirns 950, blacks and colors; also crepe de chines. Madison Square 8132.

VENETIANS Wanted.—White; cheap. Feynman, 19 West 21st St.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber looking for immediate and future delivery; write for appointment; silks and cottons. C 176 Times.

WAISTS Wanted.—Job in silk. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for mill ends, any quantity; will make contract with mill or commission houses. Box R 614, 1,265 Broadway.

WRAP LEGGINGS Wanted.—Open for large quantity, for cash. Stern Publishing and Novelty Co., 149 West 36th St., N. Y. City.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ANGORA CLOTH, all colors. Gramercy 1165.

BEAVER furmoss and Hudson Bay.—Lowest prices. Farragut 9976.

BOYS' SUITS.—Better grades, big assortment, for immediate and future delivery. Jaffe, Feingold & Wiener, 40 West 4th St. Phone Spring 6956.

BROADCLOTH, BOTANY, 315, Worumbo, Stevens, 7022, also velours K544, 11050, 11052, 13009 and light weight velours at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d.

BROADCLOTH.—Serges, tricotines, Botany 315, 544, 6056, 7130, Joel's tricotines, fine quality, cheap. Eastern Woolen Mills, 45 West 25th. Farragut 2950.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Serges, Oxfords; quick delivery. Evans Bros, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

BROADCLOTHS.—Blacks, greens, navy 632, and heavyweight velours; all colors, very cheap. Stuy. 6833.

BROADCLOTHS and duvetyns, also satins, all shades, immediate delivery. Chelsea 9727.

CHAMBRAYS, blue Homewood, Golden Rule, and Innovation, under market prices. Franklin 6632.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS.—Immediate delivery; high-class Bolivias, silvertone, serges, satins, taffetas, &c., at sacrificing prices. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS, SUITS.—Selling out balance of Spring stock at a sacrifice. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

CAPES, COATS, DOLMANS.—Closing out; large assortment; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

CAPES.—Serges, tweeds, velours, bolivias, silk lined, wonderful values, must sacrifice. Lefkowitz, 243 West 27th.

CAPES, Coats.—2 to 6, 8 to 14, to close out at sacrifice. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th.

CAPES.—High grade girls' capes cheap; immediate shipment. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 896.

CAPES, COATS.—Girls, 2 to 14, serges, poplins, checks; immediate delivery. Kommel, 27 West 20th.

CAPES, Coats, Suits; immediate delivery; big reduction in price for quantity. Berstein, 115 West 27th St.

CAPES.—Silvertone and serge full silk lined, to close out. Eidlinger & Desmonde, 20 West 27th St.

CAPES AND SUITS.—Will sell cheap. Stoll, 12 West 27th St.

CAPES AND DOLMANS at close out prices. Perling & Maer, Inc., 148 Madison Av.

CAPES, SUITS.—Better grade; closing out. Kirschman Bros., 36 West 26th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, to close out; smart styles. Elsen & Son, 122 West 20th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Serges, Poplin, Taffetas, sacrifice. M. & D. Rubin, 144 W. 18th St.

CHALLIS.—Wool, cotton warp; excellent; two dress patterns, 190 pieces. Farragut 4962.

CHILDREN'S CAPES and COATS; close out at very low prices. Emm Ess Mfg., 418 East B'way.

CLOTHING.—To close out, men's, youths' and boys' clothing; all of our discontinued stocks of the above lines; lots include Spring, Summer, and Winter suits and Winter overcoats; samples may be seen at our New York office, 49 East 21st St., New York City. The Charles William Stores, Inc.

CLOTHING.—Men's, youths', and boys' clothing, to close out all of our discontinued stock of the above lines; must be sold at once; lots include Spring, Summer, and Winter suits and Winter overcoats; samples may be seen at our New York office, 49 East 21st St. The Charles William Stores.

COATS.—Straight lines, silvertone and tricotine, 500 serge capes, all pussywillow lined; 300 navy Poiret twill suits; advance Fall styles; reduced prices. Shapiro Davis, 29 West 35th.

COATS, DOLMANS.—Straight-line coats and costees, crystal cloth, silvertone, serge, and poplins, at sacrifice prices. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 35th.

COATS.—Salt's pile fabrics in every style; cloth coats in exclusive models and materials. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Straight line coats, capes, and suits to close out. Tannenbaum & Bloom, 39 East 28th, near Broadway.

COATS.—Straight line; capes, dolmans, high class; better grade suits; will sell cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Children's; sacrificing Spring stock; opportunity for wonderful buy. D. Kantor Co., 2 East 17th.

COATS, Capes, Dolmans.—Closing out at sacrificing prices. Singer & Son, 45 West 27th.

COATS, Capes and Dolmans.—Closing out entire stock. Newman, 237 West 27th.

COATS.—150 fall velours to close out at sacrifice prices. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS AND CAPES to close out at a sacrifice. Charnay & Fred, 103 West 27th St.

COATS, Dolmans, and Capes.—Cheap. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—36 inch white and high shades. Phone Madison Square 8644.

DRESSES.—To close out, beaded Georgettes and crepe de chines, $9.75; also satins, taffetas, serges, and wool jerseys; great sacrifice. Balazo & Schirmer, 37 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Daintiest woven zephyrs, printed voiles, $4.75-$6.75; rare patterns, models; immediate shipment; beaded georgettes, $10.75; close out silks, $5. Feller, 30 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgettes, assorted colors, $13.75; printed georgette, assorted colors, $10.75. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 19 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Seashore, country wear, newest jersey dresses, $7.75-$13.75. Mariette, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—After Easter sale, 1,000 taffetas, georgettes; close out at low price. Fiorenell Dress, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—500 beaded georgettes, taffetas and jerseys at a sacrifice. Herring-Schneck, 12 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Job of 100 dresses in beaded Georgettes and taffetas to close out. Adams & Winter, 35 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Georgette and taffeta on rack to close out. Congress Waist Dress Co., 32 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs georgette, beaded, and printed crepe de chines, taffeta, jersey, serge, poplins, Paragon, 16 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wedding and party dresses close out prices; immediate delivery. L. Frank & Sons, 6 West 32d.

DRESSES.—2,000 beautiful voiles, linens, georgettes, Jerseys, taffetas, satins; sacrifice prices. Emanuel, 48 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, beaded, assorted shades, colors, to close, $8.50. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Wash, voile, gingham, organdies; immediate shipments; $3.50 up. Queen, 114 West 26 th.

DRESSES.—Exclusive line cotton georgettes, taffetas, crepe de chine; immediate delivery. Cohen & Folowin, 10 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job, silk and cotton dresses, to close out, very reasonable. Jacob Leahly, 143 West 29th St.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—Most wonderful line of taffetas, Georgette crepe de chines; grab dresses, $3.75 to $7.75, for immediate delivery. Doubt it? Will you believe your own eyes? Make the call today and convince yourself that you can buy dresses here at prices other firms call "close outs." M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—Come right over and see our most remarkable close out jobs of printed georgette dresses at $9.75; other georgettes from $9 up; poplins $3.75; crepe de chine $6; taffeta $5.50; 3,000 dresses ready for immediate delivery. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Beautiful new Summer dresses in high grade flowered, beaded and plain georgette, also taffetas to close out at unusually low prices; immediate delivery. Kliff Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,500, better grade flowered, beaded georgettes, and all-wool jerseys for immediate delivery. Leading Dress and Costume Co., 65 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded indestructible georgettes, tricolettes, meteors, satins; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta crepe de chine; snappy style; $5.25 to $7.50 colors, sizes; best value in town. Loeb Nussbaum, 110 West 23d.

DRESSES.—5,000 taffeta and satin; low prices; also big job silk dresses and large assortment cotton dresses for immediate delivery. Pan-American, 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—300 beaded and printed Georgettes and other materials, better grade to close out. Levine & Weisagias, 118 West 29th St.

DRESSES you will like; new models and close-outs. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, jobs to close assorted; $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DUVETYNE.—All silk, all shades; phone price. Madison Square 3513.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Wonderful assortment; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8870.

GINGHAMS.—Imported William Anderson; 500 pieces for sale. Tip Top, 35 West 32d

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.—Must liquidate owing to death of member of firm. Mandel Bros., 460 Broome St.

JERSEY CLOTH, worsted; dress weight, highest grades. Gramercy 1165.

LINENS.—Imported Irish linens; assorted colors; reasonable price. Meyer, Vanderbilt 4080.

LINEN.—White, French, 46 inches wide. Farragut 6224.

MOHAIRS.—Checked mohairs, suitable for linings in men's coats; also plain mohairs, gray, black, navy, for bathing suits. Gins Bros., 109 West 26th.

NAINSOOKS.—10 cases white Rock Mills Levee, 13½c. Farragut 9097.

PANAMAS.—Amoskeag, navy and black, $1.20 net 10 days. Ehrlich & Milansky, 1,161 Broadway. Chelsea 7640.

PANAMAS.—In all shades, BPNL, PNA, SPA. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PLUSH STOLES.—All kinds, lowest prices, best values; immediate delivery. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 26th St. Farragut 9433.

PLUSHES.—Peco 40-40, Peerless, T10, Furmoss, Salt's Seal-Feal Furtex. Gramercy 1807.

SATEENS.—Plain and flowered; wonderful assortment; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway, Madison Square 8870.

SECO.—Plain and colors; big sacrifice. New York Textile, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8870.

SERGES.—Whitmans 104, MFL, WFX, WF, VSL, Botany 780, PPL, BPNL, PNA, SPA, 228; also silvertones, tricotines, and broadcloths, kersays, and velours in Fall shades, and big variety of fancy skirtings in plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—3000, 312, 7008, VSL, tricotines, silvertones, American poplins, smokeys, 8158, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGE.—9240, 1210, 2001, 54289, W. F. X., 780, W. S. S.; also velours, broadcloth, chinchilla. Weinstein & Davidoff, Madison Square 4622.

SERGES.—1464, 524, and 821 Botany's; also Jamestown's navy, brown, and green. Gramercy 6726-1809.

SERGES.—1464, 09070, others. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4816.

SERGES.—1464, WFX, 104, VSL, 809, 11433, 528, 4061, poplin 774. Stuyvesant 6882.

SERGES.—6936, 09070, navy and black; also silvertones and velours. Farragut 5769.

SERGES.—Sponged and shrunk at mill, 54 inches wide. Farragut 6224.

SERGES.—7614, 7301, 9-31-2, cotton warp, 0686, V. S. L. Gramercy 2937.

SERGES.—09070 blacks, 240 net. Dover Woolen Co., Mad Sq. 8797.

SERGE.—Julliards 5049, $1.27½ net 10 days. Chelsea 7840.

SERGES.—Lorraine 3678, Newport. Gramercy 1074.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions, all colors; immediate delivery. Mad. Square 6200.

SHIRTS.—All kinds of high-grade shirts to close out. Phone Spring 7384.

SILKS, georgettes, satins, crepe de chine, georgines, taffestas in all colors, for immediate delivery. Knickerbocker, 549.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 2054 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9350.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplins, colors, changeables, $1.45, $1.95 up; stripes, plaids, $2.50 up; incomparable; spot delivery. Strike or no strike, we deliver the goods. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins to close, $1.50 up. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Wash, gabardine, $7.50 dozen up. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Better grades; low prices. Pioneer Skirt, 3 West 29th.

SILVERTONES. — Botany, Yalama, navy, black, and colored tricotines. Madison Square 8320.

SILVERTONES.—Lightweight and heavyweight, in big variety. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SUITS.—Cloth and silk suits on the racks for immediate delivery. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 29th.

SUITS, CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS closing out at sacrifice. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SUITS to close out; smart styles; navy, serge. Elsen & Son, 122 West 20th.

TAFFETAS. — Good qualities, all shades. Madison Square 8314.

TAFFETAS.—Good quality to close out. Charlop, 151 West 26th St.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES.—Immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 8644.

TRICOTINE, U. S., and Scotias. Madison Square 8320.

UNDERWEAR.—Crepe de chines, washable satins, and seco silks; all styles for women; also pajamas; quick delivery right prices. Philip Diamond, 142 5th Av.

UNIFORMS, serge and gabardines, for immediate delivery. Louis Geiger, 106 West 38th St.

UNIFORMS. — Military serges and garbardines; immediate delivery. U. S. Uniform, 93 5th Av.

VELOURS, Broadcloths, Silvertones, Tricotines, Serges; immediate delivery. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 267 4th Av. Gramercy 1969.

VELOURS.—Fall heavyweight to close out prior to removal. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

VELOURS.—Buckley & Cohn's 907. Madison Square 1409.

VELVETS.—Black panne and Lyons chiffon velvets; all colors; immediate deliveries. Madison Square 8813.

VENETIANS.—Black, 35c. yard; sateens, black, exceptionally cheap. Passaic Trimming Co., 11 West 21st.

VOILES.—Plain and flowered; wonderful assortment; 75 cases; also organdie, nainsooks, and cambrics; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

WAISTS, cheapest to best, today's delivery; dresses, wash, georgettes, satins, taffetas; skirts, all kinds, cheap. Milton Waist and Dress Co., 48 West 25th.

WAISTS.—Crepes, satin stripe tube, &c., $18 up. Hy-Grade Waist Co., Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on junior and intermediate dresses; good opportunity for experienced and reliable concern. C. N., 80 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS wanted, skirts and dresses, to take work with own style; either packed or unpacked work; large quantities ordered at once. Post, 115 West 29th.

CONTRACTORS wanted on hand embroidery, ladies' underwear. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 111 East 30th.

CONTRACTORS wanted on better line of serge, satin, taffeta dresses; bring samples. 14 East 32d St., 4th Floor.

Contractors.—When you have Fall serge dress samples to show us, write L. Levy, 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk waists; steady work, good prices. Fanky Waist Co., 145 West 30th.

CONTRACTORS wanted on children's fine voile dresses; steady work. Call all week. Handler & Nierenberg, 15 West 21th.

CONTRACTORS wanted on stout dresses; bring samples, 4th Floor, 34 East 32d St.

CONTRACTORS on leather coats. Write for appointment. C. K., 316 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on the better lines of satins, serges, and tricotines. 4th floor, 20 West 27th St.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

Contracts Offered.

DRESS CONTRACTORS.—Stock orders placed on new satin meteors, taffetas, georgettes, serges, and tricotine dresses. 6-8 East 27th, top floor.

Allied Industries.

COOK'S STAPLING MACHINE wanted; $30. Stuyvesant 4812.

NEEDLES, sewing; English; assorted sizes; inducing prices. Frank 2964.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York; sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

TRUNKS, wardrobe, wanted, 52-54 inches high, for coats and suits. Lieberman & Dorf, 48 West 25th.

TRUNKS, Wardrobe.—8, suitable for coats and suits. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

Help Wanted.

YOUNG MAN, ex-army or navy man preferred, by underwear and commission house, selling jobbers only, for Southern territory. State salary, experience, and former connections to Confidential, Box N 508 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, young, aggressive, wants line for New York and vicinity on commission; would open office. C 160 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, thoroughly experienced in hosiery and notions, desires connection with wholesale concern. J 107 Times.

"COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5¼@5¾ p. c. for the best names
Wednesday ...5¼@5¾ p. c. for the best names
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Should Have Been "Mechanical."

In the business column of Wednesday's TIMES it was said that "recent business has been very active on electric trains that can be retailed at $2.50 up, according to the size of the outfit." While this statement was correct so far as the demand for electric trains is concerned, the price specified was for a mechanical train and not one operated by electricity. It appears that the cheapest electric train on the market retails at $5.

***

Weather Brings Shoppers Out.

Despite the lowering aspect of the early hours, the warm weather brought shoppers out in force yesterday and the retail stores did a nice business. Among the departments which were well filled yesterday afternoon were those devoted to millinery and to women's outer garments. In the former, the new Summer hats are beginning to make their appearance and are apparently popular with the shopping public. In the garment departments dresses, waists, and skirts were having the best of it, though silk suits were getting a little attention. Underthings of lighter weight also had a good day.

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No Chance of Neckwear Declines.

Men's neckwear manufacturers take advantage of every opportunity at present to impress upon their customers the bullish conditions in markets affecting their product. Buyers have been a little inclined to go along slowly in the belief that the future might see some modifications downward in prices. Gradually, through the efforts of the neckwear makers, they are being convinced that no declines are in prospect owing to the advances in raw silk and the shorter schedule of hours recently put into effect by the silk manufacturers.

***

Fine Goods More Fairly Priced.

One of the outstanding features of the present high-price era, it was said here yesterday, is the fact that prices for the higher-grade merchandise in practically all lines are governed less by the law of supply and demand than goods of cheaper make. In other words, while prices have gone up on both varieties, the advance in the high-priced goods have been relatively the smaller. One reason advanced for this was that the opportunity for gouging the buyer is smaller in the case of expensive goods than in the cheaper stuff. With a much larger field in which to operate, sellers of the latter goods can more safely slap on the advances. In their case a loss account is more readily replaced with a new one, and because of this they do not have to operate so much with an eye to the future.

***

Heavy Gray Goods Sell Well.

An active business on coarse-yarn cottons in the gray was done in this market yesterday, mostly for delivery in the nearby months. Sales of sheetings were put through on the basis of 13½ cents for four-yard 56-60s, with business done on drills on the basis of 14 cents for 3.95-yard goods. While mill prices for printcloths were well sustained, they were largely nominal. Second hands did most of the printcloth business put through yesterday, included in which were 70-inch 68-72s at 13¾ cents and 39½-inch 64-60s at 11¾ cents. Fine-yarn cloths were active sellers, with 68-80, 8.50-yard lawns quoted at 18½ cents and 96-100, 7-yard goods held at 23½ cents. Sateens and twills again came in for active business at prices that on practically all constructions were higher than the Government maximums.

***

Bathing Suits to Cost More.

Record prices for men's bathing suits at retail are predicted for the coming Summer, due to the lack of advance preparation on the part of the jobbers and the big retail trade for the demand that will result from the demobilization of several million men in the national service. The buyers say that they are not to blame for the situation, inasmuch as when the lines of these goods were opened for the current season by the manufacturers the war was still on, and that the only thing they could do was to "play safe." The latter, however, insist that the buyers held off too long in the hope of lower prices resulting from the suspension of hostilities, and that only lately have they been making real efforts to cover their needs. With women's goods the situation is different, so far as the supply is concerned. Prices, however, will continue high, especially on knitted suits.

***

Fall Clothing Best Ever.

More clothing retailers than ever before, it was stated yesterday by the representative of a leading clothing house, have decided not to wait for salesmen to get to them, but have come on to this market to put in their initial orders for Fall merchandise. The result of this desire to get their orders in early has so far made the volume of Fall business done better than in any previous season. Prices have had no effect in curtailing orders, and the one idea of the retail trade seems to be to get quality. Many of them have mentioned that the wholesale trade has shown good judgment in making high standards of goods and workmanship of first consideration this season, and they say that this policy is in line with conditions that they have found.

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Strike Settlement Helps.

The settlement of the strike in the full-fashioned hosiery plants at Philadelphia is easing up the effects of the shortage of these goods in the hands of jobbers, but as yet no marked difference has been seen in the situation as it affects the retail trade. The paucity of these goods has given wholesalers a chance to profiteer if they want to, and from all accounts more than one of them has been swayed by this desire. The consumer, as usual, is "paying the freight." Regardless of alleged or actual profiteering, there are reasons for the present high cost of the goods in question. Not only is labor more highly paid than hitherto, but the better grades of raw silk are rapidly approaching the record levels they touched about a year ago. Some of the best Japanese silk is now selling for well over $8 a pound.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. D. Martens, domestics, linens; 37 West 29th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; Miss McGill, muslin underwear; 1,153 Broadway.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; T. F. Higbey, white goods; 1,133 Broadway.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Elite Dept. Store; M. Sandovitz, gen'l merchandise; Breslin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Froshins; J. Froshin, ladies', misses' suits, dresses, skirts, furs; 303 5th Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; A. R. Andrews, dry goods; 6 W. 32d; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Alcazar.

BALTIMORE—L. Singer & Son; S. M. Singer, woolens; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; E. B. Hutzler, notions, jewelry, leather goods; Pennsylvania; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery, McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—L. Hartz & Banks; J. Banks, woolens; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—The Martha; Miss M. C. Hicks, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; W. F. Cogins, notions; 554 4th Av.

BOSTON—Thresher Bros.; H. D. Wiley, silks, velvets; Prince George.

BOSTON—Grass & Miller; M. H. Miller, manufacturer coats, suits, skirts; Brostel.

BOSTON—Abrams; J. A. Abrams, ready-to-wear; Commodore.

BOSTON—George S. Harrington Co.; W. K. Cook, upholstery goods; Latham.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; W. H. Mulcahy, linens; Miss L. Otis, women's suits; 230 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; F. E. Kelly, notions, laces; 404 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Myers Outlet Store; M. Rothman, jobs plaid, serge skirts; 1,170 Broadway, Room 806.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; C. F. Kleindienst, domestics, flannels, blankets, linens, linings; 106 Grand.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mullinery Stores; E. Rubenstein, millinery, dry goods, notions; Penn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; G. Siegrist, dry goods; 212 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. McCordock, domestics, linens; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—M. Wile & Co.; B. Hirsh, piece goods; Claridge.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. R. Baldwin, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Charlotte Mercantile Co.; J. B. Efird, dry goods, notions, shoes; Penn.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; W. B. Leddy, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.

C

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment house property was the feature of yesterday's realty market. On the upper west side two block fronts, improved with high class elevator houses, changed ownership. The largest transaction involved the Pathenon and Hesperus apartments at 400 to 408 Manhattan Avenue, which were sold by Dr. L. D. Bulkley to the Meister Builders, Inc.

The Parthenon is a seven-story structure, 120 by 100.11, at the 117th Street corner, and the Hesperus, also seven stories, covers a plot 70 by 100.11, at the northerly corner. Together they house ninety-one families, who pay $65,000 annually in rents. They were held at $425,000.

The second transaction involved the Ellerslie Court apartment, occupying the block front on the west side of Broadway, from 140th to 141st Streets, two six-story structures, which were sold by the Ellerslie Corporation, Samuel Greenberg, President. Last December the buildings were taken under lease by Jacob Kroopf for a term of five years. They return $40,250 annually in rents and are assessed by the city at $410,000. Each house measures 99.11 by 90 feet.

Claman Enlarges Apartment Site.

Henry Claman bought from Sherman Townsend the four-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 102.2, at 327 West Seventy-seventh Street, near Riverside Drive, through the Herman Arns Company and William Cruikshank's Sons. Mr. Claman recently bought the two adjoining buildings at 323 and 325 West Seventy-seventh Street, and now has a plot 56 by 102.2, on which he will immediately begin the erection of a nine-story apartment house from plans prepared by Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects. The entire transaction involves about $325,000.

Frederick Brown, Operator, Buys More West Bronx Property.

Another group of vacant properties, located in the West Bronx, was purchased by Frederick Brown, operator, yesterday. From the Disco Realty Company he bought through B. H. Winsker and H. W. Davis the block front on Kingsbridge road, between Jerome and Morris Avenues, 260 by 121.9. He also bought from John J. Fox, through Charles E. & George Buckbee, the plot 100 by 99.5 on the east side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse (Woodrow Wilson Parkway), adjoining the Elks Club, at the corner of Burnside Avenue.

Mr. Brown purchased from E. T. Hennessy, through Irving H. Wolfe, the plot 49.10 by 58.9, on the west side of the Concourse, 100 feet north of 182d Street. From the Dayton Building Company, Harris Maran, president, he bought through Bernard London the plot 75 by 100 on the east side of Wadsworth Avenue, 75 feet north of 187th Street. From the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company he purchased the two-story dwelling on plot 50 by 90 on the east side of Valentine Avenue, between 184th and 187th Streets, through Ferdinand Kramer, and the abutting plot 100 by 120 on the west side of Tiebout Avenue.

Worth Street Sale.

The Joseph Naylor estate sold the three six-story buildings, on lot 75 by 100, at 9 to 13 Worth Street, to Haupt & Burgi. The buildings, which were held at $150,000, have been used for many years as a storage warehouse by the H. B. Claflin Company, but the buyers will remodel them for business. Horace Ely & Co. negotiated the sale.

Bank Sells Lofts.

The Bank for Savings sold to the Burden Realty Company, Kenneth C. Newman, President, two loft buildings recently taken in foreclosure, one a five-story building at 80 and 82 Green Street, the other a six-story structure at 144 and 150 Greene Street. Spear & Co. negotiated the sale.

East Tenth Street Sale.

The seven-story loft building, 25 by 100, renting for $9,200 and held at $65,000, was sold to an investing client of Lloyd Winthrop Company.

Aronson Buys in Park Avenue Section.

Harry Aronson, Inc., bought the seven-story apartment house, on plot 60 by 102, renting for $24,000, at 55 and 57 East Seventy-sixth Street, west of Park Avenue, from the Buhler estate. J. W. Page of Marston & Co. negotiated the sale. Ferris & Storey, attorneys, represented the seller, while Lurie & Feinberg acted for the buyer.

Private Dwellings.

James H. Crulkshank sold the three-story dwelling on plot 20.10 by 100, at 45 West 126th Street, to Hannah M. Sullivan, through J. P. Finneran.

C. Cecelia Coleman sold the three-story brownstone dwelling at 258 West 131st Street to an investing client of Porter & Co.

The Fischer Realty Company sold the two-story and basement house at 172 East 117th Street to a client of D. Rockwell & Son.

Edward Trowbridge Hall and the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, executors for the estate of Elizabeth Trowbridge Martin, sold the four-story and basement dwelling, on plot 25 by 100, at 114 East Thirty-sixth Street, through Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.

Former State Tax Commissioner of the Schwab Realty Company bought from Mrs. E. F. Sachts the three-story dwelling, on plot 16.6 by 100, at 523 West 148th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, through J. S. Maxwell.

Mrs. Louis N. Simons sold to a Dr. Karp the three-story and basement dwelling, 17 by 68.8, at 29 East Ninety-third Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Madison Avenue.

Tenement Deals.

Sarah Ashman sold the five-story house on lot 25 by 100, at 181 Madison Street, through Alexander Selkin and David Mints.

The Loan Construction Company sold the five-story double flat, held at $30,000, at 342 West Eighteenth Street, to an investing client of the John P. Peel Company.

The Union Chemical Glassware Company, through Moses H. Rothstein, attorney, sold to Mushcart & Mermelstein the two six-story apartment houses at 382 and 384 East Ninety-fifth Street. The buyers were represented by Mark Katzman.

The estate of Henry A. Bowerman sold to Charles C. Watkins the five-story brick tenement at 2,338 Second Avenue, southeast corner of 120th Street, 25 by 80, through Porter & Co.

Elsie Tillerson sold the five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, at 107 West 129th Street, in a cash transaction to a client of J. Anthony Minott.

The Laird Estate sold to a client of Nash Webb the five-story tenement, on plot 27.6 by 100.11, at 226 East 118th Street, through the E. A. Polak Realty Company.

Dyckman Apartment Sold.

A. Arnold sold the five-story apartment, on plot 118 by 150, known as The Lyndon, at 152 Sherman Avenue, to an out-of-town investing client of Frank Volz.

The Bronx Market.

The Trinity Holding Company bought the apartment, on plot 105 by 105, renting for $27,000 and held at $175,000, at 626 and 627 Wales Avenue, corner of 161st Street, through Samuel Cowen.

The two-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, at 1,070 Tiffany Street, was sold by Alexander Selkin and David Mints.

Cahn & Pittman sold the two-story frame dwelling at 3,445 Webb Avenue, to Charles Cross, through Frank J. McRickard.

Herman Sandler sold the two-family dwelling at 1,230 Union Avenue, through A. Cahn. The same broker sold the three-story brick dwelling at 500 Concord Avenue, for J. C. Green, and the three-story brick dwelling at 1,239 Union Avenue, for A. Reback.

Max N. Natanson sold to Dinah L. Cohen, 1,434 Bryant Avenue, a five-story walk-up apartment, on plot 50 by 100, containing suites of five and six rooms and arranged for twenty families. The property was held at $55,000 and was sold for cash. E. J. Gold was the broker.

Walter M. Wechsler sold to an investor for cash the six-story apartment house, 45 by 85, at 940 East 166th Street, southeast corner of Kelly Street.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company sold the three-story one-family dwelling, with garage, at 2,146 Sixty-second Street, Kenmore Park, to Emil E. Stern for his occupancy.

H. P. Ball sold the three-story and basement brownstone one-family dwelling on lot 20 by 100, at 1,820 Dean Street, between Nostrand and New York Avenues, to a client of the Bulkley & Horton Company for occupancy.

Philip J. Kirse sold the three-story brick and limestone building on lot 19 by 100, at 1,005 Flatbush Avenue, to an investing client of the McInerney-Klipck Realty Company.

Mary Foley sold the one-family detached cottage on plot 60 by 100, at 251 Eighty-fifth Street, to Harvey E. Jackson through Frank H. Malone.

Meister Builders, Inc., resold to an investor the four four-story apartment houses, held at $300,000, at 8,691 to 8,705 Twenty-second Street, Bay Parkway.

Matthew H. Othmus sold the brick dwelling, with garage, at 158 Crown Street, to Lawrence P. O'Toole for occupancy. Charles Partridge negotiated the sale.

Grover M. Moscowitz, executor of the estate of Jane Turnbull, sold to Aristo Athens the two two-story semi-detached brick one-family dwellings on plot 58.8 by 120.6, at 2,10 and 2,105 East Seventh Street, through Harry M. Lewis.

Queens Borough Sales.

Cauldwell-Wingate Company purchased through the Cross & Brown Company, a plot 175 by 100 on the west side of Sixth Avenue, north of Washington Avenues, Long Island City, to be used as a storage yard for building material and equipment.

Quirk sold to A. Dennison a plot 60 by 100 on the northeast side of Dakota Street, south of Washington Avenue, Far Rockaway.

F. Junge sold to G. Burghardt a plot 40 by 112 on the west side of Beach Street, north of Fulton Street, Richmond Hill.

R. Reigel has purchased from A. Kennedy an improved plot 55 by 139, on the west side of Sunnyside Avenue, north of Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway.

F. Einhorn sold to I. Horowitz a plot 40 by 80, on the west side of Park Avenue, south of the Boulevard, Rockaway Park.

T. G. X. Mathews Company sold three of its brick model flats, built on plots 27 by 100, in its Long Island City development, as follows: To Eugene D. Grun for $14,000, the house at 46 Eighteenth Avenue; to W. F. Shannon the house at 63 Eighteenth Avenue, and to Henry E. Hooper, the house at 70 Eighteenth Avenue.

Suburban Sales.

Dr. R. J. Meloney sold his cottage at 341 Bard Avenue, Livingstone, Staten Island, to Albert J. Jacobson, through Cornelius G. Kolff.

Commercial Leases.

Mary B. Brandegee, represented by Horace S. Ely & Co., leased the corner store and basement at 305 Broadway to M. H. Harris, optician, for a long term at $75,000, through M. & L. Hess, Inc.

Lina Schultz leased to the Medmel Holding Company (Joseph Meltzer and Morris Medovey) the three-story building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street for a term of twelve years. L. Biloon was associated with Herbert Hecht & Co. in negotiating the lease.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased for Edward Savage to Leasings, Inc., the five-story building, 96 Pine Street, extending through the block to Depeyster Street. The lease is for ten years on a net rental basis, and the aggregate rental including taxes and carrying charges is about $50,000 for the period.

Hubert Smith & Rubber have leased for the 250 West Forty-fourth Street Company, in conjunction with Ewing, Bacon & Henry, the store at 250 West Forty-fourth Street, to the Public Service Tire and Rubber Company of Newark, N. J.

The Circle Concrete Company leased the fifth floor at 570 Fifth Avenue from Pach Brothers, through The Brett & Goode Company.

The Riley-Hogan Company, Inc., leased the three-story building at 4 and 6 West 125th Street, from Francis P. Rogers.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, 1,926 to 2,010, for a four-story warehouse, 40 x 75; T. Kane, Jr., Chicago, Ill. Jas. Van Starett & Van Wies, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $175,000.

Cranford Av, n s, 325.41 ft e White Plains Av, three two-story frame dwellings, six 25, and three one-story garages, 15.3x19; Harold S. Diamond, 1,046 Monroe Av, owner and architect; total cost, $20,100.

Crotona Park North, n s, 45 ft w of Marmion Av, one-story brick garage, 15x18; Henry McGoughlin, on premises, owner; Edwin Wilbur, 25 Vermilyea Av, architect; cost, $1,600.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

16th St, 19 West, to a five-story dwelling; Schor Contracting Co., 115 East 24 St, owner; S. Lindenberg, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $9,000.

34th St, 28 and 30 West, to a five-story store and lofts; United Cigar Stores Co, 44 West 18th St, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $4,000.

Broadway, 2,240 to 2,246, to a ten-story store and offices; Varuna Investing Co, 99 Nassau St, owner; D. Wortmann, 114 East 28th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

85th St, 147 West, to a three and one-half story dwelling; P. Dohrenwend, premises, owner; G. J. Dohrenwend, premises, architect; cost $4,500.

100th St, 306 West, to a five-story dwelling; W. Scott, 606 West 115th St, owner; C. B. Brun, 216 West 34th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Beave St, 47 to 53, to a four and one-half story offices; Merchant Marine House, Inc, 56 Beaver St, owner; Zeisler & Kerrigan, premises, architects; cost, $125,000.

87th St, 37 West, to a five-story tenement; estate of D. Rickhardt, premises, owner; P. J. Murray, 141 East 40th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

81st St, 31 West, to a two and four story dwelling; H. H. Watts, premises, owner; Charles Buck Construction Co, 10 East 45d St, architect; cost, $12,000.

Madison Av, n w cor 116th St, to a seven-story store and apartment; Halesco Realty Co, Inc, 650 West End Av, owner; G. W. Spitzer, 18 West 129th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

10th St, 230 and 232 East, to a four-story and basement home; Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 230 East 10th St, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $12,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 11 West, n s, 122.8 ft w of 5th Av, 14x65.4x14.6x61.7, three-story tenement and stores; Brooke Estate, Inc., against Samuel Siskind et al; T. W. Foster, attorney; due, $6,448.75; taxes, &c., $283.35; to the plaintiff for $6,400.

By James J. Donovan.

174th St, 462-6 East, s s, 153 ft e of Park Av, 65x100, one-story bakery, leasehold; Mary Breiman against Samuel Hershenstein, trustee, &c., to W. W. Lesselbaum, attorney; due, $1,447.88; taxes, &c., $250; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, e s, 50 ft s of 182d St, 100x100; 185 Broadway Holding Corp'n loans Henlee Real Estate Corp'n, to erect a — story building; 10 payments. $115,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,018, e s, 50.5 ft n of 55th St, 25x79.8; Charles A. Brodel to Dartell Realty Co., 10 East 31st St, all liens..$100

AVENUE B, 277, e s, 22.1 ft n of 16th St, 19.11x84.10, foreclosure Feb. 19, 1919; William Allen, referee, to Wm. F. Straukamp, 1,317 Carroll St., Brooklyn, April 30; attorneys, York & York, 271 Broadway...$5,000

AVENUE B, 275, n e corner of 16th St, 22x64.11; foreclosure Feb. 19; same to same, April 30; attorneys, same.....$10,000

AUDUBON AV, 247, n e corner of 177th St, 107.11x—x—100; College Holding Co. to Barclay Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $150,000, all liens, April 3; attorney, H. Zeiser, 217 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 140th St, 90.11x150; C. M. Silverman & Son to Clemett Realty Co., 347 Madison Av, and Milton M. Silverman, et al., extrs. and trustees, three-fifths part, all liens, May 5; attorney, M. Silverman, 347 Madison Av.....$1

BROADWAY, 2565-7, s w corner of Prince St, 81x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to Gordon Woodbury, 24 East 30th St, all liens; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$100

BROOME ST, 26 and 28, n s, 50x75; Greenbrook Investing Co. to Hudson Investing Co., 27 Cedar St, subj liens; attorney, Clifford C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$1

BROOME ST, 212 and 214, n w corner of Norfolk St, 42x75; Jennie Rudinsky to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $465,000, all liens, April 9; attorney, H. H. Zeiser, 217 Broadway.....$100

CROSBY ST, 45-7, e s, 50x100, Arrow Holding Corporation to Jadell Realty Co.; mtg $90,000; all liens; May 2; attorney, John Robinson, 220 Broadway.....$100

CHRYSTIE ST, 226, w s, 20x100; Mary Lang to Edith Sexton, 129 South Main St, South Norwalk, Conn., mtg, $17,000, all liens, May 8; attorney, Wallace S. Fraser, 2,806 3d Av.....Gift

PARK AV, n w corner of 58th St, 50.5x100; United States Trust Co. of New York, trustee, to C. Genet, 58 East 58th St., basement and store, e s, 21 ft, May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$365,000

PINEHURST AV, s e corner of 180th St, 100.3x100; Mary E. Shepard to Riven Oak Realty Co., 2 Rector St, mtg $161,000, all liens, May 1; attorneys, York & York, 271 Broadway.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 121, e s, corner of 85th St, 100.8x102; the 85th Street and Riverside Drive Co. to Winter & Wilkes, 539 West 165th St, mtg $200,000, May 3; attorney, M. E. Gossett, 261 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ADAMS PLACE, 2,236, e s, 33.4x100; Amanda L. Eltzen to Benehr Realty Corp., 916 Lenox Av, mtg $23,000, April 30; attorney, Louis Julien, 116 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Benehr Realty Corp to E. G. Realty Holding Co, Inc, 116 Nassau St, mtg $22,000, May 2; attorney, same.$100

BOSTON ROAD, 1,347-9, w s, 50x70; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Bessie Schlussel-berg, 1,589 President St, Brooklyn, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of Jefferson Place, 103.7x97.6x85.11x148; Hobart Realty Corp. to Eighty-fifth St. and Riverside Co., 9 East 40th St, mtg $17,000, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROOK AV, w s, 96 ft s of 168th St, 25x75.3x23x35.1; Mary P. Byrns to Saml. Heifer, 1,851 Radcliff Av, mtg $7,500, May 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,421, w s, 25x100; Celia Aronofsky to Rebecca Mallzer, 11 Monticello St, Brooklyn, mtg $7,500, April 6; attorney, Saml. Cherkos, 116 Nassau St...$100

COLLEGE AV, n e corner 166th St, 42x100; Tully Bldg. Co. to Ramsay Realty Co., 105 West 117th St, mtg $30,000, May 7; attorney, D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$1

CROTONA PARK, 705, n w, 22.2x96.1x22.2x97.2; Joseph Chaftin to Aaron Pollack, 209 Chester St, Brooklyn, mtg $12,000, April 30; attorney, Aaron Pollack, 209 Chester St, Brooklyn.....$100

DALY AV, 1,918, e s, 21.8x152.7; Edward J. Martin to John A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

SAME PROPERTY; John A. Steinmetz to Espel Construction Co, 1,822 Mohegan Av, mtg. $4,500, May 7; attorney, same.....$100

ELLSWORTH AV, 506, lots 507 to 510, map of Lohbauer Park; Mary Reilling to Nicholas and Annie E. Eichler, 2,137 Newbold Av, mtg $2,500, May 7; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av.....$100

EASTERN BLVD, 1,754, e s, 25x90; Rachel Harris to Morris B. Berman, 520 West 184th St, mtg, $4,000, May 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 100 Broadway..$1

GILBERT PLACE, 1,211, n s, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Rosie Tamir, 1,150 Sutter Av, Brooklyn, mtg $7,450, May 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GERARD ST, n e s, 179 ft e of Bergen Av, runs n e 100 ft, s e 25x, s w 100 to street, n w 25 to irregular; Gustav A. Nussbaum and another, exrs, to Amenecio Santini, 450 East 140th St, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JEROME AV, s w corner 176th St, 153x100x112.8x103.3; John F. Kaiser et al. to Christian Schenk, 1,601 University Av, mtg $10,-00x, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LONGWOOD AV, s e corner Dawson St, 50x100; Adolf Knodel to Elisabeth Steinmetz, 2,155 Daly Av, May 1; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elisabeth Steinmetz to Bertha Knodel, 870 Longwood Av, May 5; attorney, Bertha Knodel, 870 Longwood Av.....$1

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,017, w s, 37.6x100; Erwin B. Meeks to Stebbins Realty and Const. Co., 901 Elton Av, May 1; attorney, E. G. Duvall, 277 Broadway.....$32,000

NO. AD AV, e s, 270.6 ft s of Bayard St, 30.6x117x25, exempt for 5d Av; Harlem Savings Bank to Alfred M. and Howard J. Rogers, New Rochelle, N. Y., April 19; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 6 Park Row.....$100

ONEIDA AV, s e corner of 238th St, 100x25; Frank A. Taylor to Lillie Cossin, 74 East 230th St, mtg $4,500, May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

STEBBINS AV, 1,235, w s, 40x100; Hudson View Construction Co to N. T. Hegerman Co, 9 Church St, mtg $17,500, May 6; attorney, I. Josephson, 5 Beekman St...$100

WALES AV, 657, e s, 60x100; Jack Alan Holding Co. to Newport Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, March 5; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

UNION AV, 892, e s, 24.4x90; Mary Walter et al to Michele DeLuise, 1508 Wash-ington Av, mtg $4,000, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WALTON AV, 622, n w corner, 40x105; also Wales Av, 621, w s, 60 ft n of 151st St, 40x105; Newport Holding Co. to Trinity Holding Co., 38 Nassau St, mtg $104,000, April 30; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St..$100

183D ST, 9 e s, Sofield Creek or Island, to America Cincinnino, 219 East 103d St, mtg, $18,000, May 8; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$100

183D ST, 9 e s of Park Av, 50x100; Carl J. Schaefer to Chas. V. Di Biasdi, Westport, Conn., mtg $18,000, May 7; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$100

205TH ST, 1, s s, 417.10 ft e of Bronx River, Crescent, 25x147.4x25.2x150.5, exempt for street; also Mosholu Parkway South, w s, 69.5 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, runs s w 79.4, s 25x n 4 57.5 to Mosholu Parkway South, e 42, n 17.5 to irregular; Harris Taylin to Maria Taylin, his wife, 126 East 205th St, April 19; attorney, Sonnshorn Co., 396 East 200th St.....Gift

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,423-30, 5th; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. and another, to Manhattan New Star Hungarian Restaurant, 10 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, Henry A. Steinbock, 81 East 125th St; excess taxes and insurance.....$10,000 and $11,000

PARK ROW, 110, all; Harris Mandelbaum to Samuel Cohen, on the premises, 5 years from May 1, 1919; attorneys, Levine & Shapiro, 299 Broadway.....$5,850 to $6,500

67TH ST, s s, 75 e Madison Av, 18x102.5; George E. Chisholm, exr, to Sophie E. Muller, 50 West 8th St, 21 years from May 1, 1919, 21 years renewal; attorneys, Duer, Buck & Exchange Pl.....$1,650

107TH ST, 132-8 East, all; Bernhard Schneller to Elmire L. Durning, 2 East 10th St, 10 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, John T. Leavitt, 2 Rector St.....$2,000

RAMIE PROPERTY; all; Elmire L. During to Rector, &c, of the P. E. Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 10 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, same.....$3,300

29TH ST, 313 and 315 West, 4th story; 315 West 29th Street Co to Triangle Distributing Corp, 1,427 Broadway, 5 years from May 1, 1919.....$1,800

Bronx.

ST. ANN'S AV, 2211, all; Louis Reichard to Frederick Kuver, 2211 St. Ann's Av, 5 years from May 1, 1919; April 28; attorney, Frederick Kuver, 2211 St. Ann's Av.$1,000

2D AV, 2,197, all; James Rothschild to Vernon, N. Y., to Morris Schaefer, 721 E. Nicholas Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1919, 4 years' renewal; attorneys, Bloomberg & R., 5 Beekman.....$2,100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,018, e s, 50.5 ft n of 55th St, 25x79.8; F. M., May 1; Realty Co. to Charles A. Brodel, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, due May 1, 1922; address 44 Cedar St.....$4,700

BROADWAY, 466 and 468, s w corner of Prince St, $1x100; M. M., May 5; Edward Woodbury to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., due May 1, 1934; attorneys, Butcher, Sherman & Madison Av.....$170,000

PARK AV, n e corner of 50th St, 84.10x-; F. M., May 1; C. Genet to U. S. Trust Co. of New York, trustee, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$250,000

READE ST, 145, n s, 20x75, M. M., $16,000; Reade St, 143, n s, 22x75, F. M., $19,750; May 8; Anne S. Wilmer to Adolph H. Sudelson, 1,572 Madison Av, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Zoclain & Cohen, 31 Chambers St.....$35,750

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 181, n e corner of 85th St, 102.1x126, F. M., May 5; Winter & Wilkes, Inc., to Barclay Holding Corp'n, 217 Broadway, due May 1, 1924, 6 p. c., prior mtg $375,000; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$58,000

1ST AV, 1,624-6, e s, 61.2 ft n of 94th St, 40.6x100; Max Weinstein et al to Jacob Steiner, 501 East 78th St, due Jan. 1, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $37,500; attorney, Hilavec, 1,511 2d Av.....$2,500

9TH AV, 730, e s, 70.9 ft n of 46th St, 20.7x100, P. M., April 17; Samuel Schleman to Laura E. Walker, 558 West 179th St, due March 1, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

7TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 63 x102.2, M., May 2; Orleans Realties Inc, to William M. Sperry, 24 Riverside Av, Cranford, N. J, due June 1, 1924, 6 p. c., prior mtg $250,000; attorneys, Babbage & Hill, Broadway.....$11,000

106TH ST, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 82x100.11; March 6; Michael Keane to John F. Egan, 305 East 83d St, due May 1, 1921, 6% p. c., prior mtg $14,000; attorney, Edward J. Mc-Guire, 32 Nassau St.....$6,000

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; P. M., May 7; Hyman Weithorn to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, due 3 years, 6% p. c.....$18,000

119TH ST, s s, 18x100.11, May 3; Josephine Schlosser to Eben Dumaresq, 257 West 123d St, 5 years, 6 p. c., equal lien with another, mtg. $16,500; attorneys, Salter & Bell, 140 Nassau St.....$1,500

121ST ST, 121 East, s, 17x100.4, P. M., May 7; A. F. Handicott to Margaret Grieser, 572 East 7th St, Brooklyn, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$40,000

131ST ST, 16 East, s, 18.2x99.11, P. M., May 8; Jno. C. Nielsen to the Hudwell Corpn, 7 West 46th St., 5 years.....$2,250

166TH ST, 407 West, n s, 150x99.11, P. M., May 7; Winter & Wilkes, Inc., to Hudson View Construction Co., 900 Riverside Drive, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $150,000; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$40,000

172D ST, 715, 25 w of Fort Washington Av, 240x97.8, May 7; Ecallow Co. to Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due May 1, 1924, interest as per bond, prior mtg $240,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,347-9, w s, 50x70; Bessie Schlussberg to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 7, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, G. Schullinger, 176 Broadway.$17,000

COLLEGE AV, n e corner 166th St, 42x100; Tully Bldg. Co. to Ramsay Realty Co., 105 West 117th St, mtg $30,000, May 7; attorney, D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$1

CROTONA PARK, 705, n w, 22.2x96.1x22.2x97.2; Joseph Chaftin to Aaron Pollack, 209 Chester St, Brooklyn, mtg $12,000, April 30; attorney, Aaron Pollack, 209 Chester St, Brooklyn.....$100

DALY AV, 1,918, e s, 21.8x152.7; Edward J. Martin to John A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

SAME PROPERTY; John A. Steinmetz to Espel Construction Co, 1,822 Mohegan Av, mtg. $4,500, May 7; attorney, same.....$100

ELLSWORTH AV, 506, lots 507 to 510, map of Lohbauer Park; Mary Reilling to Nicholas and Annie E. Eichler, 2,137 Newbold Av, mtg $2,500, May 7; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av.....$100

EASTERN BLVD, 1,754, e s, 25x90; Rachel Harris to Morris B. Berman, 520 West 184th St, mtg, $4,000, May 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 100 Broadway..$1

GILBERT PLACE, 1,211, n s, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Rosie Tamir, 1,150 Sutter Av, Brooklyn, mtg $7,450, May 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GERARD ST, n e s, 179 ft e of Bergen Av, runs n e 100 ft, s e 25x, s w 100 to street, n w 25 to irregular; Gustav A. Nussbaum and another, exrs, to Amenecio Santini, 450 East 140th St, mtg $6,000, May 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$40,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 50 ft s of 192d St, 100x100; A. Oldrin Salter, indiv. and as exr., to Henlee Real Estate Corp, 1,312 Clinton Av, May 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 160 Broadway.....$28,000

GERARD ST, n s, 179 ft e e of Bergen Av, runs n e 22x, w 82 to n 149x w 50x n e 44 to irregular; Gustav A. Nussbaum and another, exrs, to Amenecio Santini, 450 East 140th St, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JEROME AV, s w corner 176th St, 153x100x112.8x103.3; John F. Kaiser et al. to Christian Schenk, 1,601 University Av, mtg $10,-00x, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LONGWOOD AV, s e corner Dawson St, 50x100; Adolf Knodel to Elisabeth Steinmetz, 2,155 Daly Av, May 1; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elisabeth Steinmetz to Bertha Knodel, 870 Longwood Av, May 5; attorney, Bertha Knodel, 870 Longwood Av.....$1

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,017, w s, 37.6x100; Erwin B. Meeks to Stebbins Realty and Const. Co., 901 Elton Av, May 1; attorney, E. G. Duvall, 277 Broadway.....$32,000

NO. AD AV, e s, 270.6 ft s of Bayard St, 30.6x117x25, exempt for 5d Av; Harlem Savings Bank to Alfred M. and Howard J. Rogers, New Rochelle, N. Y., April 19; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 6 Park Row.....$100

ONEIDA AV, s e corner of 238th St, 100x25; Frank A. Taylor to Lillie Cossin, 74 East 230th St, mtg $4,500, May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

STEBBINS AV, 1,235, w s, 40x100; Hudson View Construction Co to N. T. Hegerman Co, 9 Church St, mtg $17,500, May 6; attorney, I. Josephson, 5 Beekman St...$100

WALES AV, 657, e s, 60x100; Jack Alan Holding Co. to Newport Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, March 5; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

UNION AV, 892, e s, 24.4x90; Mary Walter et al to Michele DeLuise, 1508 Wash-ington Av, mtg $4,000, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WALTON AV, 622, n w corner, 40x105; also Wales Av, 621, w s, 60 ft n of 151st St, 40x105; Newport Holding Co. to Trinity Holding Co., 38 Nassau St, mtg $104,000, April 30; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St..$100

183D ST, 9 e s, Sofield Creek or Island, to America Cincinnino, 219 East 103d St, mtg, $18,000, May 8; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$100

183D ST, 9 e s of Park Av, 50x100; Carl J. Schaefer to Chas. V. Di Biasdi, Westport, Conn., mtg $18,000, May 7; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$100

205TH ST, 1, s s, 417.10 ft e of Bronx River, Crescent, 25x147.4x25.2x150.5, exempt for street; also Mosholu Parkway South, w s, 69.5 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, runs s w 79.4, s 25x n 4 57.5 to Mosholu Parkway South, e 42, n 17.5 to irregular; Harris Taylin to Maria Taylin, his wife, 126 East 205th St, April 19; attorney, Sonnshorn Co., 396 East 200th St.....Gift

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,423-30, 5th; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. and another, to Manhattan New Star Hungarian Restaurant, 10 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, Henry A. Steinbock, 81 East 125th St; excess taxes and insurance.....$10,000 and $11,000

PARK ROW, 110, all; Harris Mandelbaum to Samuel Cohen, on the premises, 5 years from May 1, 1919; attorneys, Levine & Shapiro, 299 Broadway.....$5,850 to $6,500

67TH ST, s s, 75 e Madison Av, 18x102.5; George E. Chisholm, exr, to Sophie E. Muller, 50 West 8th St, 21 years from May 1, 1919, 21 years renewal; attorneys, Duer, Buck & Exchange Pl.....$1,650

107TH ST, 132-8 East, all; Bernhard Schneller to Elmire L. Durning, 2 East 10th St, 10 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, John T. Leavitt, 2 Rector St.....$2,000

RAMIE PROPERTY; all; Elmire L. During to Rector, &c, of the P. E. Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 10 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, same.....$3,300

29TH ST, 313 and 315 West, 4th story; 315 West 29th Street Co to Triangle Distributing Corp, 1,427 Broadway, 5 years from May 1, 1919.....$1,800

Bronx.

ST. ANN'S AV, 2211, all; Louis Reichard to Frederick Kuver, 2211 St. Ann's Av, 5 years from May 1, 1919; April 28; attorney, Frederick Kuver, 2211 St. Ann's Av.$1,000

2D AV, 2,197, all; James Rothschild to Vernon, N. Y., to Morris Schaefer, 721 E. Nicholas Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1919, 4 years' renewal; attorneys, Bloomberg & R., 5 Beekman.....$2,100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,018, e s, 50.5 ft n of 55th St, 25x79.8; F. M., May 1; Realty Co. to Charles A. Brodel, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, due May 1, 1922; address 44 Cedar St.....$4,700

BROADWAY, 466

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.

This splendid farm of 240 acres on New York Central main line has the finest, most beautifully appointed home of pure Colonial architecture a gentleman could desire; the owner died suddenly, and the property is offered at $30,000. Telephone 2596 Bee man. HOWARD GOLDSMITH, 61 PARK ROW.

Gentleman's country estate, 4 acres, businessified house, beautifully furnished, all modern appointments; 60 miles from N. Y.; Newburg State road; price less than half its value; will you miss first opportunity? Pictures, particulars 103 Park Av., Room 1109.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bristle, N. J.—Gentleman's farm, ¼ mile frontage Manasquan River; conveniently near Spring Lake; 17 rooms, 2 baths; electric light; telephone; garage; $800 season; 40 acres; free, clear; price $20,000. Jaques, 126 West 80th St., New York City.

Will rent furnished flat summer months; 5½ rooms; screened porch for sleeping; fifty minutes from Broadway. Room 1114, 34 Web. 23d St.

Gentleman's country home at Westfield; 13 acres, tile house, &c.; sacrifice for $20,000; worth $35,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Connecticut—For Rent or To Let.

Beautiful suburban residence 12 rooms; all improvements; barn; poultry house; garage; 4 acres; all kinds of fruit, trolley passes door; $10,500. Patten and Eaton, 185 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Client wants house, west side; good location, 72d-96th; about $20,000 immediate. Kennedy, 605 West 156th. Audubon 4675.

Lake front, suitable for camp site, cottage, secluded. Leo Bernheim, 830 So. Boulevard.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

HILLTOP FARM.

Southeastern exposure, 40 acres, partly cultivated, some timber, good stream, extensive view, dry air, house 8 rooms and bath; barn, apply orchard; 25 miles out; ideal country home; good farm.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, in Stepney, few miles from Bridgeport, Conn., 54-acre farm; 14-room house, all modern improvements; 3-car garage, several large barns, chicken coops; all kinds of fruit and berries; tennis court; good water supply; 3 minutes' walk to railroad station, Berkshire Division; attractive place. The Bridgeport Land and Title Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

Litchfield farm, in Berkshire Hills; 284 acres, part woodland; large house; hardwood floors, bath, &c.; good barns; price $11,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, FURNISHED WITH ORGAN OR PIANO AND SEATING CAPACITY DURING THE DAY; SUITABLE FOR CLASSES, REHEARSALS, LECTURES OR MEETINGS; TUXEDO HALL, MADISON AV. AND 50TH ST.; (VERY ACCESSIBLE.) APPLY TO SUPT. BROKERAGE PAID.

Building for manufacturing or warehouse; —5 floors each 21,000 square feet; 120 pounds load; electric elevator, steam heat; Chelsea section, 451-455 West 16th. Apply on premises or your own broker.

500 FIFTH AV., AT 42D ST.
ENTIRE FLOOR, 10,000 SQ. FEET.
Excellent light; immediate possession.
F. J. GUILFOYLE & CO.
TEL. CORTLANDT—7473. 165 BROADWAY.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; immediate occupancy; will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY.
Bridge Plaza. Long Island City.

5,000-20,000 feet storage space; floor capacity 250 pounds; high ceilings; large elevator; moderate rent; immediate possession. Apply 410-412 West 52d St. Columbus 514.

STORES! LOFTS! BUILDINGS!
See us before looking; we can place you advantageously. Berlowitz & Caine, 1,204 Broadway, Madison Square 9078.

Private furnished office, $10.50 monthly; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Basement to let, 25x100; cement floor; sprinkled. Apply Sloane & Moller, 316 East 65th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Will rent or take over lease, 1,200 or more square feet, for manufacturing business; vicinity 42d St., Madison Av. to Broadway; will purchase good furnishings if desired. Address J. D. M., Box 75 Times Office.

WANTED—Loft 10,000 to 12,000 square feet for light manufacturing purposes; must be heated and lighted; below 34th St. Call Eastern Parts Mfg. Co., 136 Spring St.

WANTED—Part of office in downtown district with phone connection and stenographer service. C 180 Times.

WANTED—Desk room with phone service, on or near Broadway, north of 42d. C. S. Tuddford, 97 West 16th St.

WANTED.—Private office in suite near City Hall or lower Broadway; have own furniture. Phone Lawyer, Barclay 5320.

SMALL, light office, centrally located, reasonable rental; below 50th St. T 202 Times.

FOR very light manufacturing, art novelties, about 3,000 square feet near Broadway-34th St. A. Himmel, 10 East 21st.

GENERAL contractor wants to rent desk room with real estate. J 103 Times.

Exceptional suite of 3 offices to rent, etc. Berg, 236 West 42d St.

Part of loft to let for light manufacturing. S. H., 699 Times Downtown.

Automobile section, store, basement and lofts to lease. 243 West 55th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

16TH ST., 34 EAST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, $100 month to October; immediate possession. Aron.

17TH, 206 EAST, Apt. 16.—May 15-Sept. 15; five rooms, bath; elevator, electricity.

19TH, (Gramercy.)—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

20TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $20 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6100.

20TH.—Very attractive two rooms and bath, kitchenette, 7th floor, $100. Columbus 1276.

20TH, 149 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; unusually attractive; four exposures. Apartment 94.

24TH, 114 EAST.—7 rooms, well furnished; new building; elevator; plenty light and air; 3 master's bedrooms, 3 master's baths; 4 months. Telephone Lenox 8871.

25TH, 150 EAST.—Desirable four-room apartment, nicely furnished, for rent until Sept. 25; $100 month. Inquire Supt.

27TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 5 unusually large, cool rooms, 2 baths; private house; exclusive neighborhood; references.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Three light, airy rooms; reasonable rent for Summer.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Attractively furnished one, three, four room apartments, by month or year; meals.

57TH, 116 EAST.—One and two large, attractive rooms, with bath.

61ST, 26 EAST.—Beautiful apartment, 3 extra large, very light rooms, kitchen, and bath; superior furnishings and equipment; ideal location; long or short lease; above the average in every way.

67TH, 55 EAST.—Five-room apartment, nicely furnished; moderate rental until September or November. Koch, Lenox 7370.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 East 23d St. HOTEL HENTON, 25 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
East, West Side, long, short leases. Immediate possession or Oct. Choice bldgs. Clark Realty, 347 Mad. Av., Vanderbilt 1450.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, fifth floor, overlooking Park Av., May 1 to Oct. 1, $225 per month. Can be seen between 12 and 6 o'clock any day. Apply Superintendent at 944 Park Av.

YOUR ROOMS and foyer hall, large, light, and airy, June to October, near Simpson st. station. Pfuner, 440 East 86th St. Lenox 2917.

FOR RENT.—Charmingly furnished apartment from date to Oct. 1; Six rooms and bath, maid's toilet; $150 per month. Inquire Superintendent, 144 East 40th.

GRAMERCY PARK, 34.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; May to Oct.; $125 month.

IRVING PLACE, 52.—To sublet, furnished, from June 1 to Sept. 1, 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Stuyvesant 3404 between 5:30 and 6 P. M.

MADISON AV., 152.—Two attractive rooms and bath, elevator, maid and valet service, May 15 to Oct. 1, $110 a month. Apt. 2B. Inquire Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 607.—Pleasant, tastefully furnished apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano; occupation June 1 to Oct. 1; appointments by telephone. Plaza 9876.

TWO beautifully furnished rooms, bath; exclusive 6th Av. hotel; tenth floor; all outside; from June 1 to Sept. 15; $300 monthly. B 171 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

16TH ST., 34 EAST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, $100 month to October; immediate possession. Aron.

17TH, 206 EAST, Apt. 16.—May 15-Sept. 15; five rooms, bath; elevator, electricity.

19TH, (Gramercy.)—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

20TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $20 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6100.

20TH.—Very attractive two rooms and bath, kitchenette, 7th floor, $100. Columbus 1276.

20TH, 149 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; unusually attractive; four exposures. Apartment 94.

24TH, 114 EAST.—7 rooms, well furnished; new building; elevator; plenty light and air; 3 master's bedrooms, 3 master's baths; 4 months. Telephone Lenox 8871.

25TH, 150 EAST.—Desirable four-room apartment, nicely furnished, for rent until Sept. 25; $100 month. Inquire Supt.

27TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 5 unusually large, cool rooms, 2 baths; private house; exclusive neighborhood; references.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Three light, airy rooms; reasonable rent for Summer.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Attractively furnished one, three, four room apartments, by month or year; meals.

57TH, 116 EAST.—One and two large, attractive rooms, with bath.

61ST, 26 EAST.—Beautiful apartment, 3 extra large, very light rooms, kitchen, and bath; superior furnishings and equipment; ideal location; long or short lease; above the average in every way.

67TH, 55 EAST.—Five-room apartment, nicely furnished; moderate rental until September or November. Koch, Lenox 7370.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 East 23d St. HOTEL HENTON, 25 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
East, West Side, long, short leases. Immediate possession or Oct. Choice bldgs. Clark Realty, 347 Mad. Av., Vanderbilt 1450.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, fifth floor, overlooking Park Av., May 1 to Oct. 1, $225 per month. Can be seen between 12 and 6 o'clock any day. Apply Superintendent at 944 Park Av.

YOUR ROOMS and foyer hall, large, light, and airy, June to October, near Simpson st. station. Pfuner, 440 East 86th St. Lenox 2917.

FOR RENT.—Charmingly furnished apartment from date to Oct. 1; Six rooms and bath, maid's toilet; $150 per month. Inquire Superintendent, 144 East 40th.

GRAMERCY PARK, 34.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; May to Oct.; $125 month.

IRVING PLACE, 52.—To sublet, furnished, from June 1 to Sept. 1, 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Stuyvesant 3404 between 5:30 and 6 P. M.

MADISON AV., 152.—Two attractive rooms and bath, elevator, maid and valet service, May 15 to Oct. 1, $110 a month. Apt. 2B. Inquire Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 607.—Pleasant, tastefully furnished apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano; occupation June 1 to Oct. 1; appointments by telephone. Plaza 9876.

TWO beautifully furnished rooms, bath; exclusive 6th Av. hotel; tenth floor; all outside; from June 1 to Sept. 15; $300 monthly. B 171 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

87TH, 24 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; Greenwich Village section.

87TH, 44 WEST.—Six-room apartment, $150, furnished with antiques; considerable library. Lenox 6351 or superintendent; references required.

114TH, 129 WEST.—To rent furnished apartment, $125 a month. Holland.

114TH, 87, 335 WEST.—Sublet, 4 rooms; beautifully furnished; player piano.

115TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large room, hall room adjoining; private bath and kitchenette, furnished; desirable in every way; lease, $55 monthly. Inquire Sittenham, owner.

115TH, 26 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH. MADISON SQUARE 4978.

115TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$160 monthly. Tel. Bryant 4236.

117TH ST., 42 WEST.
Attractively furnished 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; complete, superior, select, well kept house. Apply Becker.

118TH, 15 WEST.—Suite, three rooms and bath; maid service; elevator; references.

119TH ST., (near 5th Av.)—Artistically furnished duplex apartment, four rooms, two baths, kitchenette, and roof garden; other two-room, bath, and kitchenette apartments; very handsomely furnished. Phone 7450 Murray Hill.

120TH, near 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; $115. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

120TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette apt.; large, light living room, with bath and bedroom. Phone 1004 Circle.

120TH, 21 WEST, (Apt. 1B.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, and bath; to rent from May 15 to Aug. 15.

121ST ST., 34 WEST.—High-class little apartment house, up short flight of easy stairs, into beautifully furnished parlor, bedroom, small kitchen, bath; all front; window boxes; quiet street near 5th Av.; just right for bachelor or couple; about $150 month; maid service; immediate possession; seen any time. Mrs. Prescott's apartment.

121ST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Exceptional opportunity, having city's most beautiful front apt., south and west exposure; large living room, dining room, kitchen, bath, two bedrooms; all outside; extensive closet space; immediately, Oct. 1.; $175. Circle 1090.

122D, 53 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $125; also large parlor floor, suitable two physicians, $175. Circle 4720.

122D, 20 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room, sunny suites; private baths.

123D, 103 WEST.
Attractive two rooms and kitchen; can be seen by appointment. Circle 273.

123D ST., 208 WEST. (Hotel Thorndyke.)
Exceptionally attractive two-room suite, with private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rate.

123D, 206 WEST.—Do you want magnificent, large rooms? Does newness, cleanliness, and light appeal? Open fireplaces in every room, perfect color schemes, real kitchens, and kitchenettes, one, two, and three-room apartments; elevator, service.

123D ST., WEST.—Exceptionally furnished three-room-and-bath, elevator apartments; all conveniences. HAMPTON, 581 Amsterdam Av.

123D, 245 WEST, (The New West End.)—2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $55-$60.

123D ST., 22 WEST.—High class 2-8-room apartments, kitchenette; refined surroundings.

123D ST., 236 WEST.—Neatly furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths, for Summer months only. Inquire Apt. 7 A, Columbus 9686.

123D, 5 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; Grand piano; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

124TH—3 rooms, elevator apartment, 2 bedrooms, 9th floor, bargain. Columbus 1278.

124TH, 324 WEST.—Charming 2-room suite; private home; service and electricity.

125D, 103 WEST.—Attractive, airy, furnished apartment, five rooms, two baths, one block subway and elevated; rent $900 per month; sublet to Oct. 1. Apartment 11-A. Private telephone, Columbus 5069.

125D, 148 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; dandy furniture. Call between 9 and 12 or after 6:30.

125D, 240 WEST.—Six rooms; new building, exquisitely furnished; Summer; bargain. Columbus 3974.

125D ST., (Central Park West).—Eleven rooms, 3 baths; four exposures; May 15 to October 1. 21 West 86th. Schuyler 9483.

125D, 170 WEST, (Hotel Berkley.)—Corner suite, furnished till October. Apartment 406.

125D, 103 WEST.—1 and 2 room suites, with kitchen and private bath.

125D ST., 154 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private bath; finely appointed house.

125D, 134 WEST.—Attractive 1, 2, 3 rooms, with or without kitchenette privileges.

125D, 315 WEST.—Beautifully furnished seven-room apartment, private glass, china, piano; immediate possession; convenient to 72d St. subway. Fearn, 4-D.

125D, 307 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Eighth floor, 6 outside rooms; piano; now till middle of Sept. Telephone 9900 Schuyler.

125D ST., 252 WEST, (corner Broadway,)—6 rooms; 2 baths; unusually attractive corner apartment; wonderful outlook; four exposures. Apartment 9B.

125D ST., (412 West End Av.)—Beautiful seven-room apartment; Summer months; real home; best neighborhood; $150. F. J. Martin.

126D, WEST END AV.—Five rooms, front; charmingly furnished; season; bargain. Columbus 3974.

126D, 210 WEST.—Four rooms, attractively furnished, modern apartment, piano player, Victrola; all outside. Immediate possession. Seen by appointment. Schuyler 4700, Apt. 10G.

126D ST., 180 WEST.—3 immaculate, attractive rooms, piano, Aeolian Vocalion; Summer, Gerbert.

126D ST., (near Riverside.)—Nicely furnished 7 light rooms; $125. Schuyler 7037.

126TH ST., 255 WEST.—High-class furnished 3 rooms and bath. Apartment 7F. Supt.

127TH, 44 WEST.—Spacious 4-room apartment north, south, artistically furnished, grand piano, sacrifice, $100 month. Middlebrook.

127TH ST., 146 WEST.—Four-room housekeeping apartment, twelfth floor; beautifully furnished; for rent June till October; $700 monthly. Apply Schuyler 4178.

127TH, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, June rooms, June to October. Call till 12 or evenings. Apartment 9B. Tel. 3106 Schuyler.

309 WEST 87TH ST.
beautifully furnished parlor floor, 3 rooms and kitchenette; exceptional.

128T ST., 215 WEST, (Apt. 11d.)—Exceptional Summer apartment; all outside rooms; 11th floor; new building; river view; screens and awnings; two master bedrooms; from May 15. Summer rate.

129D ST., 251 WEST.—Seven rooms complete, attractive, 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths, piano; excellent phone and elevator service. Phone Riverside 3366. Chaney.

129D ST., 50 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms, private bath, electricity; 24 floor.

129D ST., 300 WEST.—Bargain for Summer, seven rooms, south and east exposure, every convenience, $100. Apt. 25. Superintendent.

129TH, 305 WEST.—Nicely furnished front 6-room apartment; modern; elevator. Apply Superintendent.

129TH ST., 200-211 WEST, (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

129TH, 300 WEST, (near Drive.)—Beautifully furnished 7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; June to Oct.; reasonable rent. Apply Supt. Tel. 3305 Riverside.

130TH, 314 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 7 large rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Riverside; exceptional apartment. Fountain, Riverside 6650.

165D, 250 WEST, (Hotel Alexandria.)—Two large outside rooms, with bath; eleventh floor; furnished or unfurnished. S. L. Root.

165TH ST., 100 WEST.—Furnished 5-room apartment, from June 1 to Oct. 1; references required; moderate rental; forenoons. Ashton.

169TH, 61 WEST.—Sublet furnished, 7-room apartment for Summer; $100 monthly; references; telephone mornings; Riverside 9780. Risch.

168TH, 201 WEST.—4 large rooms, beautifully furnished; no children allowed; party leaving must provide excellent references; June 30 to Sept. 10. Brightman.

111TH ST., 528 WEST.—Six light rooms, handsomely furnished, everything complete; must be seen to appreciate. Palmer.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive 5 room apartment, completely furnished, grand piano; May 15-Sept. 15. Inquire mornings only, Apartment 63. Phone Cathedral 9580.

113TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 63.)—Five rooms, piano, silver, linen, $110; references.

Furnished—West Side.

114TH ST., 514 WEST.—Beautiful new, complete 5-room furnished apartment, opposite Columbia University, May 15 or June until October; linen, silver; $95. Cathedral 7067.

114TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Very well furnished apartment to sublet, rent reasonable; references exchanged. Telephone Morningside 2899.

114TH ST., 600 WEST.—Attractive 4 rooms, well furnished, light, airy; river view, $80, to Oct. 1, or will lease for year; references. J 91 Times.

115TH, 606 WEST.—5-room front apartment; complete; long lease if desired. Phone 6740 Morningside, Jenkins.

116TH ST., (Claremont Av., 35.)—One block from subway and Riverside Drive, seven rooms, foyer, two baths; newly furnished; sublet until October; $135 month. Newstead, Morningside 6372.

119TH ST., (Riverside Drive.)—To sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1, furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; $150 per month; best references required; seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6778.

117TH, 308 WEST.—Attractively furnished six-room corner apartment overlooking Morningside Park; sunny, cheerful rooms; $85 per month, including linen, silver, and blankets. May 15 to Sept. 15. Mrs. L. J. Corlett. Phone 7081 Morningside between 9 A. M. and noon.

114TH, 608 WEST.—Attractive 4-room, elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 4D.

114TH ST., corner, 40 Morningside Av.—Well-furnished apartment; May 15 to Sept. 15; $85. Coleman, Apartment 21, phone Morningside 3447.

119TH ST., 435 WEST.—Attractive furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100 month.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished 4, 5 room apartments; June or July 1 to Oct., or longer. Mrs. Finch.

123D ST., 449 WEST.—Front apartment, facing Morningside Park, for Summer, five rooms, Apt. 35. Phone 973 Morningside.

125TH, 231 WEST.—Five outside rooms, elevator; completely furnished. Gould, Morningside 1000.

125TH ST., 553 WEST.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished, to sublet from June 1 to October 1; rent $100 monthly. Apartment 53.

109TH, 503 WEST.—Look! Look! Cosy furnished six-room apartment, 3 bedrooms; Victrola, telephone; $60. Call immediately. Larner.

109TH, 311 WEST.—Will rent four-room all-light modern apartment, and sell furniture. Apt. 52, phone 6710 Audubon.

112D ST.—Five rooms, finely furnished; grand piano; overlooking Hudson; immediate possession to Oct. 1; references. St. Nicholas 4230.

114TH, 501 WEST.—Four furnished rooms to let, ground-floor front. Katz.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For special and summer bargain opportunities consult Wieslifte Gray, Apartment Specialist, 969 West 72d. Columbus 3074.

AN ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT.
Physician will sublet 6-room apartment, near West End Av., keeping one room few hours daily as office. Supt. 335 West 89th.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 636.

APARTMENTS, unfurnished or furnished. Manager, Audubon 5052.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av.

Fully furnished apartments rented monthly. 2 Rooms with Kitchenette & bath from $50 up. 3 Rooms with Kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 4333 for further information. Limousine and mail service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 8th Av. "L." Reference essential.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT.
78th St., 305 West.—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; southwest exposure; near Riverside; handsomely furnished; $150. Telephone Schuyler 2049.

BIJOU APT. (Apt. 94, cor. University Av.)—Elegant 5-room modern apartment; rent $80; June 15-8 pt. 15. G'Rourke.

BROADWAY, (Near 110th.)—For the season; seven rooms, bath; good view North River. Cooke. Telephone Rector 2276.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d.) Central Park West-105th.—3, 4, 5, 7 nicely furnished rooms; low prices for Summer.

CAPITOL.
107 West 109th. Academy 1611.
ALCAZAR.
218 Manhattan Av. Academy 1740.

Two and three room, beautifully furnished apartment in elevator building; $45-$75 monthly; also two to six room apartments in nonelevator building; $40-$75 monthly. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Acad. ny 1647.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (1 West 64th St., 11E.)—Living room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette, attractively furnished; (mahogany); overlooks Park; immediate possession; until Oct. 1; may be had unfurnished and year's lease can be decided; rent $100 month.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Magnificently furnished large apartment overlooking Park; cost responsible party; May-October. Conway, Columbus 8345.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (in 60s.)—Six sunny rooms, 2 baths; Steinway piano, Oriental rugs; rent $175. Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327, 2 North.—Eight rooms, all outside; English furniture; new piano, good books, private phone; for any period.

CLAREMONT AV.—Will rent for Summer months, or all, 6 rooms, completely furnished; particulars. J. S. Maxwell, cor. 120th St. and Broadway.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col 1077.

EXCELLENT apartment, everything furnished; private bath; electricity, gas; light housekeeping. Riverside 9353.

FURNISHED apartment to rent for Summer, sitting room, alcove, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, $125 per mo. Appointment, Circle 2798.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.—Floor in private house, completely furnished, reasonable; references. Ruprecht, Chelsea 1533.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.—4-room furnished apartment; June to October. T 134 Times.

HAMILTON PL., 87.—Five, furnished gorgeously, equipped elevator apartment, overlooking Riverside Drive; spacious rooms. Phone Cahan, 1200 Audubon.

HAMILTON PL., 87. — Five, furnished gorgeously, equipped elevator apartment, overlooking Riverside Drive; spacious rooms. Phone Cahan, 1200 Audubon.

MANHATTAN AV., 300.—Nicely furnished 6-room apartment, overlooking Morningside Park, to October, $90 monthly. Dunaevsky, Fourth floor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 404.—Magnificent river view; 8 large, delightfully cool rooms, 3 baths; beautifully furnished; sublet June-Sept.; most reasonable. G. M. Harris, Morningside 3750.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (corner 84th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths, piano, victrola; every room overlooks river; sublet reasonable; immediate possession. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (Apt. 3G.)—Six attractively furnished rooms, two baths; linen, silver, &c. From May or June to Oct.; $125 per month. Telephone Morningside 6290.

RIVERSIDE.—Apartment four rooms; exquisitely furnished; lease; immediate possession. Audubon 9100. Mann.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $200 month; immediate possession. Apt. 4D. Phone Vanderbilt 7452.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Handsomely furnished 5-room apartment; $100; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two rooms, 8 windows, overlooking Hudson; like country. 3115 Academy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—8 rooms, 3 baths, 5th floor front; $150. Columbus 1277.

Sitting room, bedroom, bath; breakfast service; one, two men; private house. 3907 Farragut.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 450, (133d.)—Opposite park, near elevated; 6 beautifully furnished rooms (elevator); June 1 to Sept. 25; piano; reasonable; adults; references required. Phone 3800 Morningside. Apt. E 2.

SUB-LEASE, furnished, Summer months, lease to be continued, unfurnished, from October, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Superintendent Forrest Chamber. Telephone Cathedral 7160.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS,
55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid service; references required. Sublet.

THREE-ROOM apartment, completely furnished; large kitchen; block Dyckman subway. 8313 Morningside.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, (2,440 Webb Av.)—Four outside rooms, overlooking park, exquisitely situated; modern; telephone; Summer, Boetzel, Fordham 509.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Will sublet to desirable tenant, fly new 4-room, finely furnished apartment; $65. Phone Jchn 6037.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,611.—Sublet modern 3 rooms until Oct. 1; reasonable. Eschel.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 27.—Seven-room ground floor apartment, fronting square, $150 month; June to October; references required; interview by appointment. Spring 2455.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A 16 months' lease, furnished, elevator; Washington Heights; $75; or will sell furnishings $400, assigning lease. N 536 Times Downtown.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Four-room apartment, 6th floor; elevator; nicely furnished. Audubon 6819.

WEST END AV.—Five well-furnished rooms, including two chambers, in new apartment; available to reliable all-American family not over three; June to October, $100 monthly. Phone Riverside 6724, before 9.

WEST END AV., (86th.)—Eight rooms, 3 baths; southern exposure; rent $250 per month; further particulars from Fred'k Zittel & Son, Broadway and 79th.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST END AV., 1.—Six rooms and two baths, elevator apartment; exceptionally furnished; all conveniences. Hampton, 834 Amsterdam Av.

Furnished—Bronx.

FOUR-ROOM housekeeping apartment; simply furnished; Bedford Park section, 20 minutes from 42d St. on N. Y. Central; $50 month. Scott, Vanderbilt 3613.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

Four rooms, all improvements, including phone, Flatbush section, from June 1 to Oct. 1; rent, $45. N 502 Times Downtown.

Furnished—New Jersey.

Furnished apartments to sublet until Oct. 1; everything first class; references required. Fairmont Hotel, Jersey City. Telephone Bergen 902.

Well-furnished apartment of 4 rooms and bath in high-class section of Montclair, N. J.; Grand piano, Victrola, telephone, vacuum, &c.; Summer months, $70. C 182 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

40TH, 34 EAST.—High-class bachelor apartment; 2 rooms and bath; rent $1,200 per year, including service. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Bohenkamp & Schneider, 542 5th Av.

48TH STREET—EAST.
Bachelor Apartments.
2 rooms and bath.....$1,800 per year
3 rooms and bath.....2,200 per year

54TH STREET—EAST.
3 rooms and 2 baths.....$3,000 per year
Other apartments, furnished, shown by appointment.

G. M. PEARSON & CO., INC.,
527 5th Av., New York.
Murray Hill 1733.

56TH ST., 135 EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Two rooms and bath, $75, or furnished; also entire floor, $1,600 per year; large living room, Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

IN EAST THIRTIES, half house, six rooms and bath; open fires, hot water but no central heating; sunny rooms, in quiet block; rent $100 month; bachelors preferred. Vanderbilt 413.

MADISON AV., 1,123, (corner 84th.)—Sublet to Oct. 1, with privilege of renting from that time on, eight rooms and bath; $150 monthly; top floor; 11-12, 3-6.

MADISON AV., 1,427.—4 large rooms, elevator; electricity, telephone service, elevator, steam heat, hot water; seventh floor; $75. Johnson.

MADISON AV., 885.—Three large, light rooms, bath, kitchenette, $75 per month.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

ONE and TWO ROOMS and bath; references. Murray Hill 2114.

Unfurnished—West Side.

23TH, 350 WEST.—Third floor in private house, five light rooms and toilet; rent $23.

57TH, 17 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, new building; just west of Fifth Av. Rent $1,200.

57TH ST., 53 WEST.—2 immense rooms, beautiful bath, whole floor in private house; best location; furnished or unfurnished.

57TH, 21 WEST.—Four light, sunny rooms, bath; also suite, $65, studio; gentlemen.

57TH, 145 WEST.—Floor, private house, electricity, bath. Owner.

80TH, 301 WEST.—Sublet seven rooms, ground floor, furnished, unfurnished; 17 months' lease; immediate possession; owner on premises.

908 (Central Park.)—Apartment, five rooms, bath, (new building,) big rooms, $1,600; also 809, 7 rooms, two baths, $1,800. Silberson, 25 West 42d.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Nine light rooms and bath to sublet, May to Oct. 1; lease to renew on Oct. 1. Apply Gonzales, 30 Pine St. Phone 3696 John.

106TH, 250 WEST. (Hotel Alexandria.)—Two large, outside rooms, with bath; 11th floor; furnished or unfurnished. S. L. Root.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Overlooking Riverside.)—Modern private residence, spacious 2, 3 rooms, bath, suite; $80-$125; every convenience.

175TH, 825 WEST.
Two and four light rooms, elevator house; $50 to $90.

ATTRACTIVE, light, airy apartment to sublet unfurnished from May 15 to Oct. 1; longer term if desired; 7 rooms, 2 baths, large closets, no long, narrow halls; Columbia University section, particularly Riverside Drive. R 483 Times Downtown.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Unfurnished, non-housekeeping apartment, maid service included; three rooms with two baths or two rooms with one bath; starting June 15; lease can be arranged; apply mornings. Kuhle Telephone Riverside 9414.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (64th St.)—Until Oct. 1, or one year's lease, 11th floor, overlooking Central Park; rental $100 per month; immediate possession. Apt. 11-E, 1 West 64th St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 325.—7 rooms and bath; $1,000; possession June 1.

CLAREMONT AV., 120.—Unobstructed view of Riverside; seven rooms and bath; elevator; sublet June to October, with option of renewal. Apply premises.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, high class, 3 large airy rooms, newly decorated, $48. Northdale, 830 West 179th.

ENTIRE second floor apartment, near 5th Av. and 40th St.; three large rooms, bath and kitchenette; every convenience; $125 mo.; immediate possession. Phone Circle 5202.

LARGE STUDIO, five room apartment, very attractive; sublet at loss if taken at once; $1,800 a year. Tel. 1268 Riverside.

MANHATTAN AV., 508, (corner 121st.)—7 outside rooms; all improvements; rent $68.

MORNINGSIDE Av., 40, (corner 118th).—6 large, light rooms; $85. Coleman.

SPLENDID seven all outside room elevator apartment, steam heat, hot water, mail chute, in the Paul Jones, at 220 Wadsworth Av., $84 per month. See Superintendent, or phone Lenox 3776.

SHERMAN AV., 221, (corner 207th.)—Six outside rooms, corner apartment; elevator; lease.

TWO FLOORS, two baths, steam, redecorated; $95, provided furnishings purchased, $950; terms; state telephone. Box 84, General Post Office.

WEST END AV., 567, (87th.)—Two and four-room apartments, baths, kitchenettes, each entire floor fronting on avenue; newly decorated; desirable environment; $80 to $130; also apartment near 72d, $90. Columbus 6145.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Two rooms and bath, new fireproof house; elevator and hall service; $80; references and social references required. See Supt. on premises, Van Voorst Apartments, 123 Waverly Place.

WEST END AV. & 80TH ST.
Seven rooms, all light, (8 master bedrooms,) elevator, electric light

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, 32, broad stenographic-secretarial experience, good organizer and supervisor, wishes responsible position. N 600 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, thoroughly experienced in hosiery and notions, desires connection with wholesale concern. J 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER (27,) ten years' experience, desires connection, good future; secretarial and selling ability; ambitious, energetic, capable, and reliable; A1 references; salary $25. R 587 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian, high-class, thoroughly experienced executive, seeks lucrative offer; well educated, A1 credentials. N 597 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT, 8 years' experience, desires position; salary $30. N 596 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ten years' varied experience, desires permanent position; references; $25. N 554 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, experienced, reliable, desires permanent position; good reference. N 589 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT of Book and Job Office.—Man of experience wishes to connect with first-class house. Y 197 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—Young American-born gentleman, college education, speaking and able to translate into English, French, Danish, German, and Spanish, seeks position. C 780 Times.

TREE SURGEON.—Do you need a tree surgeon? Telephone Farragut 6838.

VALET.—Japanese young man wishes position with gentleman going country or mountains, as valet; best city reference. Mars, Apartment 25. 643 West 172d St.

WASHING, &c.—Woman wishes washing, ironing; $3 a day. Mrs. Zakhar, 326 East 74th.

YOUNG MAN, 25, college man, desires connections with commercial concern in any capacity where ability assures a bright future; can offer unusual executive ability and a business training for an opportunity in your salesroom, sample room, or stock. S. 845 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, of exceptional ability, desires responsible position with good firm; experienced salesman, good correspondent, and thoroughly familiar with up-to-date business methods; honorably discharged from the army after one year's foreign service. V 689 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, former employment manager for large corporation, college graduate, desires position in any capacity through which ability and effort can show; first class reference. C 1036 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) executive ability, six years' general business experience, including selling, desires connection with concern offering opportunities; honest and reliable. I 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position as cable clerk with exporting or shipping concern; familiar with all codes. R 518 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, desires position as general office man, experienced, or anything if future assured. G. V., 2,804 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high-school graduate, desires position with reliable firm. C 1034 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) ex-soldier, high school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping, wishes position with a future. C 1025 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) discharged army, executive ability, live wire, desires position, reliable firm; will go anywhere. J 105 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish; (27,) speaks English fluently, desires position with a view to salesman. Y 95 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, Typists, Bookkeepers, male, female; Draftsman, (mechanical); reliable. Roberts Agency, Bryant 4041.

Japanese Eagle Agency.—Cooks, butlers, chauffeurs, 101 West 42d. Bryant 7781.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Lady accustomed to calling upon large concerns to work on souvenir book of events of vital importance to business interests; commission; state promptly. Call between 10 and 12, Room 5,082, 1 Madison Av.

ADVERTISING MAKEUP.—Young workman to assist on technical engineering journal; one familiar with advertising copy, proofs, engraving, &c.; must be keen, alert, and accustomed to detail work; state age, experience, and last employment. K 301 Times.

ARMATURE WINDERS, thoroughly experienced on small armature motors. Apply in person, Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken; 5 minutes' walk from West 23d St., Ferry.

ARTIST or Colorer.—Young girl to spot and color positives. Animated Picture Products Co., 19 West 27th.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Two young ladies; broker's office; good hours; attractive opportunity; state nationality. S 705 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT STENOGRAPHER.—Theatrical business; salary about $15. Harry Weber, 1,564 Broadway, Room 802.

ASSISTANT to dentist; must be neat and intelligent; good position; references. Y 179 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT to DENTIST.—State age and salary desired. K 263 Times.

BILLING CLERK, experienced with typewriter or Elliott biller; state age, education and salary. K 318 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED; CONTROL RECORDS; FAMILIAR WITH CARD RECORDS AND LEDGERS; MUST BE ACCURATE. APPLY 3-5 P. M., GERSTENZANG BROS., 670 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER and Assistant Cashier for handling all incoming checks, making up bank deposits, &c., and must be typist; accuracy and speed essential; Christian firm. A 646 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Executive woman who can take charge of office with more employes; must have knowledge of credit checking and systemizing. Call Saturday at 10 A. M. I. Hand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER FOR DRESS HOUSE; MUST BE ABLE TO ANSWER CORRESPONDENCE; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. 45 WEST 26TH. 8TH FLOOR.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, must understand double entry; salary $25. Apply Larned Carter Co., 3-5 Waverley Place, 9 o'clock, Friday morning.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young lady to assist in ledger department; state experience and salary. S. M., 67 Times Harlem.

BUYER WANTED—COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED BUYER AND MANAGER IN LARGE CITY IN MIDDLE WEST, FOR NEGLIGEE SILK AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT. APPLY E. E. ATKINSON & CO., 303 5TH AV.

CANVASSERS wanted for Parko cleaner; salary and commission. Write or apply in person, Parko Sales Co., 32 Vesey St.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS. — Will any lady closing house for the Summer highly recommend chambermaid-waitress for position in small family to go to Quogue, L. I. Reply to Miss Dunham, 71 East 87th St., N. Y. City. Tel. Lenox 292.

CLERK in general office of large concern; should be graduate of high school; permanent position with opportunity for advancement; $16-$12 at start. Box A 677 Times Downtown.

CLERKS—CLERKS.

Large publishing house has several vacancies; time bonus; permanent positions; pleasant surroundings.

Stenographers, 1 year's experience.

Typists, accurate.

Entry clerks; daily orders.

Complaint adjusters.

Payroll checking and adjusting.

McCALL, 236 WEST 37TH ST.

CLERK, for filing addressograph stencils; must be accurate, careful worker; permanent position with large publishing house; plenty of sunshine and fresh air; good hours, centrally located; state experience, references, which will be held in strict confidence; state salary desired. J 117 Times.

CLERK, knowledge bookkeeping, also typist; knowledge Elliott Fisher preferred, though not essential; bright, active; give full particulars, experience, religion, salary, references, &c. C 840 Times Annex.

CLERKS, between the ages of 16 and 18, in the office of a large corporation; experience unnecessary; hours 8 to 5; half day Saturday throughout the year; vacations with pay; salary $10 per week to start; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, experience, if any, &c. H 483 Times Downtown.

CLERK to assist in small office at Long Beach; salary $60 to $80 monthly; would prefer applicant living within easy commuting distance of Long Beach. Address Box 86, Hempstead, L. I.

COOK.—Family of 3, Long Island; 80 minutes from city; near water; pleasant surroundings; good wages. Telephone Bayside 294R.

COOK, white, by Christian couple; apply by letter or phone; $45 to $50. Mrs. R. J. Mansfield, 548 Highwood Av., Leonia, N. J.

COPY HOLDER and typist in law office, experienced, to compare proofs and do copying. A 699 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATOR and saleslady; must be full of life, intelligent, petite, and good-looking; good salary. Manhattan Doll Co., 341 5th Av.

DESIGNER EXPERIENCED ON NEGLIGEE AND KIMONOS. NASRALLAH & MEENA, 48 WEST 25TH ST.

DESIGNER on popular priced silk dresses. Farber, 115 West 30th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DESIGNER.

A progressive, rapidly growing concern, one of the largest manufacturers of silk and cotton waists west of New York, has a most attractive proposition for a designer of ability. Our success and reputation have been based on our good merchandise and the original and smart designs, and applicant must be able to maintain our standard. Splendid opportunity. All replies held strictly confidential. Y 176 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE.

Desirable opening for dictaphone operator in office large grocery corporation; 9:30-5:30; luncheon; advancement; give age, education, experience, and salary expected. Address "Dictaphone," P. O. Box 290, City Hall Station, N. Y.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salaries; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 227.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced and capable; good opportunity; rapid advancement; state reference and salary expected. A 676 Times Downtown.

DIETITIAN.—Apply to Superintendent Flower Hospital.

FILE CLERK.—Girl, some experience, pleasant surroundings; salary to start, $10; opportunity for advancement. Call Room 501, 221 4th Av.

FITTERS AND ALTERATION HANDS on high-class dresses; best salaries; permanent positions.

RUSSEKS, 362 5TH AV.

FORELADY for typewriting department of large letter shop, with experience and executive ability. Call Friday. See Mr. Clarke, Room 509, 32 Broadway.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, white; family of two; apartment. Apply 10-11, Mrs. Paul H. Shmidt, 345 West 85th St.

GIRLS, YOUNG WOMEN,

for high-class assembly work and light bench work; also operators on light automatic machines; good pay, 48-hour week; ideal shop conditions.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

GIRLS! GIRLS! GIRLS!

Attractive, refined, young; no stage experience necessary; good salaries. Apply Gus. Edwards, every day, including Sunday, Astor Theatre Building, Broadway and 45th St.

GIRLS.—We have several positions open for bright, intelligent American girls with some clerical experience; apply in own handwriting, stating nationality, experience, age and salary desired. Address Dept. "G," P. O. Box 302, Madison Square.

GIRL wanted for general housework, good references required. Victoria Apartments, 97th St. and Riverside Drive. Telephone Riverside 2493. Apartment 62.

GIRL.—Refined, young, office of large wholesale dry goods commission house, as assistant; state religion and salary expected. A 672 Times Downtown.

GIRL for errands and make herself generally useful in office; $10 week to start. Compagnie Morana, 118 East 27th St.

GIRL for clerical and stenographic work; full particulars first letter. K 285 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE wanted at St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies as night supervisor. 277 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK.—Couple or sisters, white, to do entire housework; small house; family of two adults and two small children; pleasant surroundings; room with private bath; $80 to $90. W. B. Howe, Hartsdale, N. Y. Telephone White Plains 2-96.

HOUSEWORK.—Active woman on gentleman's modern farm; waiting and housework; no cooking or laundry; 3 adults; own bath; electric lights, hardwood floor. Y 198 Times Annex.

KITCHEN MAID; $45; references. Apply 9 to 1, Saturday, 12 Washington Square.

LEDGER CLERK, on stock ledger, in large chemical plant in Brooklyn; state age, experience, and salary wanted. S 694 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, able to take off trial balance; salary $15. Write, stating experience, religion, and education, V 692 Times Downtown.

MAIL CLERK wanted for large export house. K 310 Times.

MESSENGER GIRL, 15-18 years, for interoffice messenger service; to girl capable of development opportunity will be given for promotion to well paid, responsible position; salary $35 month to start. K 309 Times.

MODEL wanted, Size 36, in wholesale fur house; steady position. Apply Friedman & Herskovitz, 115 West 27th St.

NURSE.—Quiet, refined woman to care for children under mother's supervision and be useful in household affairs; steady position; pleasant home; Summer in country; salary $40. Telephone John 4178.

NURSE, competent, for 2 children, ages 4 and 6 years; West Hampton Beach, for Summer; good wages. 1,026 St. James Place, Brooklyn. Bedford 7569.

NURSE MAID for one baby, 2½ years old; please call in morning. Freeman, 940 Simpson St.

NURSE.—Experienced operating room nurse; $60 per month; room and board. Call 231 East 57th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, French preferred, 2 girls, 3 and 6. Call Miss Feinman, 1,600 Broadway, 3d floor.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young woman, experienced; must be good penman and quick and accurate at figures; salary $16-$18. K 312 Times.

PHOTO PRINTER, experienced in amateur work; good salary; permanent position. Herbert & Huesgen, 18 East 42d St.

SECRETARY.—Good stenographer, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, fundamentals, and office detail; must have pleasing personality and able to manage subordinates and get along with co-workers; position is with new financial institution and offers good possibilities for one who has initiative, ability, and desire to advance herself; state age, experience, qualifications, salary desired, and when available; replies will be treated in strict confidence. A 661 Times Downtown.

SHOPPER, experienced, for dressmaking and millinery establishment; we require an alert and capable person. Maison Bernard, 5th Av., corner 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER.

Young woman with at least two years' experience in stenography and general office routine; must be bright, quick, and accurate at figures and understand billing and ledger accounts.

Exceptional opportunity and good future with large manufacturing corporation at their Fifth Avenue offices; state age, qualifications, details of experience, and salary; confidential. Box K 327 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST as general office assistant; typist and general business ability more important than stenography; downtown forwarding concern; hours 9 to 6, 9 to 3 Saturday; good salary paid to conscientious party; reply stating age, experience, and salary expected. "A. L.," 511 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large manufacturing concern requires the services of a young lady with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; must be experienced, familiar with general office work and capable of filling a responsible position; splendid opportunity; state age, experience and salary desired. K 323 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 227.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Experienced; an excellent opportunity in office for bright, ambitious young lady; salary to start, $18; advancement unlimited, depending upon ability. Apply all day, the Actual Appraisal Co., 1787 Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY wanted at once; must be experienced girl, with some executive ability; only personal applications considered. Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Mr. Hanigan.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; must be competent, experienced, willing worker; good opportunity; must have unquestionable references. Apply General Baking Co., Bronx Blvd. and Roosevelt St., nr. White Plains Av. subway, Burke St. station.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Must be thoroughly experienced and possess initiative and executive ability and able to work intelligently; must be quick and accurate; state salary and references. H. S., 65 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER; prefer woman over 25; knowledge of dentistry desirable, although not essential; hours 8:30 to 5:30, Saturday 1 o'clock; salary about $15 to start; give full particulars in your reply. K 264 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—MUST BE COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION WITH COTTON CONVERTING HOUSE; ADDRESS, GIVING NATIONALITY AND SALARY WANTED. K 322 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer who can take Spanish dictation and who can transcribe English dictation into Spanish; drug line experience preferred; state salary. A 648 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted in downtown law office; state age, experience, education, and salary expected. Address "Clothing," 522 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, rapid, accurate operator, capable of developing with established, rapidly expanding business. Woodlife Co., 262 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, high school graduate; experienced and accurate operator; salary $15 per week. Call between 2:30 and 5 P. M. second floor, 7 East 39th St. Flambeau Shops.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced wholesale embroidery house; opportunity for advancement; state experience, salary expected. S. L., 603 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, at least four years' experience, for export and import house; state age, salary, experience, and former employment. N 576 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Well-bred high-school graduate preferred, in Christian office; state age, salary, &c. Law, Box S 390 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS,

Used to general dictation, speedy and accurate; high school graduates preferred. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED; MUST BE COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED, APPLY PAUL WENGER CO., 35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well educated, energetic, possessing initiative and tact; preferably advertising experience, McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Splendid opening for high-class girl, in banker's office; salary to start $18. Phone Broad 2840, or write Box B 90, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; bright girl with knowledge of office routine and filing experience only. Meyerson, Levine & Co., 605 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman with experience clerical and office routine; state age, experience and salary expected. E 868 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be well educated and competent; $13. Call 16 Broad St., Room 1, 8th floor, Saturday, 9 to 1.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, for law work; state experience, nationality, and salary desired. Y 689 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One having experience in order department detail; state experience and salary. H. R., 66 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; not necessarily experienced. Phone 4163 Circle for appointment.

STENOGRAPHER, with advertising and subscription experience, on trade journal. A 678 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; neat, accurate, willing to operate dictaphone; state salary. A 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in wholesale silk house; state experience; excellent opportunity for advancement. A 675 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, efficient; please state age, experience and salary required. R 539 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, one who can take dictation in French preferred. C 183 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, energetic; write, stating experience and salary desired. R. L. 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for law office. Apply by telephone, Rector 713.

STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK; $18. Y. M. C. A., 215 West 23d St.

STOCK GIRL. — Wholesale glove company wants stock girl; salary $12 per week; hours 8:30 to 5; uptown location. T 171 Times.

STORE PACKERS.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.
require girls over 15 as
STORE PACKERS.
Bring working papers. Apply Supt. of Delivery, Employees' Entrance, 6th Av., near 43d St., before 10 A. M.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and typist; healthy appearance; permanent. Physical Culture Publishing Co., 110 West 40th.

TEACHER wanted; competent managing teacher for business school; must have knowledge of either Munson, Pitman, or Graham shorthand, bookkeeping and filing; pleasing personality; executive ability; 3 years' experience; reply, giving full particulars, salary expected, &c. Y 188 Times Annex.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand, disciplinarian, some experience; permanent position; advancement; state particulars and mention telephone number. A 650 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR on Monitor switchboard, understanding filing and mailing; must be highly recommended; state salary and reference. K. D., 544 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR in Christian builder's office; state experience, education, and salary to start. Builder, J 104 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, neat, to take charge of switchboard and assist in office. Scott & Scott, Inc., 16 East 42d St.

TRIMMING maker on custom shirts; steady work all year round; good pay. K. Wragge, 43 West 46th.

TYPEWRITER, capable, (stenography not necessary,) to work on records, &c., in circulation department of newspaper; should have good knowledge of geography; permanent position; indicate approximate salary wanted. Address R 544 Times Downtown.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, high school graduate, quick, accurate, accustomed to or willing to operate calculating machine, for permanent, pleasant work in advertising engineer's office, opposite City Hall; state references, age, salary. N 509 Times Downtown.

TYPIST-CLERK.—In a publishing house; young woman, 21 to 25 years; accurate, familiar with detail of office work; a knowledge of purchasing or printing orders will be a consideration; state age, experience, and last employment. K 316 Times.

TYPIST to copy orders on Underwood long carriage; must be well experienced, accurate, and rapid; state experience, salary expected, and reference. Address C 206 Times.

TYPIST, rapid, neat, with experience in billing preferred, but not essential; state experience, salary. A 663 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, rapid, on Underwood; experienced at filing and operating small switchboard; unusual opportunity. Room 610, 366 5th Av.

WAITRESS, competent; permanent position; Glen Cove; good wages; references. Telephone Glen Cove 488. P. C. Box 844.

WOMAN, age 25 to 40, good sewer, to aid in making and fitting surgical appliances; good wages; old-established house. C 198 Times.

WOMEN to canvass membership for well known national institution; must speak Yiddish and English; splendid opportunity for the right person; commission. C 739 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRLS, bright and ambitious, grammar school education sufficient, to assist in marking room; fine chance for advancement; good salary.

OLIVER A. OLSON & CO.,
Broadway at 79th St.

YOUNG GIRL wanted, to take charge of cleaning and dyeing store. Apply Mme. Francis Dercreux, 9 Columbia Terrace, Edgewater, N. J.

YOUNG GIRL, not over 16, in office of mercantile establishment; must be bright, neat and willing. A 674 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to do checking; hours 9 to 5; answer, giving education and age. K 319 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—Permanent position with good opportunities is offered by magazine department of well-known 5th Av. Publishing House, to young lady, experienced in handling subscription orders, complaints, &c.; give full particulars regarding experience, salary expected, references in first letter. Address Confidential, X. B., 208 Times.

YOUNG LADY to act as assistant cashier; state salary and education. K 329 Times.

YOUNG LADY WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN PATERSON, N. J., OVER 25, TO ACT AS SECRETARY; STATE PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 166 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG LADY, some experience operating monitor board; familiar with general office work; $10 start; advancement according ability. Hughes, 138 Mulberry St.

YOUNG LADY.—LARGE WAIST HOUSE WANTS YOUNG LADY FOR SHOWROOM AND OFFICE WORK. KRAM & MATCH, 44 EAST 32D.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 18 and 35, to train for nurses; must have one year high school education or equivalent; maintenance and salary while in training; good opportunities. Apply or write People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY to label bottles; salary $12 to start; office hours 9 to 5:30. Compagnie Morana, 118 East 27th St.

YOUNG WOMEN, aged 21 and over, who are not afraid to work, wanted for bookkeeping positions; beginning salary $60 per month. Apply 9 A. M., American Railway Express Co., 119 West 19th St., Manhattan, 8th floor.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS WANTED.

Big demand in business houses for file clerks who have had TRAINING. Many large concerns depend upon our school entirely for their file clerks. Well-trained file clerks are scarce. They get good pay and fine opportunities for promotion. In four weeks we train you thoroughly in all leading systems of filing, also indexing and cataloging. And we assure you a position when you have learned the work. Every student receives PERSONAL INSTRUCTION, and practices with finest modern office equipment. Evening and afternoon classes. Enroll at once for new classes starting Monday, May 12. Call, write, or phone Franklin 2261.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St., Near Broadway.

$2,476 PER WEEK.

This sum represents the total of the weekly salaries of the CALLS FOR OUR GRADUATES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY. Positions open just as soon as you graduate. Month's course. Call at once for interview. Booklet upon request.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, at 28th St.,
(formerly Singer Building.)
Telephone Madison Square 6097.

WOMEN ARE INVITED

to attend a series of informative lectures on technical business subjects at Pace Institute. The first lecture of the series, "FUNDAMENTALS OF DOUBLE ENTRY," will be given by Homer S. Pace, C. P. A., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 8 P. M. Tickets for this lecture are limited in number. Make application to Registrar.

PACE INSTITUTE,
30 Church Street, New York.

GOOD ENGLISH BUILDS BUSINESS.

Good English is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free bulletin, "Your English," and for details of a new early evening class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ARE YOU A SQUARE PEG

in a round hole? Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Call, write, or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., New York.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY

as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet C.

CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y., 1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6956.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.—Sydenham Hospital; 343 East 116th St., New York City; vacancies exist for women desiring two years' two months' training; diploma granted after passing successful examinations. Apply Superintendent of Nurses.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (46th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

Day, evening, Saturday classes. 904 West 40th St.

Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required. All year.

BEAUTY CULTURE.—Hairdressing, manicuring, all branches taught; days, evenings; graduates earn $25-$50 weekly; circular explains. Prof. Rohrer's Famous School, 119 West 42d St.

MOVIE STAR offers opportunity for private coaching and picture appearance. Address Movie Star, Box 911, World Bldg., N. Y. C.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

Steno.—Confidential assistant sec'y, advertising experience; $35.
Stenographer—Mfg.; $30.
Steno.-Sec'y.—Knowledge bookkeeping; $23.
Stenographer—Uptown lumber concern; $25.
Steno.—Tire line; $20.
Steno.—Electrical; $25.
Steno.—(Medical); $30.
Numerous positions, $25-$28.
Beginners, $15.
Bookkeepers, typist.—Broker; $25-$20.
Ledger Clerks, payroll; $15.
Office Assistant—$15-$12-$10.
Telephone operator, typist; $15.
Telephone Ops., file clerks; $15.
Typist; Assistant Bookkeeper, $15.
Typists, Copyist.—Oliver; $15.
Typist, Copyists, $12-$14.
Messengers—$10-$8.

"The right person in the right place."
STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU,
185 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley.

LAW:
Stenographer-secretary, $1,300.
PUBLISHING:
Stenographer-secretary, $1,200.
OUT-OF-TOWN:
Secretary to head of school, $60 and maintenance.
ARCHITECT:
Stenographer, $18-$20.
CHEMICALS:
Stenographer, $25.
COLLEGE:
Stenographer, $18.
These positions demand the best type of capable young business women.
There is no registration fee.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 Broadway, Near Wall St.
ABSOLUTELY NO CHARGE UNTIL WE SECURE YOU A POSITION.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY, ROOM 507.
STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; brokerage experience.....$20
STENOGRAPHER, brokerage experience, $25 to $30.....
DICTAPHONE operators.....$18 to $20
STENOGRAPHER, executive position; salary according ability.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
ROOM 1023, PRIVATE AGENCY, 50 BROAD.
3 STENOGRAPHERS .....$30-$25
2 TYPISTS .....$25-$23
4 FILE CLERKS .....$20-$16
2 CASHIERS .....$20-$18
No registration charge. Call immediately.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 NASSAU,
Est. 1899. Free registration.
Stenographer, brokerage, $20; jewelry, $18; commercial, $25; fifteen positions, $12-$25; file clerk, $60 monthly; numerous clerks, typists.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST., MISS GRIFFIN.
Bookkeepers, stenographers; three dictaphone openings; $25; stenographers, $25-$20; dictaphone, typist.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$12; Bookkeeper-Stenographer, $18; Christian firms; many good openings, high-class applicants. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS for personal work of department managers; positions 42d St. and downtown; $18-$23; typists, clerks. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS - SECRETARIES, $25; others, $12-$25; bookkeepers, typists, switchboards; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.; 480 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$25; stenographers, $15-$23; typists, $15; clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Uptown firm of public accountants desire an experienced semi-senior or senior for city work; permanent connections, with splendid prospects; state age, experience and salary desired. K 287 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER,
for established trade publication; state full particulars. E 857 Times Annex.

ARCHITECT; age about 35; first-class opening for all-around man; state age, experience, and salary expected. K 306 Times.

ARTIST WANTED.

Leading printing and engraving corporation requires an artist who can co-operate with a service department in producing high-grade catalogue and booklet work; must be able to do fine line drawing and appreciate the value of lettering that will harmonize with Casion type when correctly and simply arranged. All replies will be considered strictly confidential, and samples will be returned. Address Y 38 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT to portrait painter wanted, who can influence commissions; artist is well known for his successful work; gentleman moving in good society may add to his income by liberal percentage on price paid; letter treated as strictly confidential. Box Y 103 Times Annex.

AUDITOR, wanted, with department store experience; state salary and all details of experience. V 45 Times.

AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICIAN.—Good salary and promotion for men thoroughly familiar with repairs on starting, lighting, and ignition systems on automobiles. P. J. Dunham Co., Inc., 244 West 49th St.

BANDAGIST; first-class man on brass work especially. Apply Mr. Feucht, 45 East 123d.

BOND SALESMEN.—Investment firm wants several high-grade men to sell an industrial issue; this is a permanent position with an excellent future; attractive commission arrangement. P 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; must be experienced to take full charge of office and show room. Famous Waist Co., 99 Greene St.

BOOKKEEPER.—New York Stock Exchange firm wants thoroughly competent and experienced bookkeeper, with knowledge of cashier's work and securities; write, stating salary expected, qualifications, and references, Box 468 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man as assistant automobile sales agency; salary to start $18 weekly, with excellent opportunity for advancement; write, stating age, education, experience, previous employment. A 1385 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS, WITH BANKING OR BROKERAGE EXPERIENCE; STATE SALARY. T 179 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER-BILL CLERK; only those stating age, nationality, experience, salary expected, references, will receive attention. Future, P 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, must understand double entry; salary $25. Apply Larned Carter Co., 3-5 Waverley Place, 9 o'clock, Friday morning.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with experience for large organization; state age, experience, and salary expected. E 867 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; Stock Exchange experience essential. Apply 6th floor, 22 William St.

BOYS

for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Employment office open 9 to 4.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

B-O-Y-S

Large insurance brokerage Christian corporation has permanent positions for bright, intelligent, well-mannered boys of good habits, who are public school graduates or have attended high school. Address in own handwriting, stating references, nationality; salary to start $9. R 487 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Grammar school lad, with or without business experience, to do office work and keep stockroom in order; position is permanent, with excellent chance for advancement; here is your opportunity to connect with a long-established 5th Av. publishing house; give full particulars and references in first letter. C. R., 812 Times.

BOYS.—One of the largest manufacturing corporations in the country offers you an opportunity to connect with a permanent position in their offices; those good at figures will receive special consideration. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and salary desired. Address Dept. "A," P. O. Box 302, Madison Square.

BOY

for light office work and errands, in large downtown wholesale house; good chance for future; $8 to start. Call Mr. Lustgen, Jaburg Bros., 10-12 Leonard St.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work, short hours, enabling evening study; salary $8 to start; application confidential. S 699 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Japanese boy, about 20 years old, for beautiful Summer home by sea; no experience necessary; must speak English; general helper to live with Japanese chauffeur. Call or write, Room 905, 52 Vanderbilt Av., corner 45th St.

BOY, 15 to 16 years of age, in the office of large manufacturing company downtown; please apply in own handwriting, stating references, and salary expected. R 517 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; good opportunity for advancement. Address M. M., P. O. Box 823, City Hall Station, New York.

BOY wanted for export, import; Christian firm; experience not necessary; excellent chance for advancement. Apply Room 2739, 17 Battery Place.

BOY WANTED; BUSY LAW OFFICE. CALL 128 BROADWAY, ROOM 1404, BETWEEN HOURS OF 10 AND 12.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. Willing, 428 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright, active, with every opportunity in wholesale woolen house. Address Opportunity, N 539 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, about 18, strong, willing, salary $12. Apply Pencil Supply Co., 562 Broadway, N. Y.

BOY Wanted.—Errands, office work; good opportunity for bright boy. Law and Insurance Litho. Co., 130 Water St.

BOY, 16, 17, as beginner in high-class national bank; opportunity for good, permanent position. S 701 Times Downtown.

BOY to work in stock room in cotton converting house. Phoenix Mfg. Co., 377 Bradway.

BOY, about 16, for office work; Christian firm; salary $10-$12, with good prospects. C 185 Times.

BOY for general office; exceptional opportunity. Harris Bros., Barnett, 11 East 26th St.

BOY for errands and office work; good chance for advancement. Call Room 701, Tribune Bldg.

BOY, bright, American, in office of wholesale dry goods commission house; good chance for advancement. K 317 Times.

BOY.—For hosiery stockroom; good opportunity, rapid advancement. 303 4th Av., Room 501.

BOY of good education and appearance wanted in large real estate office. A 670 Times Downtown.

BOY for errands and office work with import and export house. A 658 Times Downtown.

BRACE MAKER.—First-class steel worker. Apply Mr. Feucht, 45 East 123d St.

BUYER wanted, by resident buyer's office; a first-class clothing and gents' furnishings buyer; state experience and salary wanted. Y 185 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man preferred; must be steady; good habits; small; only requiring car to be driven mornings, evenings, Saturday afternoons, and Sundays; give salary desired; permanent position to right party. V 43 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, competent, for Woodcrest, who is willing to help in the garden. I. S. Wolf, 130 East 25th St.

CHEF for small club, 10 miles from N. Y.; good pastry man; all-year position; state salary expected. Confidential, Y 197 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Young man; office assistant; good at figures; typist preferred; state age, experience, last employment. R 543 Times Downtown.

CLERKS—CLERKS.

Bright, active; preferably high school education. McCall, 236 West 37th.

COPYIST.—Man who is good penman and accurate in figures can find permanent position. R 542 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN - ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING COLLECTIONS; ONE FAMILIAR WITH NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS TRADE PREFERRED. O. F., 888 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DECORATORS,

GLASS AND CHINA; WATER COL

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1915-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1918 "E40" 7-passenger touring. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 151.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASSENGER.
MARMON 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 SEDAN.
HUPMOBILE 1917 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER. WALTON SP.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER.
CHANDLER 1918 7-PASSENGER.
NATIONAL CHUMMY, WIRE WHEELS. MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL ABORN, 239 WEST 58TH ST.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1918 4 PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917 AMBASSURY TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 TOURING, 7 Pass.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 SPORT. 4 PASS.
CADILLAC 1915 TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 4 PASSENGER.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO., 10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC (1917) Limousine Town Car.
PIERCE ARROW (1918) Suburban Sedan 38.
MARMON (1918) 4-passenger club roadster.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger Sport; 1917 Sedan; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 Sedan; fine mechanical condition; make offer. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1918 Coupe; positively like new; very desirable. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 New Haven Brougham; run less than 5,000 miles; any demonstration; $275. Bonavista Garge, 254 West 109th.

CHANDLER 1917, six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring; $850. Columbus 3164.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; wire wheels. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

PALMERS SEDAN.....$975
HUPMOBILE TOURING.....975
OVERLAND TOURING.....335
OVERLAND TOURING.....465
STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.....935
STUDEBAKER TOURING.....585
STUDEBAKER CABRIOLET.....985

—REMEMBER—
All Studebaker models are rebuilt, refinished, and fully guaranteed by the factory.

STUDEBAKER CORP OF AMERICA.
Broadway and 56th St., New York.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, late 1916, for sale; overhauled and painted, looks and runs almost new; $850. F. S. Jones, 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

CHEVROLET NEW AND USED CARS
Divided payments; cars taken in trade; authorized dealers. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLETS, 1919 models; small initial payment, balance instalment. Simon, 2,466 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

DODGE Roadster, fine condition, run 6,000 miles. Sluger, 1,130 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT, 35 H. P., thoroughly overhauled, electric starter, &c.; AI condition. A. Wilkinson, 107 East 126th St., city.

FLEETWOOD Special, splendid sport touring S. G. V., latest model; perfect. Telephone 458 Tremont.

FORD cars on an easy payment plan; small amount down; balance $10 week; prompt delivery. P 1271 Times Bronx.

FORD 1918 touring; excellent condition; repainted; demonstration today. Phone Edwards, 120 Rector.

FORD 1917 touring car; like new.—Tire Co., 788 8th Av.

FRANKLIN Touring 9A, 1917, wire wheels. FRANKLIN Touring, Series 9, 1916; $1,000.
REO Touring, 1917, repainted, new top; $650.
PAIGE Coupe, 1918, painted blue, with yellow wire wheels; many extras.
HUDSON Touring, 1918; like new; $1,875.
FRANKLINS, Town Cars, Limousine and Sedans.

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
Used Car Dept. E. G. Kuh, Manager.
4th Floor, 225 W. 58th St., just east of Broadway.

HUDSON SPORT MODEL, 1919.
Four-pass.; run 2,046 miles; almost new; cord tires, bumper, extra tire; immediate delivery; bargain. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON 1918 4-passenger speedster; almost new; bargain. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

HUDSON 1919 touring, almost new; 1,778 Broadway, (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON Super Touring, exceptional; see; make offer; no dealers. 121 East 52d.

HUDSON Super Six, 7-passenger; excellent condition; must sell; $900. 225 West 60th.

HUDSON, 1918, sport model, like new; mechanically perfect. Vanderbilt 5463.

HUDSON 1918, sport model, like new; mechanically perfect. Vanderbilt 5463.

LOZIER, closed car, with Sunmer top; overhauled; decorated; demonstrate by appointment. Gould, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4080.

1917 MARMON 7-Pass.
Sedan.—Excellent Condition.
Newly Painted and Cord Tires.
Reasonably Priced.
G. Mc Donough Dept.,
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
61st St., West of Broadway.

MERCER 1916 roadster; also 1917 Marmon roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER ROADSTER.—BARGAIN.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 56TH ST.

MERCER 1917, 4 passenger, in condition. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

MITCHELL car, seven-passenger, 1917 model; perfect condition. Kaplan, 216 W. 65th.

OVERLANDS
AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS;
RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED.
Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway at 50th.

OVERLAND.—Late country club, excellent condition, many extras. Singer, 1,130 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1916, twin six, 7 passenger town car; extra touring body. Dexter, care Bell Garage, 529 West 131st St.

PACKARD SEDAN.—Practically new; exceptionally fine car. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PACKARD 1918, sedan body, 3-25; almost new; bargain. Address Sedan, E 859 Times Annex.

PACKARD 1918, 1917 touring; also town cars; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD.—Twin 6, 5-passenger, touring, perfect condition. Telephone Fordham 2024.

PACKARD 1916 Twin Touring; almost new. 1,778 Broadway; one flight. Circle 1417.

PALMER-SINGER roadster, 6 cylinder; newly painted and overhauled. Dexter, care Bell Garage, 529 West 131st St.

PEERLESS touring car, bargain, 6-passenger, in first-class condition throughout; dark gray; new slip covers; 6-cylinder, 48 H. P.; price $2,500. Address Owner, 2 East 65th St., New York.

PIERCE ARROW RUNABOUT.
PIERCE ARROW RUNABOUT.

48-H. P., Series 4, newly painted and in fine shape.
We just have ready two very good 7-passenger 48's; $3,250 each.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 4000.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66" coupe; practically new; wonderful condition; small car taken in trade. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

REO Roadster; excellent condition; shock absorbers, &c. 419 East 23d. Phone Gramercy 1414; no dealers.

REO 6-cylinder 7-passenger touring; newly painted; guaranteed. Reo Agency, Bronx, 852 East 149th St.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. Mr. Davis, 2800 Vanderbilt.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CHALMERS TOURING.
1917 NATIONAL LIMOUSINE 6 CYLINDER.
1917 STUTZ 4-PASS. SPORT TOURING.
1918 BUICK LITTLE ROADSTER.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE.
130 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

SIMPLEX; 90; in perfect condition; 4-passenger touring; will exchange for smaller car. St. Paul Garage, 40 West 60th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED BARGAINS.
1918 4-CYL. 5-PASS. TOURING.
1918 4-CYL. 5-PASS TOURING.
(With divided front seats.)
1918 4-CYL. CLOVERLEAF, 4-PAS.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 58th St. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER Coupelet, a very practical and popular type, open or closed, three-passenger roadster, for ALL-WEATHER use; this is a 1917 Studebaker Light Six, which has been rebuilt, and is guaranteed by the Studebaker factory. And offers exceptional value at $985. Studebaker Corporation, 1,751 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER Roadster, beautiful 1917 4-passenger, rebuilt, refinished, and fully guaranteed; well worth your investigation. Studebaker Corp., Broadway and 56th St.

STUTZ 1917 MODEL.
16-valve motor, special four-passenger body, wire wheels; very good mechanical condition. Ellis Motor Car Company, 416 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Pierce-Arrow Distributors. Telephone Mulberry 4000.

STUTZ, CHUMMY ROADSTER, LATE 1918. Blue, brown Spanish upholstery; wire wheels, cord tires; run 2,485 miles; almost new; immediate delivery. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
two-seated, yellow cord tire, spot light, many extras, unusually nice looking. Roeder, 102 West 73d.

STUTZ 1918 Touring; beautiful condition; mechanically perfect; bargain. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ANYONE KNOWING WHEREABOUTS OF Chas.* Homan please notify V 691 Times Downtown.

LEON SCHINASI HAS RESIGNED AS VICE President and Director of the Standard Commercial Tobacco Co. to become President and Director of the Importers and Exporters Insurance Co. of New York, 17 South William St., engaged in the business of Marine and Fire Insurance.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.—FOR HELP wanted, business opportunities, &c., try La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily. 240 Canal St., Tel. Franklin 675.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ.—1917 4 and 7 passenger touring cars. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

STUTZ Bearcat, 16-valve roadster, like new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

Motor Trucks.

USED TRUCKS.
3½-TON CHASSIS, CHAIN DRIVE, Overhauled, new tires; $1,400.
3½-TON Chain-drive Packard.
PACKARD 2 E.
Long wheel base chassis, electric lights; in good condition, working every day; owner needs heavier truck.
1918 3½ E PACKARD,
15 ft. 6 in. wheel base, 15-ft. body frame; $6,500.
3½ D PACKARD,
16-ft. stat body, overhauled; $2,265.
2-TON PIERCE-ARROW.
Chassis only, 14 ft. 6 in. wheel base; in AI condition; 10 months old; price $2,500. Seen by appointment only.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 1,861 BROADWAY.

PEERLESS 8-TON,
late model with stake body; overhauled; excellent condition; $2,200. Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corporation, 1,836 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone 8763 Columbus.

PEERLESS truck, 3½-ton, with body complete; perfect running order; $800. Robert D. King & Co., Inc., 324 Jackson Av., Long Island City. Telephone Astoria 3397.

Automobiles for Rent.

RENAULT town car, just out of private use, with driver and livery. Mr. Davis, 2800 Vanderbilt.

PACKARD twin sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. W. Williamson, 204 West 43d. Phones 4210-3530 Bryant.

Attractive Cadillacs for hire; very reasonable. Phone 5174 Riverside. Morrison.

HUDSON landaulet for hire day, week, hour, month. Thomas. Phone 2037 Astoria.

CADILLAC. — High-type limousine touring; service reasonable rates. Circle 1728.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, Stutz, or Mercer wanted; 4 or 5 passenger; not later than 1916; will pay reasonable cash price. Phone Columbus 6625; no dealers, please.

Wanted to buy Cadallic Sedan 1917 model; preference to buy from private people. Mr. J. Siris, 1,453 President St. Phone Bedford 9185-W.

PACKARD car wanted, late model twin six touring or limousine. Address by letter, Victor Hess, 288 West 70th St.

CHUMMY or Sedan "Six" wanted; must be in good condition; Chandler or Buick preferred; cash, A 644 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 1917 or 1918 Touring Car, 7-passenger. Harry, Main 8844.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE
is a valuable asset to increase your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical course, $45; with Driving, $65. Write for Catalog 1, or phone 5270 Circle.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

THE AT HOME SYSTEM AUTOMOTIVE INSTRUCTION meets the needs of the woman of refinement. 297 Metropolitan Tower. Phone Gramercy 1790.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Other classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1121 BEDFORD AVE., B'KLYN. DEPT. C

FOR SALE.

Wanted—Comptometer, Burroughs, Monroe, calculating and adding machines; I offer for sale and exchange all calculating and other adding machines, with or without operators, by the day. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101, ground floor.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 89 West 32d St., near Broadway.

French Vienna ice cream freezer, 40 qts., 3-H., 250 volts. Sterling motor, in good condition. Churchill's, 49th St. Broadway.

Power lawn mower, Coldwell, condition new, cost $400 last Summer; take $200; bargain. Ehrbar, 270 West 8t.

Light oak desk, practically new; no dealer. Apply Room 1806, Times Building.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Furnishings of a two-room, high-class apartment, including rugs and piano; going abroad immediately; no dealers. Apply Apt. 4K, 220 West 98th.

Willow furniture; extraordinary, attractive bargain. Factory Salesroom, Long Beach Willow Co., 229 East 41st St.

Will rent; or sell, typewriter desk, dictating machine; bargain. 1701, 141 Broadway.

Clothing.

A handsome suit, navy, 36, just purchased 842. Cl;pose $30. 443 Lexington.

Purchase or Exchange.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visible, three months, $5.
Visible, three months, $7.50 and up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4788.

Furniture Wanted.—Pay full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3793.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.
THE ARCHIBALD McNEIL & SONS COMPANY, Complainant,
v.
BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, Defendant.
Consolidated Cause In Equity No. 834.
In Equity No. 835.
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, Complainant,
v.
BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, Defendant.
In Equity No. 910.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, Complainant,
v.
BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, Defendant.
In Equity No. 911.

ORDER.

Upon reading and filing the application of WALLACE B. DONHAM, as Receiver of the Defendant Bay State Street Railway Company, with respect to the extension of time for proof of claims, debts, and demands against the Bay State Street Railway Company or the Receiver, and it appearing to the Court that the time fixed by the Receiver, pursuant to Article Thirteenth of the Decree of Foreclosure and Sale heretofore entered by the Court in the above-entitled consolidated cause, within which the holders of the unpaid claims, debts, and demands against the Bay State Company or the Receiver, more particularly referred to in said Article Thirteenth, may prove such claims, debts, and demands expires on April 28th, and it further appearing to the Court that it is to the advantage of all concerned that the time within which any such claim, debt, and demand may be presented to the Receiver be extended, it is

ORDERED

That the time within which the holders of the unpaid claims, debts, and demands against the defendant Bay State Street Railway Company or the Receiver, more particularly referred to in Article Thirteenth of the Decree of Foreclosure and Sale heretofore entered by this Court in the above-entitled consolidated cause, may present their claims to the Receiver pursuant to the provisions of said Article Thirteenth, be and hereby is extended from April 28th to and including May 17th, subject, however, to all the terms and provisions of said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale. It is further

ORDERED

That the Receiver of the defendant Bay State Street Railway Company shall publish a copy of this Order as soon as may be after the entry thereof at least four (4) times prior to May 17, 1919, in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in each of the places in which the notice of the sale to be made under said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale is directed to be published.

By the Court.
JOHN E. GILMAN, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

All proofs of such unpaid claims, debts, or demands should be mailed or delivered to the Receiver at the address given below.
WALLACE B. DONHAM, Receiver of BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, 245 State St., Boston, Mass.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 28725.
Notice is given that JACOB PRIZER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 6, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Patrolmen and Probationary Patrolmen having completed their course in Training School are transferred and assigned as indicated—To take effect 8 A. M., May 9; Patrol, J. A. Dunn, 14; Patrick McHugh, 38; William Kaval, 34; W. J. Sargeant, 38. Prob. Patrol, R. T. F. Bowen, 1; John Healy, 4; D. R. Sullivan, 4; J. J. Reagan, 7; J. J. Butler, 13; W. B. Kelly, 15; L. J. Brown, 16; P. X. McFarland, 16; L. G. Bell, 17; George Schroeder, 18; Philip McCabe, 18; J. P. Dolan, 21; C. J. Behan, 21; Frederick Peterman, 21; J. J. Muilligan, 26; J. P. Dermody, 26; G. P. Hurst, 26; W. W. C. Meyer, 26; A. E. Morgan, 26; C. U. Sarger, 26; James Lynch, 29; W. J. Etherson, 31; J. J. Heidy, 31; Edward Mulherin, 31; Patrick Lantry, 32; O. T. Rafferty, 36; W. G. Neumann, 38; A. H. Wergin, 39; Pasquale Pinto, 39; P. J. Brealls, 39; T. G. Kelly, 42; W. J. Daly, 42; J. S. Leonard, 73. August schreiber, Jr., 85 J. F. Kennedy, 87; G. S. Mahoney, 88; F. J. Scanlon, 91; W. R. Waltword, 92; E. J. Fitzgerald, 93; J. P. Morrow, 93; J. Markey, 93; J. J. Sheridan, 97; H. I. Nelson, 98; J. R. Maxwell, 98; A. A. Tuozzo, 102; J. J. Short, 103; G. J. Miller, 4; N. T. Sullivan, 4; J. A. Dinneen, 7; M. D. Coffey, 7; Stephan Connolly, 14; P. J. Doyle, 14; Hoffman, 15; J. H. Kinnahant, 16; P. J. Farley, 18; S. J. Devine, 18; G. A. Piegoli, 18; Francis Naughton, 21; George Vaunove, Jr., 21; J. J. Haillnan, 30; T. P. Albach, 26; G. W. Engel, Jr., 26; J. J. Malone, 26; F. J. Rose, 26; A. Rose, 26; G. F. Behr, 26; D. A. McGuinness, 29; A. J. Thompson, 31; C. R. Saltzsfeder, 31; G. F. Murtha, 32; Herbert Balser, 35; T. J. Feeney, 35; C. Cahill, 38; F. J. Smith, 39; G. M. Myhrberg, 39; J. S. Conway, Jr., 40; Robert Pardua, 42; J. T. E. McKiernan, 45; P. A. Hennessy, 70; J. F. McKenna, 87; W. C. Phillips, 87; E. P. Gallagher, 88; A. F. De Novo, 92; J. A. Tomaszewski, 92; Arthur Fine, 93; T. F. Kilfoyle, 94; H. H. Boyle, 94; F. M. J. Eisenhauer, 98; W. W. Joseph, 98; Harry Bruder, 99; Frank Donnelly, 102; H. Resch, 103.

Transfers and assignments are ordered to take effect 8 A. M., May 9: Lieuts. Thomas Leahy, from 7th to 13th; C. G. Gallagher, from 90th to 15th Insp. Dist., assigned to desk duty; Patrol, Joseph Rosenstock, 15th, assigned to clerical duty; F. E. McGregor, 82d to 78th. From 112th to precincts indicated: J. H. Oakley, 102; William Hogan, 111; Charles Kelenbeck, 118; Thomas Balberi 111; T. J. McAssey, 118; R. J. Kelly, 120. From foot patrol to bicycle duty: G. W. Silliman, from 32d to 112th, John Larkin, from 32d to 113th; D. L. Jones, from 38th to 40th; H. E. Hannan, from 38th to 56th; Henry Mauderer, from 39th to 54th; James McCann, from 39th to 56th; G. B. Welsey, from 42d to 57th; John McGuirk, from 43d to 113th; M. A. Olsen, from 76th to 70th; E. J. Gerstenfeld, from 76th to 82d; J. R. Rumph, from 87th to 83d; M. W. A. Cook, from 92d to 70th; A. H. Gunthter, from 93d to 120th; A. L. Scheffler, from 118th to 109th, and from 14th to precincts indicated: S. J. Flanagan, 72d; Edward Turcette, 73d. From 16th to precincts indicated: E. P. McGuire, 50th; R. J. Hoerr, 50th; Orio Carter, 50th; Patrick Flanagan, 56th. From patrol to precinct indicated: Herbert Steinhardt, 50th; Henry Cernovsky, 113th. From 20th to precincts indicated: J. J. E. Appel, 50th; H. Klein, 120th; B. H. Mcorhouse, 57th. From 30th to precincts indicated: J. J. McGirr, 112th; J. L. Coffey, 112th; Charles Blaes, 112th.

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Advancement to Higher Grade, T. A. Hamilton, 2, N. D. War-roll, to take effect May 22; to $1,350 grade, G. W. Hartwell, to take effect May 31.

Fire Department.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence, to take effect 8 A. M., May 12, they having been honorably discharged from the army: Engineer of Steamer T. E. Bowler, Eng. 47; Firemen 1st grade W. J. Rogers, Eng. 47; Otto Huth, Eng. 73; Timothy McLoughlin, Eng. 74; Jos. Cowling, Eng. 83; ---- McDermott, Eng. 256; H. L. Hamann, H. & L. 1; J. J. Hurton, H. & L. 7; C. W. Holmes, H. & L. 10; M. T. Crowe, H. & L. 12; W. L. Drescher, H. & L. 20; A. F. Crowley, Hose 4, Foot of Main St., Flushing; Wagler, Eng. 28; H. M. Lawler, Eng. 279; Firemen 2d grade John Quirke, Eng. 15; F. J. Coppers, Eng. 31.

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Special leaves of absence—Fireman 1st grade W. T. Sheehan, Eng. 55, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., May 10; Fireman 1st grade J. J. Smith, Eng. 47, for 24 hours, from 8 P. M., May 9.

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WASH
Returned Promptly

WALLACH'S LAUNDRY has inaugurated a new Service—"SEMI-READY DRY STARCH WORK"—to solve the housewife's help problem.

Heretofore piece-work made the cost of wash prohibitive. WALLACH'S charge for this new Service is 11 cents per pound, including the ironing of all flat work. You save money, annoyance, and obtain sweet, clean laundry on time.

Telephone Plaza 185 for further particulars.

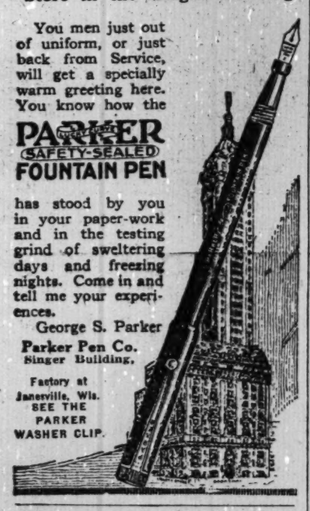
Wallach Laundry
330 and 332 East 59th Street
"A Service Station or Route Man always near your home."

BOILED EGGS
are given a rare relish by the addition of a few drops of
Lea & Perrins SAUCE
Eggs in any style are made more appetizing by the use of
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Have a bottle in the kitchen as well as on the table.

EVERYBODY IS WELCOME ESPECIALLY "OUR BOYS."

I HAVE come east from our factory in Janesville, Wisconsin, to be present during the opening week of our new Service Store in the Singer Building.

You men just out of uniform, or just back from Service, will get a specially warm greeting here. You know how the



PARKER SAFETY-SEALED FOUNTAIN PEN
has stood by you in your paper-work and in the testing grind of sweltering days and freezing nights. Come in and tell me your experiences.

George S. Parker
Parker Pen Co.
Singer Building,
Factory at Janesville, Wis.
SEE THE PARKER WASHER CLIP.

A YOUNG FELLOW'S SUIT, $30

Two shades—a handsome October brown—an Oxford Grey. The model close fitting peaked lapel, one button, deep centre vent, one quarter lined, all wool, $30.
For the motor, a chilly night, my slip-ons, $27.50 to $35. They may be abused, but not hurt. The Fly Front Spring Overcoats for the "Age of Reason" are ready at $22 to $38. I make my ready made clothes. In that there is a saving for you of from $5 to $7. G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., near 31st St.

Salto Nuts
Brought many leagues from many nations. Made toothsome and wholesome by Hatch—for you.
Hatch
Hatch—He Pays the Parcel Post
35th St., at Herald Sq. B'way at 30th B'way at 45th

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT
Cash Paid Immediately For Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry and Your Valuables Saved for You.
Strictly Confidential. Est. 1885.
FORGOTSTON'S
503 Fifth Ave.
N. E. Cor. 42nd St. Tel. Vanderbilt 5331

MODERN BATHS
Steam room and hot and cold showers. Just completed. Up-to-date appointments.
RATES $.50
Sleeping accommodations.
PENN POST HOTEL, 31st St. & 8th Ave.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVENUE
Broadway at Leonard—Broadway at 72nd.

PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
E. P. O'REILLY.

FINDS U. S. TEEMING WITH PROSPERITY

Wealth and Luxury in West Astound R. D. Blumenfeld, Editor of London Daily Express.

SKEPTIC ON WORLD LEAGUE

Says Real Need Is Better Understanding Among Nations—Hopes for British-American Entente.

Ralph D. Blumenfeld, editor and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the London Daily Express, who returned yesterday from a visit to the Western States to sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic, said that the whole country outside New York appeared teeming with wealth and prosperity.

"Relatives and friends of mine in Wisconsin whom I left fifteen years ago in very moderate circumstances," he said, "I found with elegant automobiles, living in splendid mansions and having every luxury money could buy. It was wonderful to me to see this prosperity, from Chicago to the Pacific Coast."

Asked for his opinion upon the effect the League of Nations would have in Europe, Mr. Blumenfeld replied:

"The mere constitution or formation of a league is not sufficient to bring the new heaven on earth. There must be something else, and that is a better understanding among nations. Half the wars of the world have been due to suspicion, envy and malice by one nation against another, because there was no real understanding between the peoples.

"I am principally concerned with the relations between the United States and Great Britain. These nations must stand together as world champions. But before that can be Americans must understand Englishmen, and Englishmen must understand Americans. They are the only two peoples who think alike and act alike. Their destinies are interwoven for good or evil, and if we want to make the good predominant we must prepare.

"I suggest an interchange of brains. Newspaper people, professors, teachers, and business men—all can do their part to show to each country that their differences are merely skin deep, and the objectives of life are the same.

"I don't want fusion. No American wants to be English, and no Englishman wants to be American, but there is every reason why the future should see a world-wide business partnership between countries that have so much in common and whose joint action could keep the world at peace.

"I propose to develop this idea when I reach England and see if we cannot arrange for an exchange of men and women who have ideas that can be utilized for the object we have in mind. For instance, we want some one to tell us why Porto Rico must continue to have an American Governor, just as we should tell you how difficult it would be for England to cut Ireland adrift, as her extremists wish. Englishmen then would not say you are not practicing what you preach, and many persons here would have their eyes opened on the Irish muddle."

Mr. Blumenfeld will stop at the Ritz-Carlton until he sails next Thursday. Before going to England fifteen years ago he had been connected with some of the leading newspapers in New York and Chicago.

BRIDE BREAKS QUARANTINE

Miss Wrentmore Comes East to Marry Governor Harrison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—If Miss Elizabeth Wrentmore of Berkeley, Cal., the young fiancée of Governor General Harrison of the Philippines, and her mother visit the District of Columbia they may be held in quarantine as possible diphtheria carriers. Dr. William C. Fowler, the Health Officer of the District, has received the following telegram, signed California State Board of Health:

Elizabeth Wrentmore and mother diphtheria carriers. Broke quarantine at Berkeley. Supposed to be on way to Washington, where Elizabeth Wrentmore is to marry Governor General Harrison of Philippines. This information supplied by health officials at Berkeley, where quarantine rules were broken.

Dr. Fowler said tonight that, inasmuch as the telegram appeared, on the face of it, to be bona fide, he would have to quarantine Miss Wrentmore and her mother. Cultures would be taken and it would be ascertained whether or not the Wrentmores were diphtheria carriers, as alleged in the message.

Governor General Harrison is said to be in New York.

OUR BOYS' STAY TOO SHORT

Essayist Says British and Americans Failed to Get Thoroughly Acquainted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 8.—In the current Fortnightly Review H. Charlton [illegible] has an interesting article on "The Spirit of America," wherein he faces fairly and tries to explain the differences in temperament, language and thought between the Americans and the British. Mr. Woods concludes that the war brought the two nations into closer contact and increased their reciprocal knowledge, but was "concluded too soon after America had begun to approach to the top of the wave to enable even the great majority of the splendid boys who crossed the Atlantic to grow really to know the land of their forefathers, and all too early for the average Briton to be able to understand the fullest and best meaning of America and Americanism."

Some distance has yet to be covered, he says, before there can be a true state of fundamental understanding and intimacy.

The author makes incidental reference to THE NEW YORK TIMES as being "generally accepted as the greatest paper in America."

'MONK' EASTMAN REWARDED

Governor Restores Citizenship for Bravery and Good Conduct in War.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—Because of his exceptional record in the army overseas, Edward "Monk" Eastman, once notorious as one of New York City's worst gangsters, today again became a citizen of the State through the action of Governor Smith. Restoration of his citizenship came after Colonel Franklin W. Ward, commanding the 106th Infantry, and First Lieut. Joseph A. A. Kerrigan had recommended Eastman to the Governor as worthy of this reward.

FEW FRENCH YOUTHS LEFT.

Fifty-eight Per Cent. of Soldiers Between 20 and 30 Were Killed.

PARIS, April 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Captain André Tardieu, head of the General Commission for Franco-American War Matters, recently announced that he had made an investigation into the number of French soldiers killed between the age of 20 and 31.

He found that 58 per cent. had lost their lives. That is, that more than half of France's youths have been killed.

ATTACK ON BERLIN JEWS.

American Commission Asked to Lend Protection There.

LONDON, May 8.—An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Berlin reports that hatred against the Jews has been displayed recently in the German capital and that placards have been distributed asking the citizens to massacre Jews, because, the notices assert, the Jews "killed 200 children at Easter."

As a result of this attack and of reports from Vilna that Jews have been murdered, it is added, leading Jews have requested the American Commission in Berlin to lend its protection, both there and in other German cities.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Twenty-six.

Not inexpensive—
but economical.
In-B-Tweens are like smoking the best part of a twenty-five cent cigar at a cost of just six cents.
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5 in foil, 30c
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Also tins of 25 and 50 cigars
Four Inches of a 25¢ Cigar
For Sale Everywhere

REVEILLE has sounded. Wake up, New Yorkers! Kick off your blanket! Make up your patriots' portion of the Victory Loan! Let no yellowback show the yellow streak. Collar every dollar! Give no quarter to any quarter! Each dodging dime is a crime! Even chase the fickle nickel! Hurry!

We, who didn't fight in blood and mud, must stand behind our Brave, who stood up to hot shell and cold steel. All together—dimes and dollars—the widow's mite and the millionaire's might—the Knitted Bank and the National Bank—buy bonds!

If Victory Is Worth The Price, Pay Up!

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Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
21 Years On This Corner

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Fancy Lawn Kerchiefs
3 for 50c
Friday and Saturday, Only

Made in Lurgan, Ireland. Fine hand-blocked prints—with that soft finish that feels like silk.

Eight different patterns; each pattern in 6 different colors. All are fancy bordered with striped, figured or plain white centers.

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Broadway, cor. 29th
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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

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A practical training without textbooks or mechanical home study.
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The Home of 40 Famous Brands of Men's and Young Men's Clothes

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Above LIGGETT'S Drug Store
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"JUNIOR"

Spring Jubilee

A Gala Style-Show of 40 Famous Brands and a Remarkable Money Saving Event Combined.

3500 Smart Elegant Spring Suits

The Established Retail Prices of Which Are
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All to Go at the One Flat Price—

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Save $3.50 to $13.50 or Your Money Back

Sizes 32 to 52. Regulars, Longs, Shorts and Stouts
All the Newest Patterns—All the Latest Models

To more broadly advertise this unique shop is the mission of our Spring Jubilee now in progress. In this great event we present 3500 suits direct from these 40 famous makers, at $26.50 each. These suits are selling at this moment everywhere at $30.00 to $40.00.

We are operating our new shop on entirely new business principles. Instead of 3 ground floor stores at a cost of over $90,000 a year in rent, light, manager's salaries, and window trimming expenses, we now pay only $7,500 for our big second floor shop. This vast saving now goes into the pockets of our customers.

Get to know this big 2nd floor shop and its 40 famous brands of clothes and its eye-opening values. It will be quite a revelation to you.

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This shop does not confine itself in exploiting a few favored brands of Men's Clothes, but carries 40 of the most representative brands made in America—a list of makers whose names constitute the blue-book of the industry. Nowhere else, in all New York, will you see such an impressive display—or economies quite so pronounced.

Georges
ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR
Over Liggett's Drug Store
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Opp. Waldorf Hotel

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Open Daily Till 6 P. M. Saturdays Till 9 P. M.

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Which of several good styles is the most becoming may puzzle any man at times.

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Briskly individual from the soldierly cut of chest and shoulders to the smart flare of the skirt. A bit of waistiness enhances their trimness; double and single breasters. Many original style touches; lots of beautiful new fabrics.

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